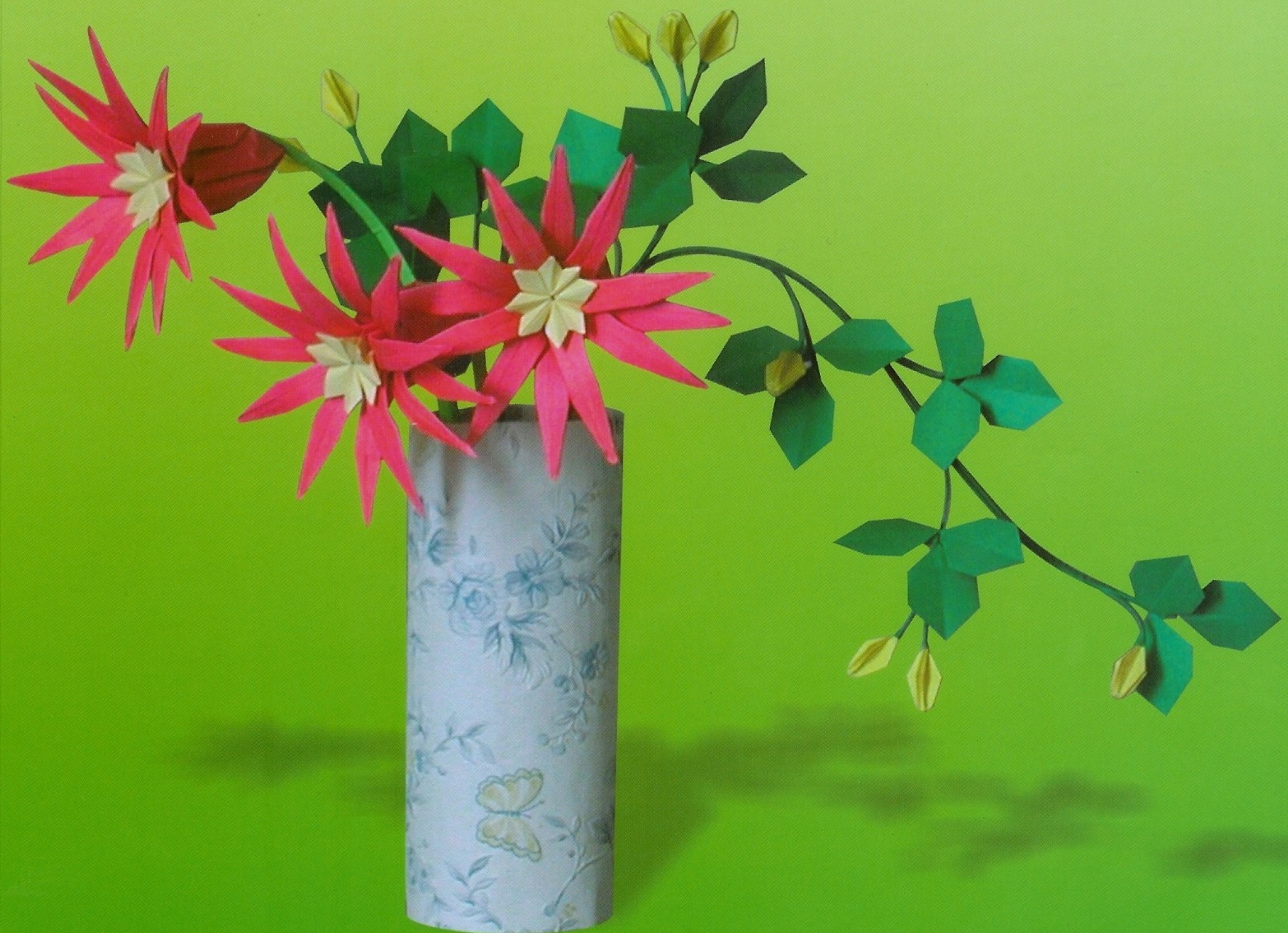


ORIBANA

Delight

PAPER FLOWERS
& VASES



KATRIN AND YURI SHUMAKOV

Chapter 1

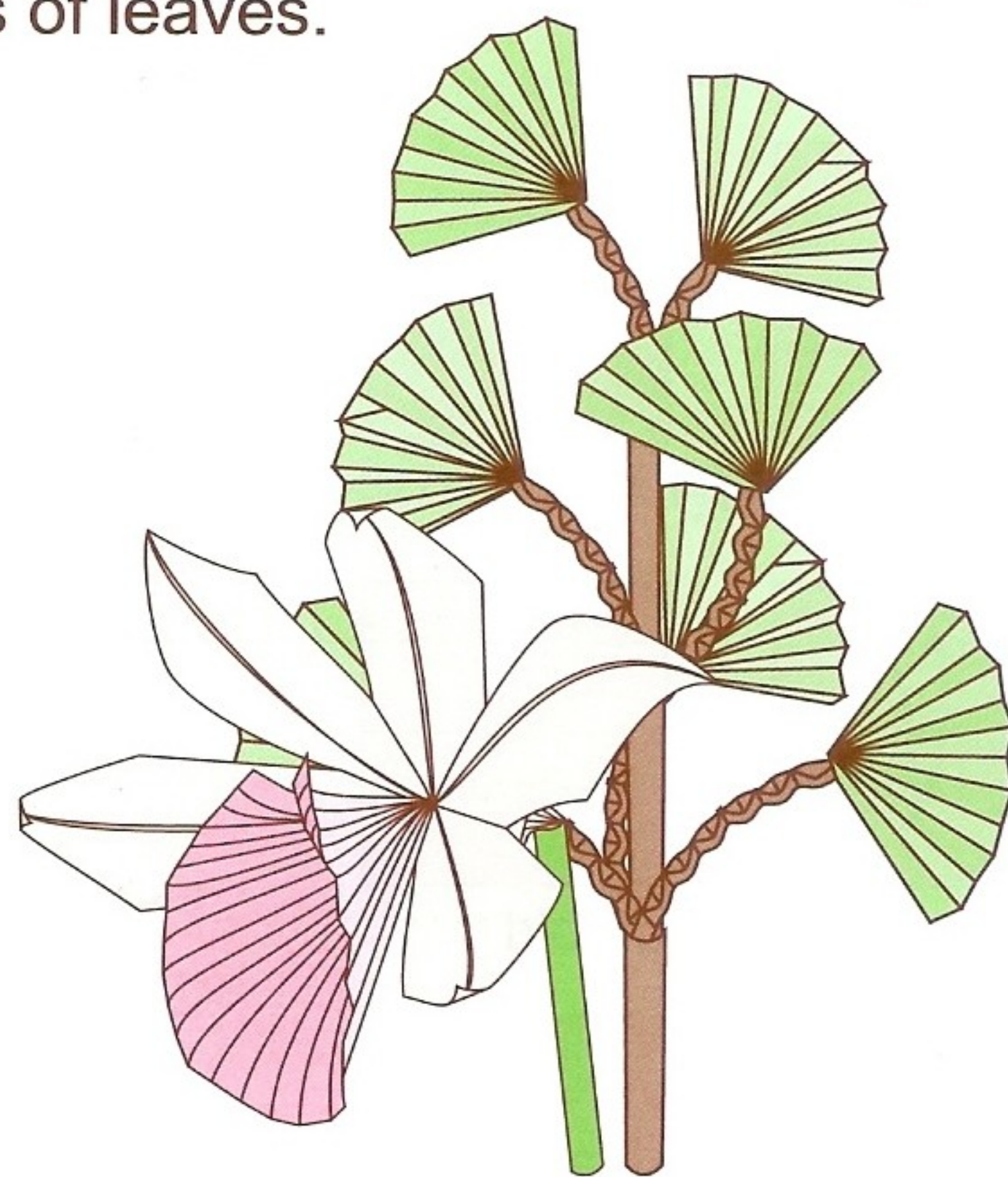
FLOWERS

Here are presented diagrams of seventeen different flowers from simple to complex, stalks, branches, grass and five types of leaves.

If you are a novice to origami, begin from the simplest diagrams of flowers such as Bellflower, Yuris and Jasmine, mastering which, you can gradually move on to more difficult and complex designs.

If you feel confident in this art, you can move on to most of flowers in this chapter and take a challenge to try the complex models.

And, lastly, if you are already a connoisseur of origami - you can satisfy your interest folding such models of flowers as, for example, Orchids, Morning Glory, and Roses.

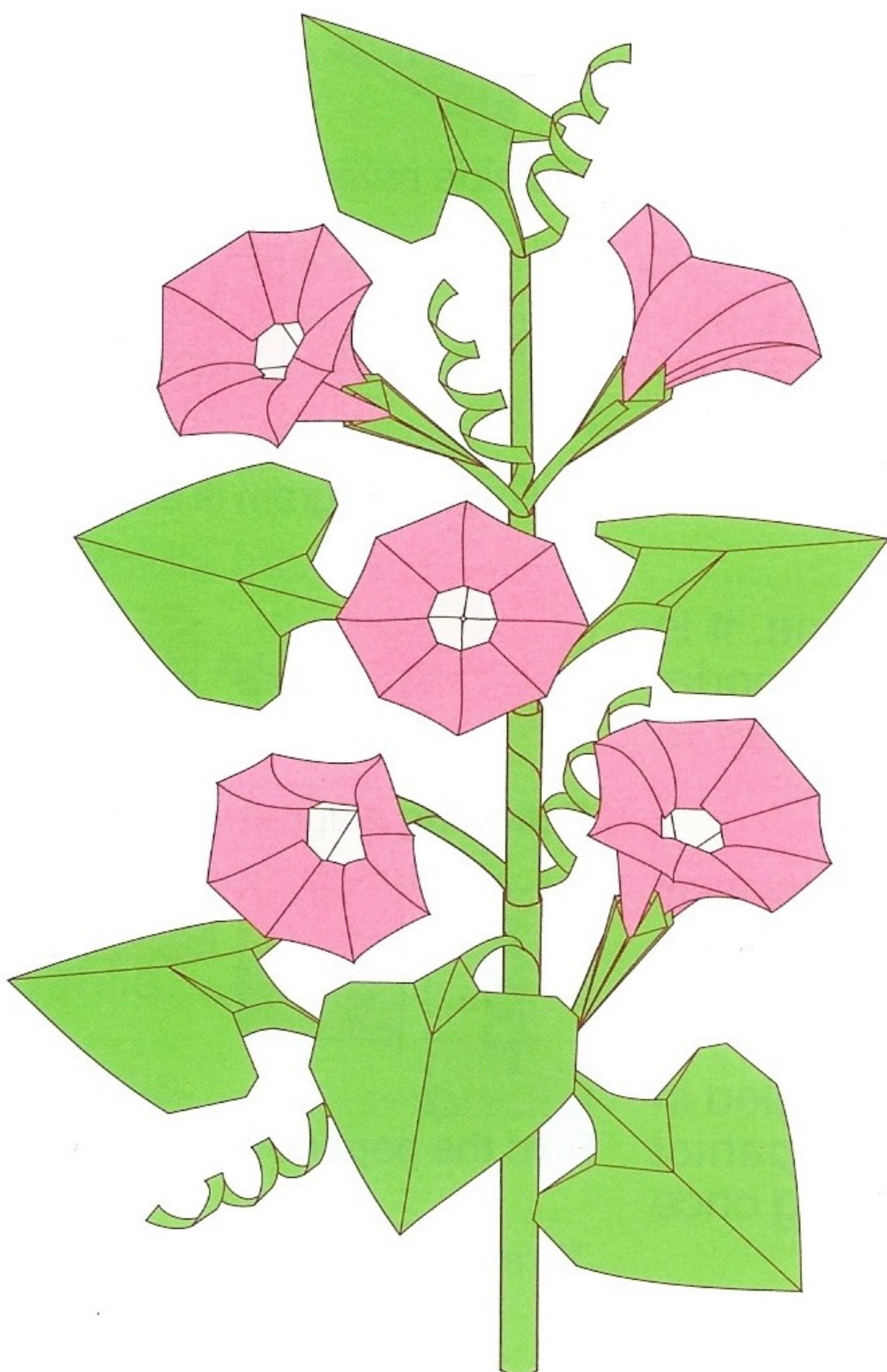


In general, stalks, grass, leaves and sepals are very good when made from thick copy paper. This way, they will keep needed lines and shapes.

For most of flowers, it's very good to use regular copy paper, thinner ones, or any strong and thin paper in one-color. It's especially recommended for making all Orchids and Roses.

Some flowers are good from two-color paper, because the second side of the paper has its own role in the total flower design. These flowers are Bellflower, Dahlia, Lobelia, and Morning Glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*).

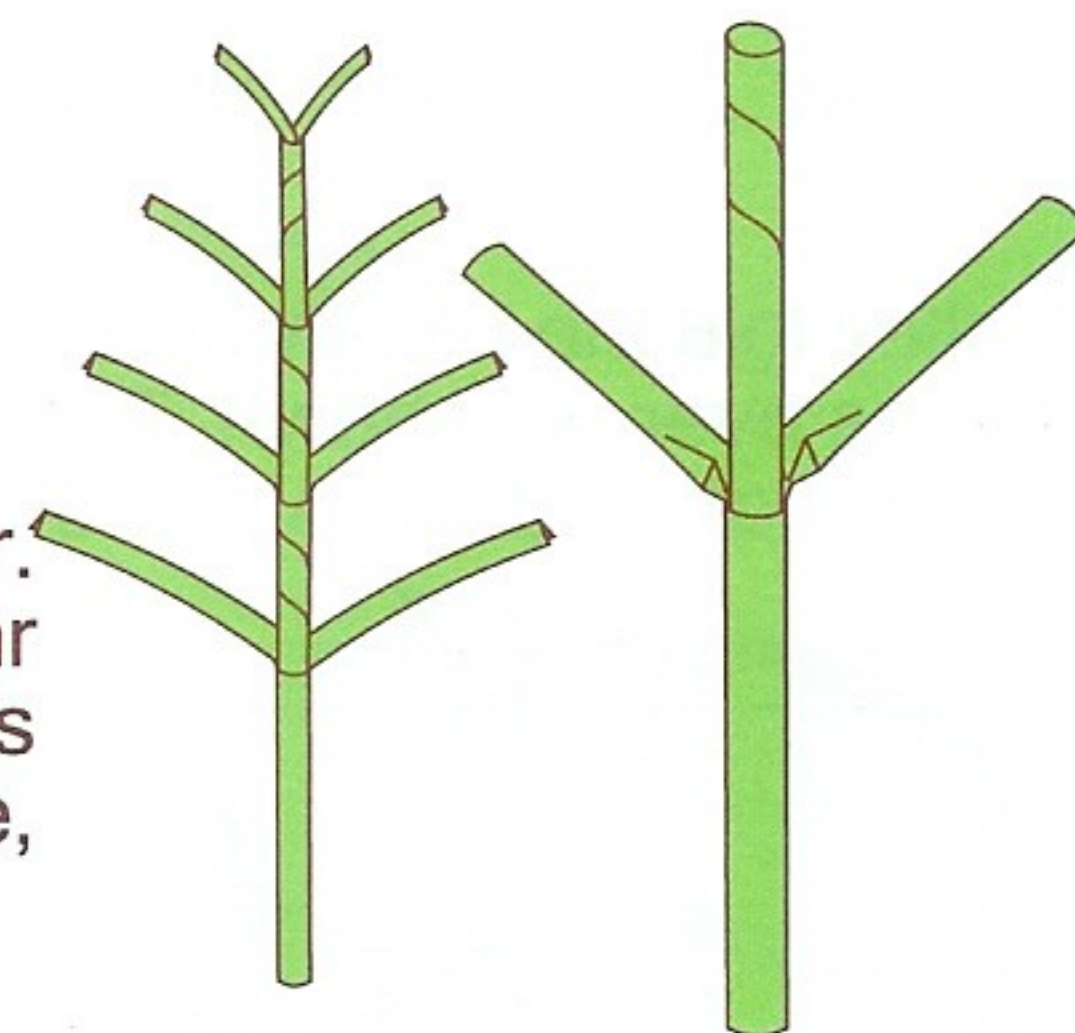
Try your hands at folding to depict flowers in paper. Give the flowers a natural shape by rolling petals' tips or bending them slightly. Shape stalks, giving them a living form. So, work like a sculptor; form the whole paper plant to look alive. The colors and paper texture are also very important for the whole model. Experiment with form, color, paper, and, surely, you will have great pleasure.



Stalks and Branches

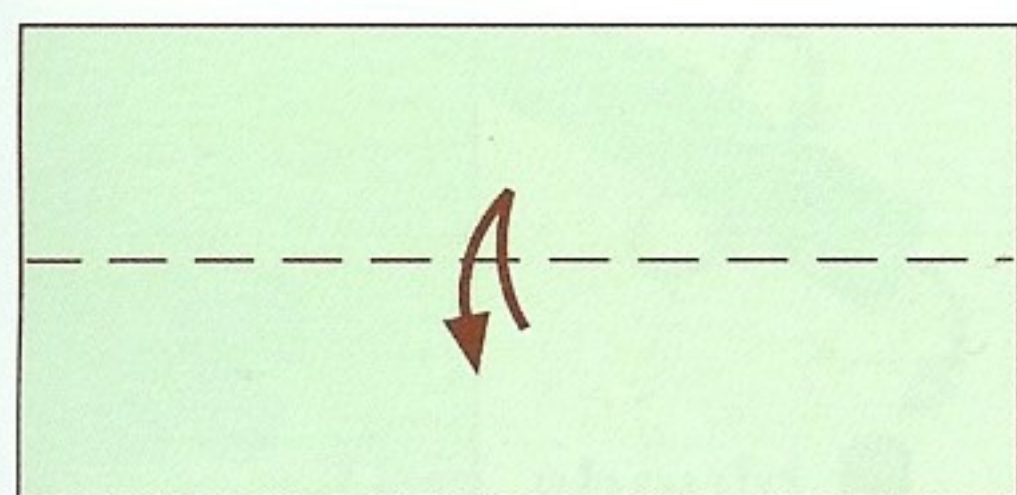
by Katrin Shumakov

There are wide possibilities for making stalks and branches from paper. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides. For example, use regular copy paper, which is strong, keeps its form well and doesn't lose its color on a crease. You will also need a thin cylindrical object, for example, a plastic knitting-needle.

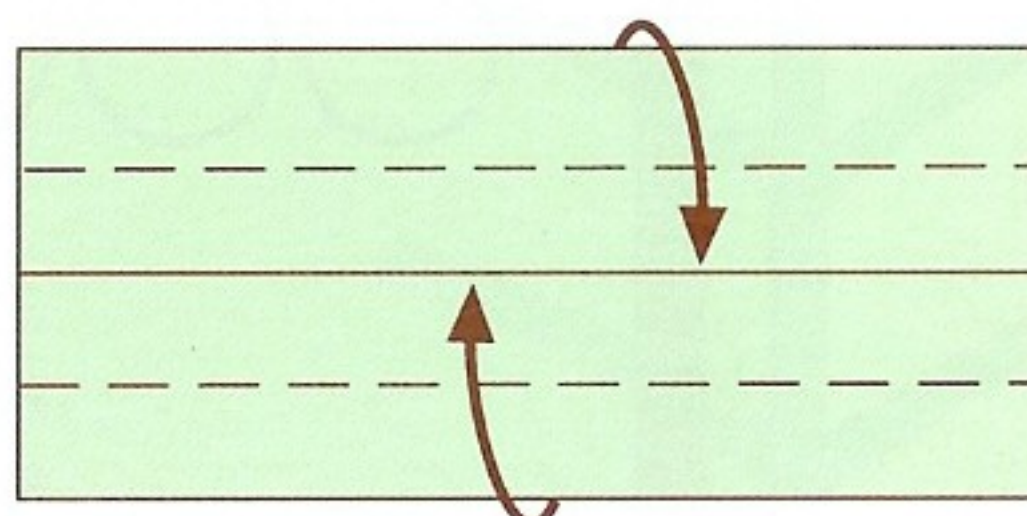


Flat Stalk

Use a rectangle of paper, half the size of the square used for the flower. For example, if the flower is made from a 3-inch (8 cm) square, use a rectangle of paper, 1 1/2 x 3 inches (about 4 x 8 cm) in size, for the stalk.

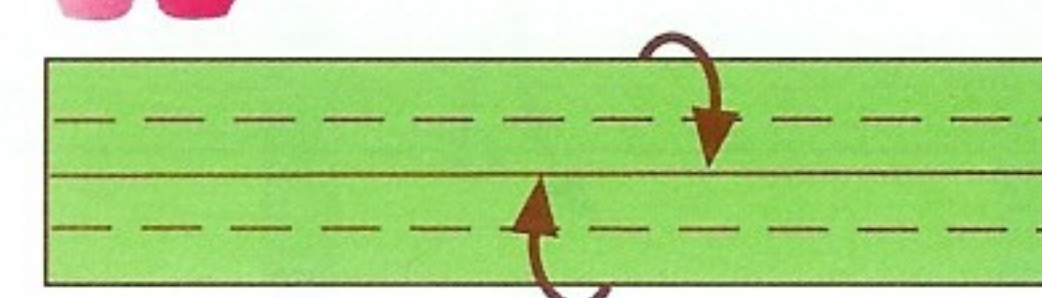


1 Valley fold and unfold the paper strip in half from bottom to top.

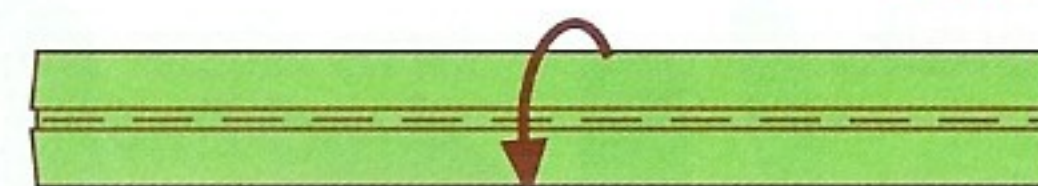


2 Valley fold the top and bottom edges to meet the middle fold-line.

Once again valley fold the top and bottom edges to meet the middle fold-line.



Valley fold the paper strip in half from top to bottom.



It's possible to bend the stalk, thereby giving it a natural look.

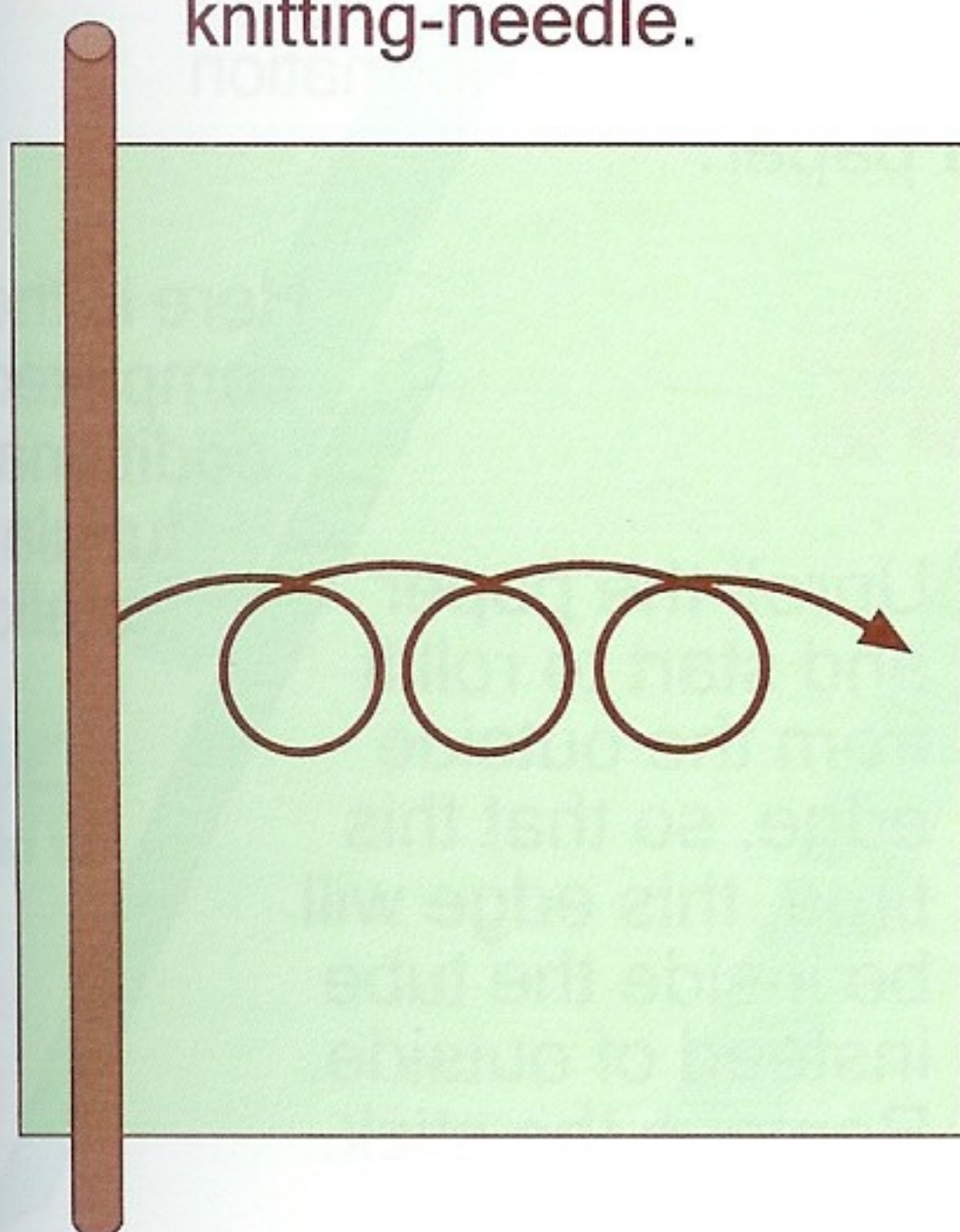
Here is the completed flat stalk.



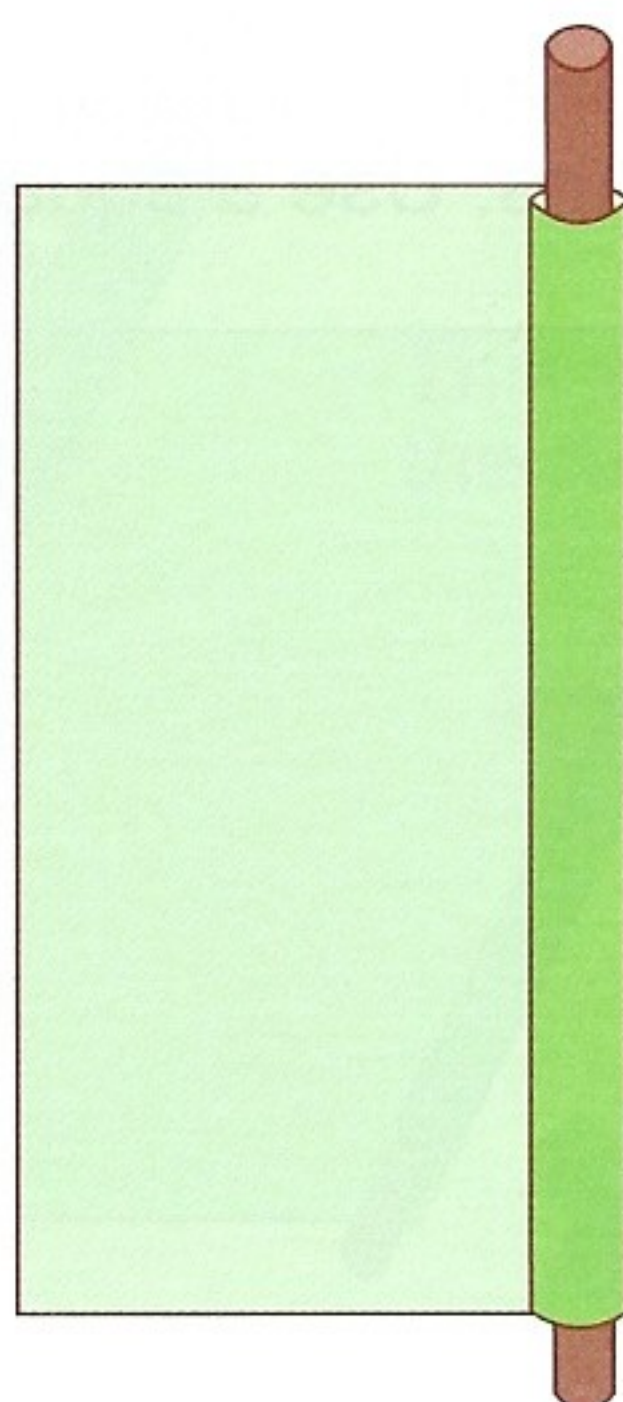
Tubular Stalk

Use a square of paper, approximately 5-inch (10 cm) in size.

1 Start at one side rolling tightly on a thin cylindrical object, such as a plastic knitting-needle.



Continue rolling the entire paper, trying to maintain the tightest possible roll.



Unroll the paper and start to roll it from the outside edge, so that this time, this edge will be inside the tube instead of outside. After rolling twice, the paper will remain as a tube without glue.



Remove the stick.



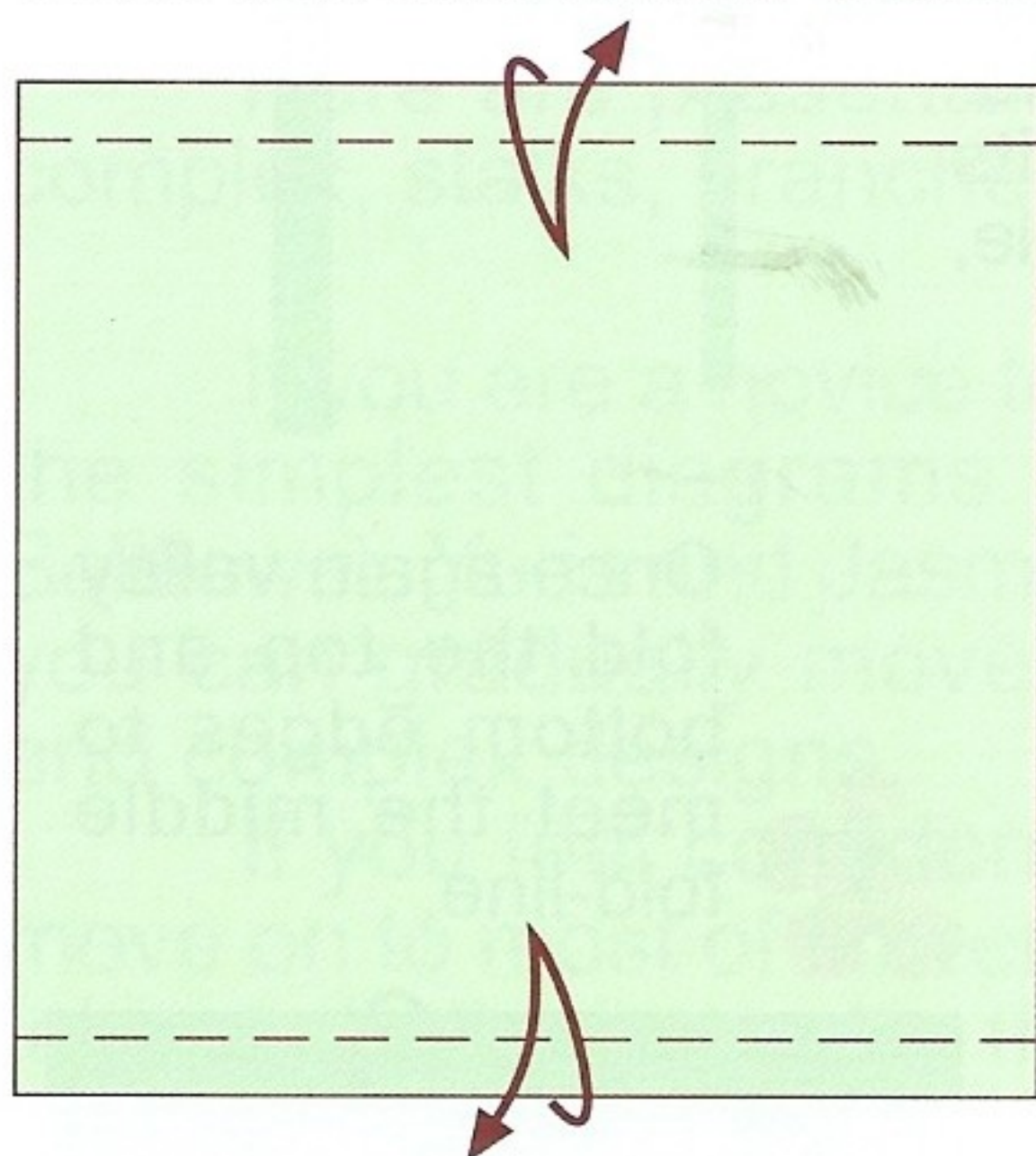
Here is the completed tubular stalk.



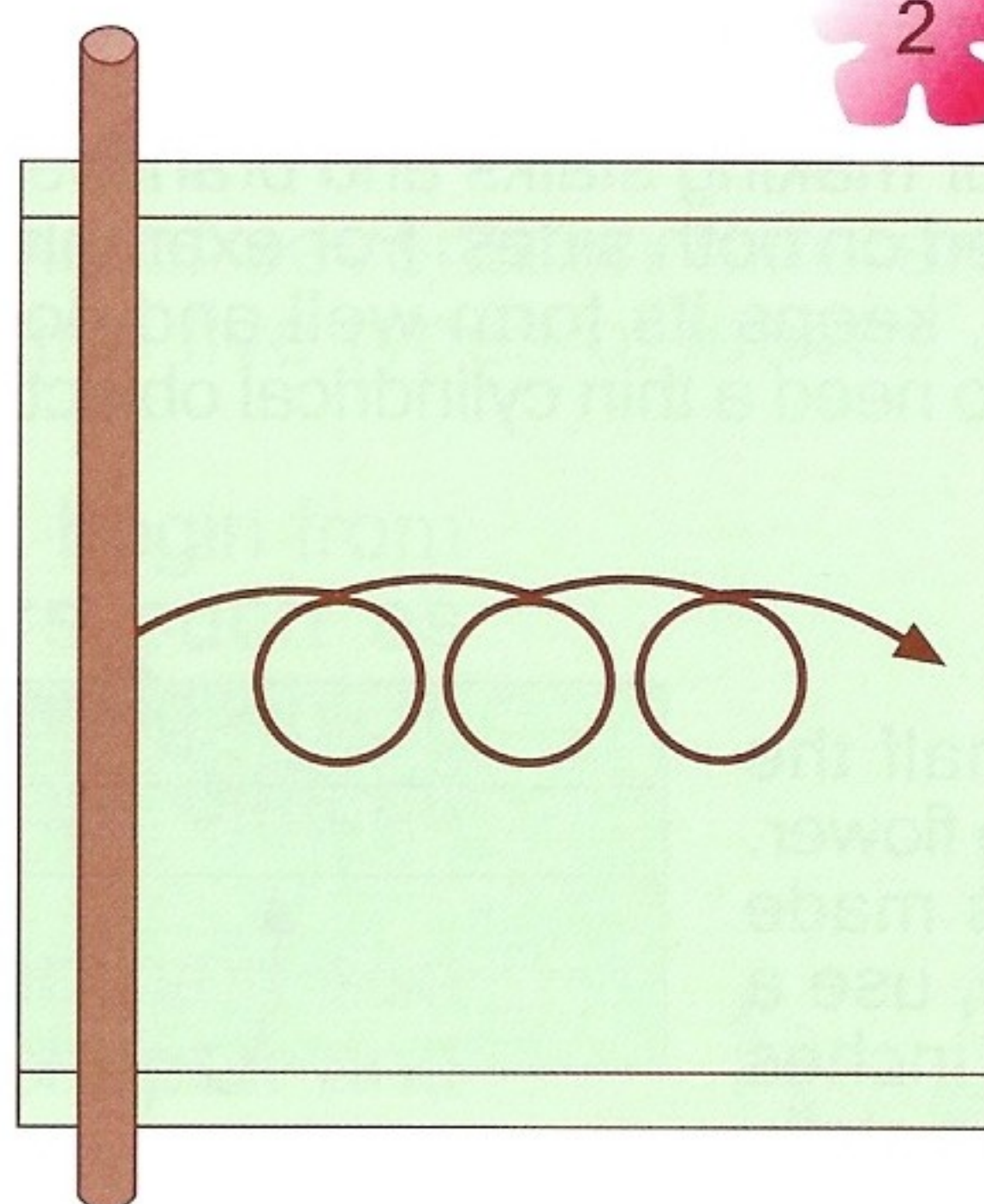
Base Tubular Stalk

There is another variant of the stalk with the closed ends. It's good to use for a base stalk of a branch. Use a square of paper.

Valley fold the top and bottom edges over, as shown. Press them flat and unfold them.



1

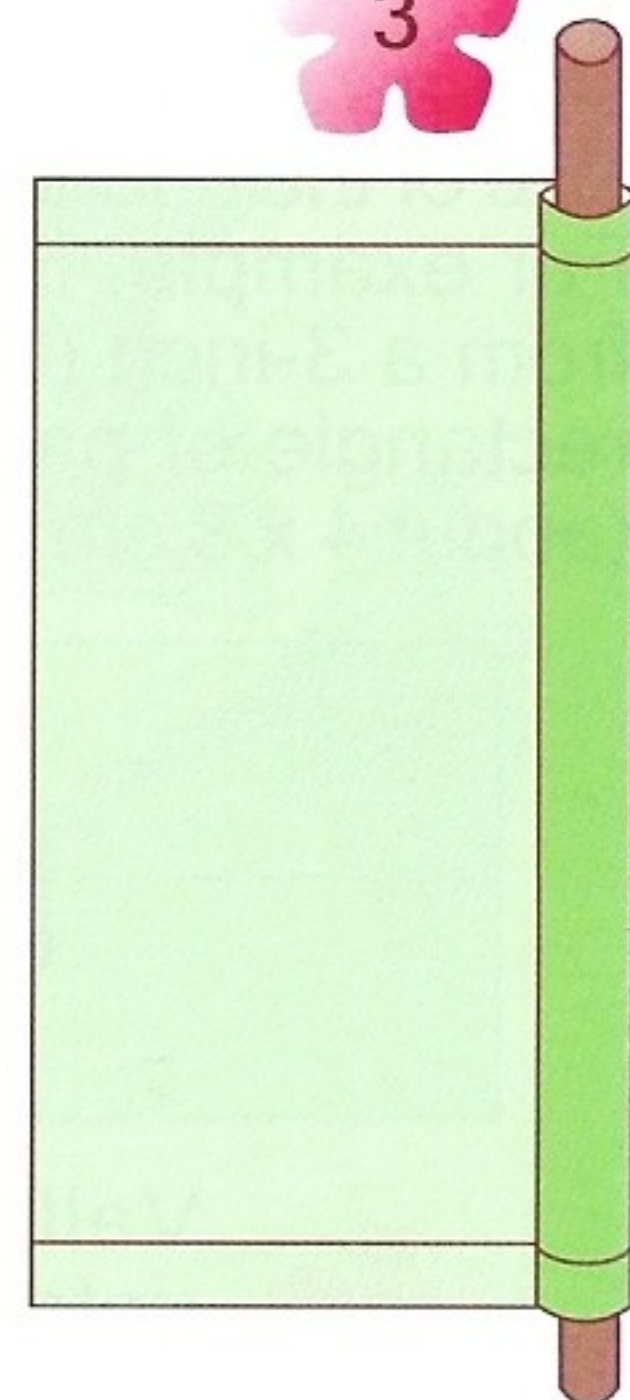


2

Start at one side rolling tightly on a thin cylindrical object, such as a plastic knitting-needle.

Continue rolling the entire paper, trying to maintain the tightest possible roll.

3

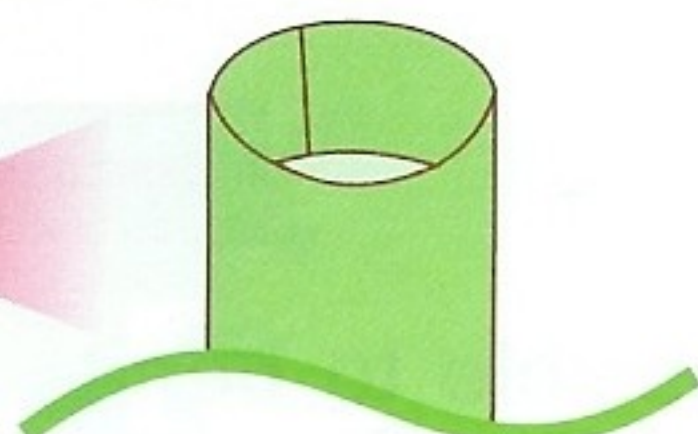


Mountain fold the top and bottom edges of the stalk, thereby locking the model.

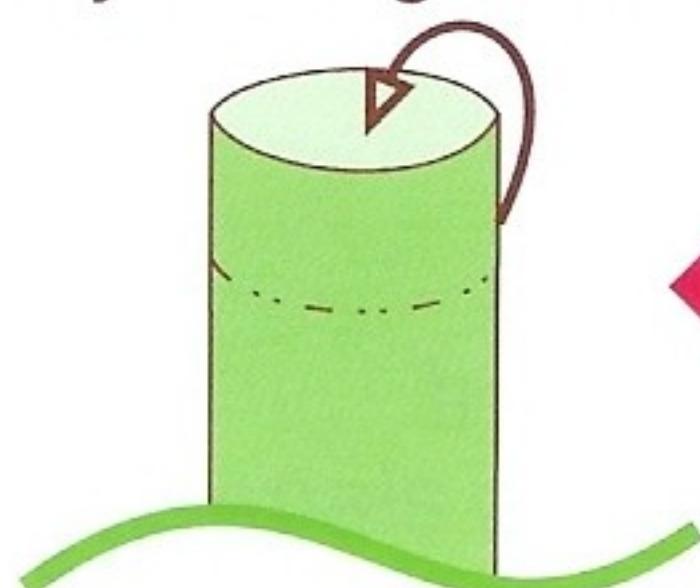
Here is the completed base tubular stalk.

This should be the result.

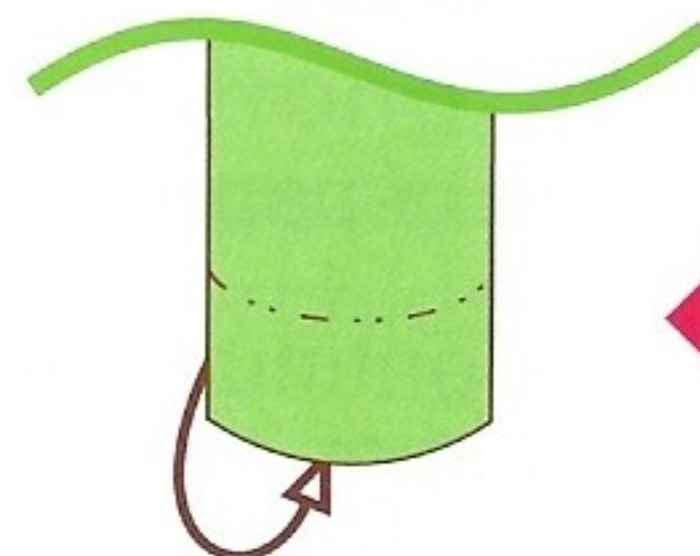
7



6



5



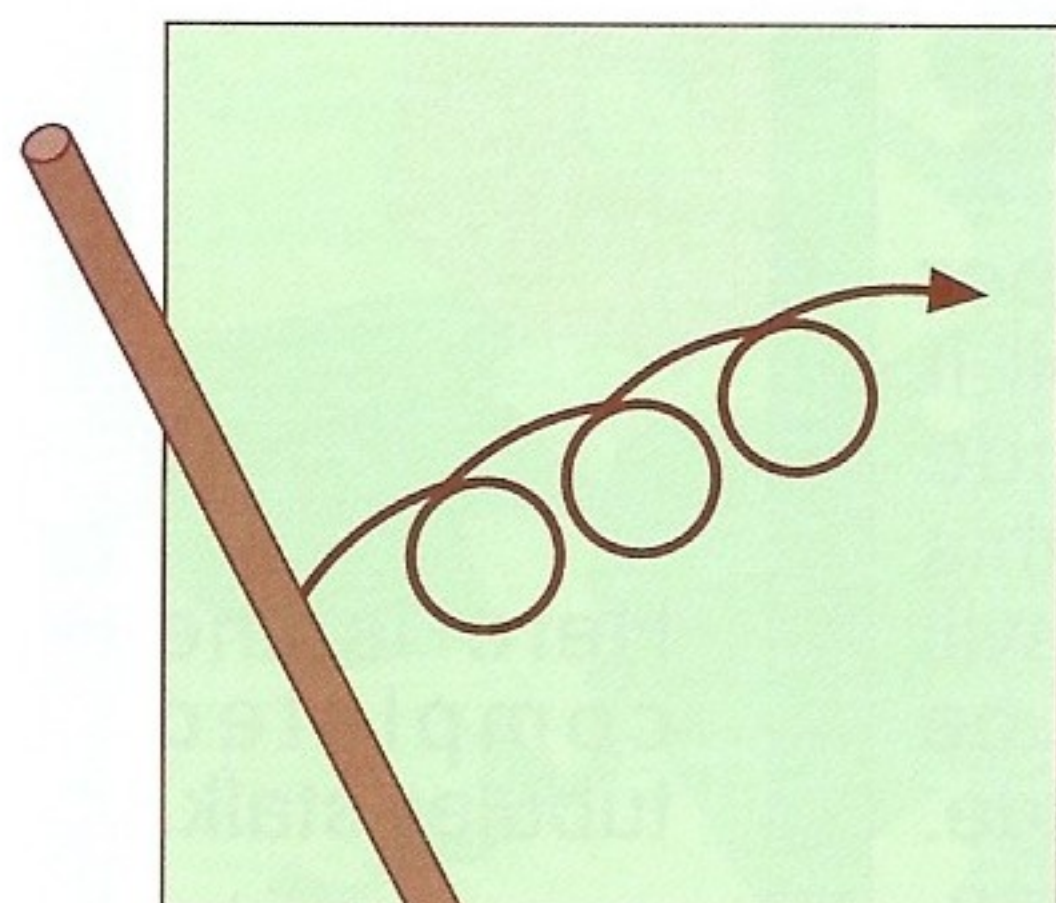
4



Unroll the paper and start to roll it from the outside edge, so that this time, this edge will be inside the tube instead of outside. Remove the cylindrical object.

Additional Tubular Stalk

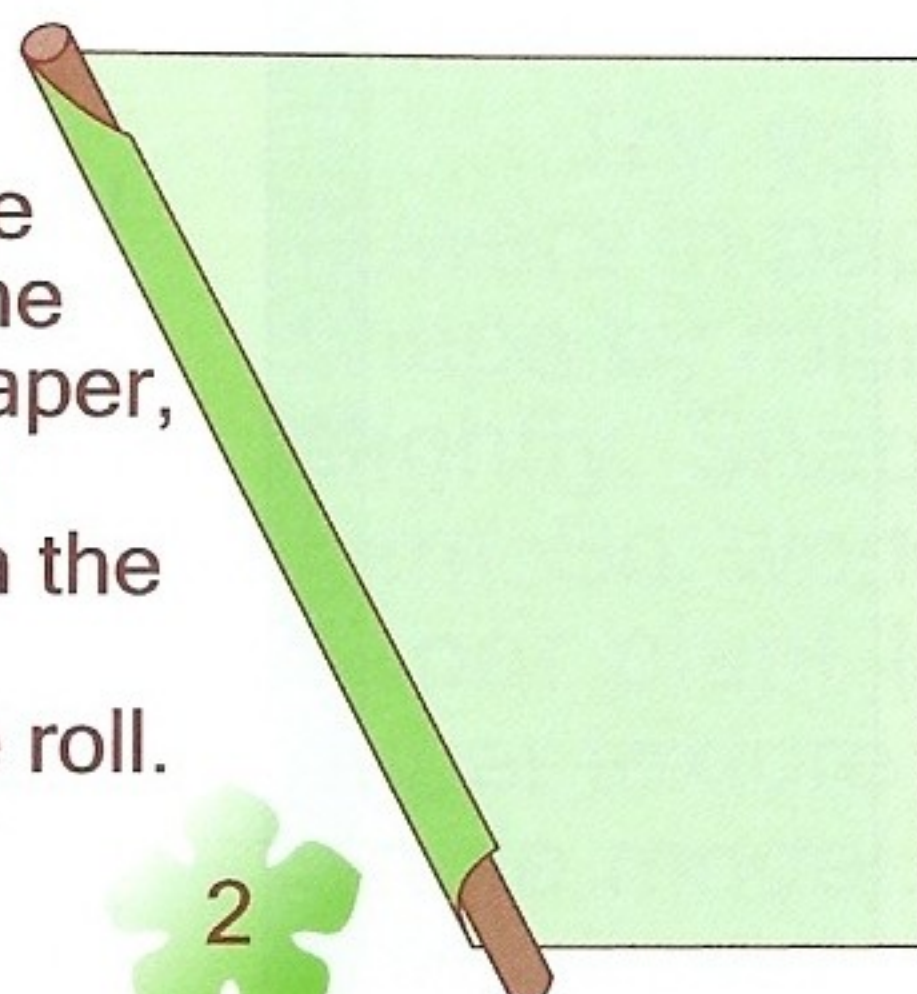
There is one more variant of the stalk for the formation of branches. Use a square of paper.



1

Start at one corner, rolling tightly on a thin cylindrical object.

Continue rolling the entire paper, trying to maintain the tightest possible roll.



2

Unroll the paper and start to roll it from the outside edge, so that this time, this edge will be inside the tube instead of outside. Remove the stick.

Here is the completed additional tubular stalk.

3

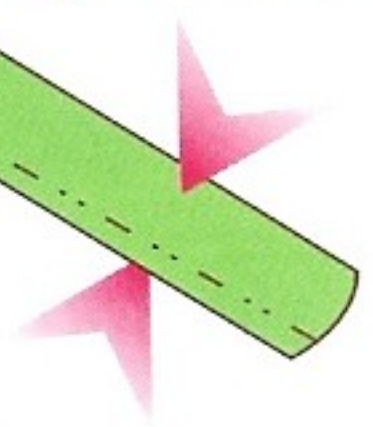


Branches

Take the base tubular stalk, it will be the basis of your branch. Also, take the simple tubular stalks and the additional ones.

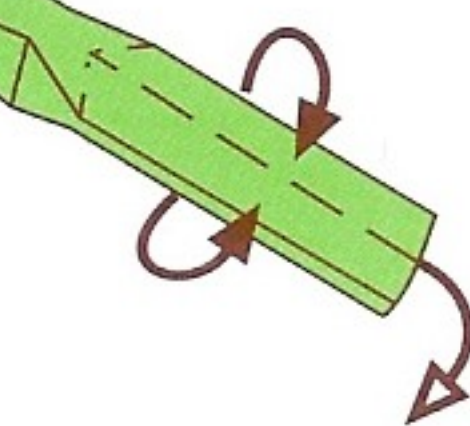
1

Working with the simple tubular stalk, pinch the right-hand tip in the marked places, so its edges are compressed.



2

Valley fold the stalk's tip in half and compress the edges slightly, while bending the tip down.



3

This should be the result.



Insert the stalks into the base stalk as shown.

Mountain fold the raw edge of the top stalk.

1

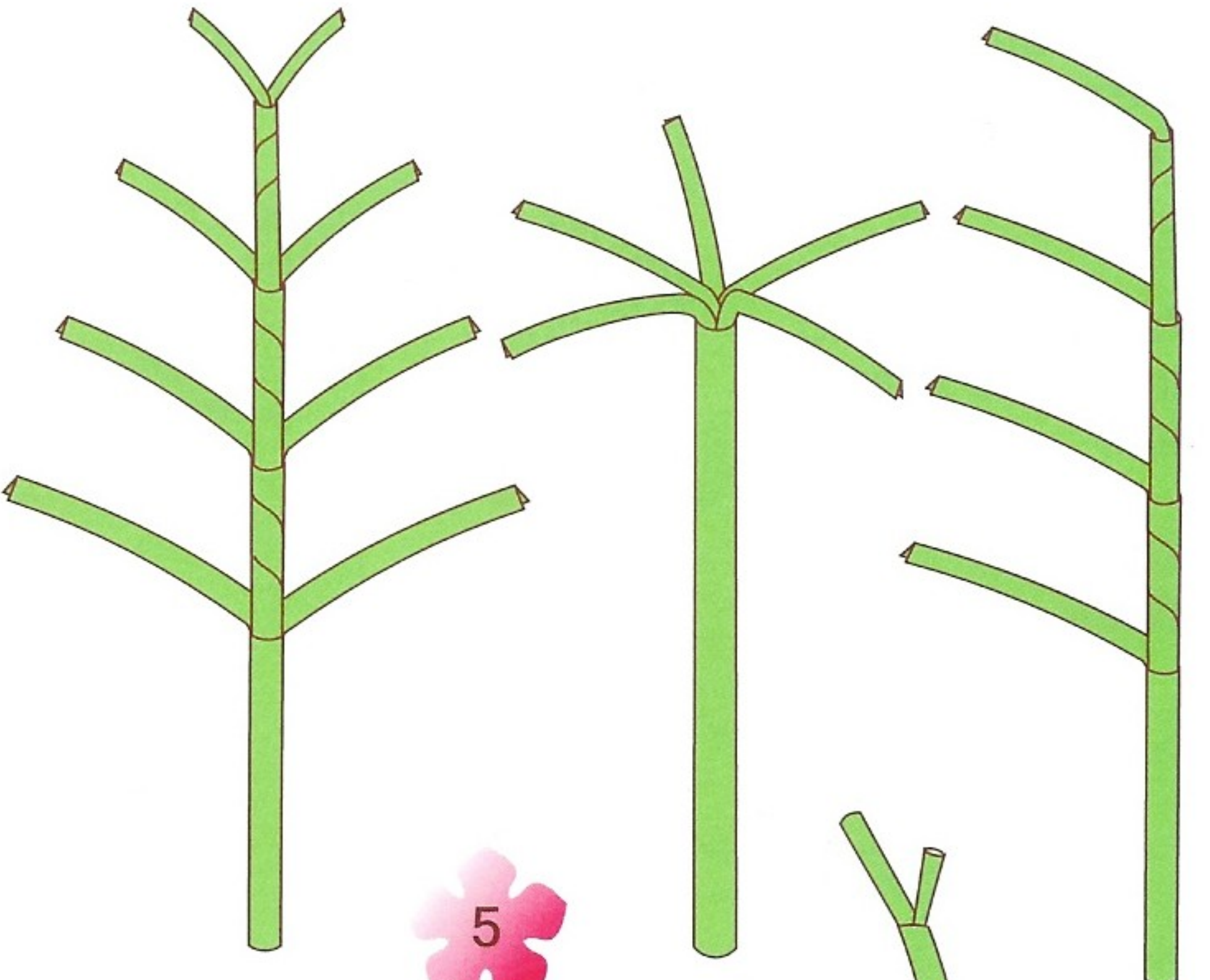
2

This should be the result.

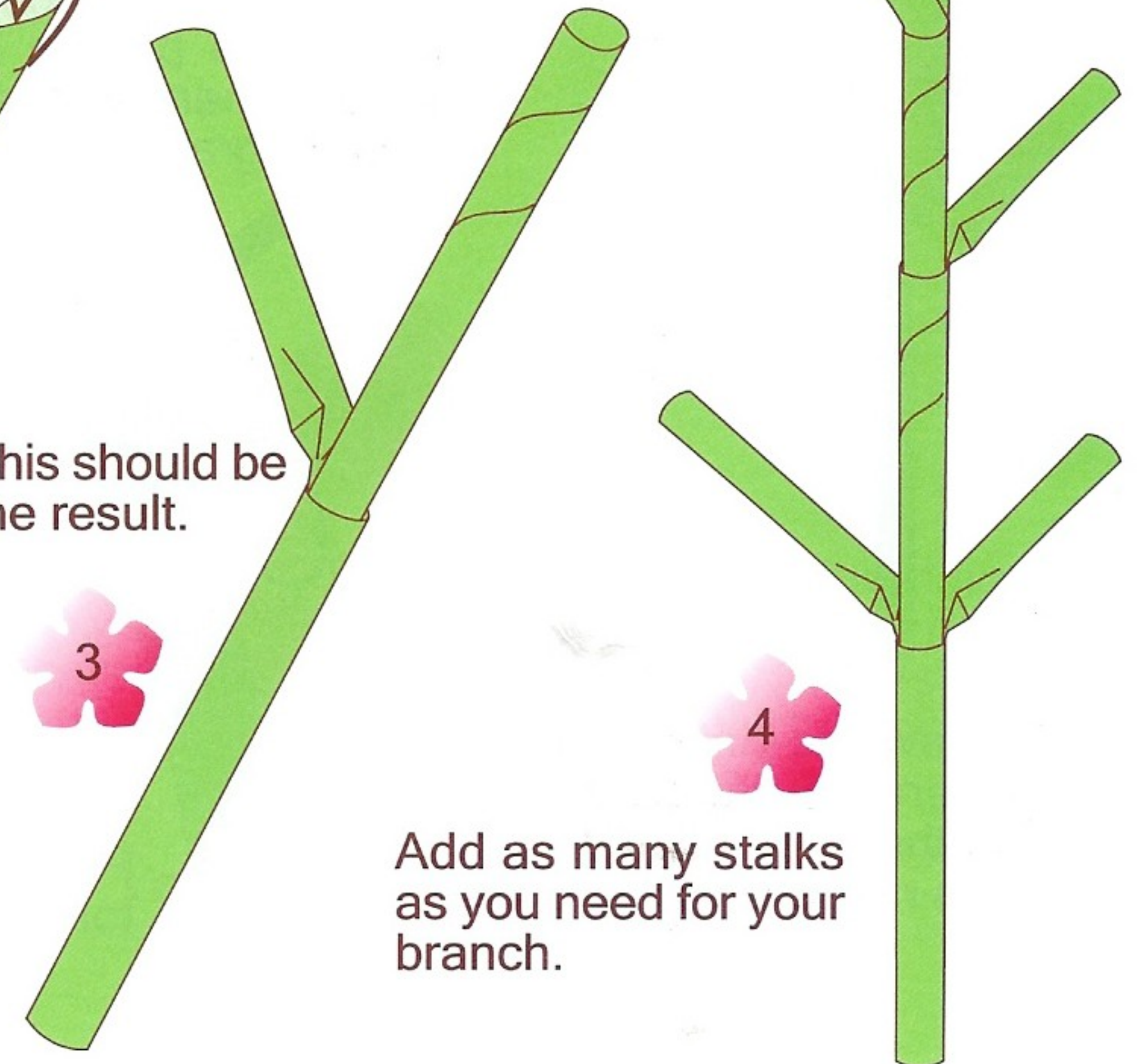
3

4

Add as many stalks as you need for your branch.



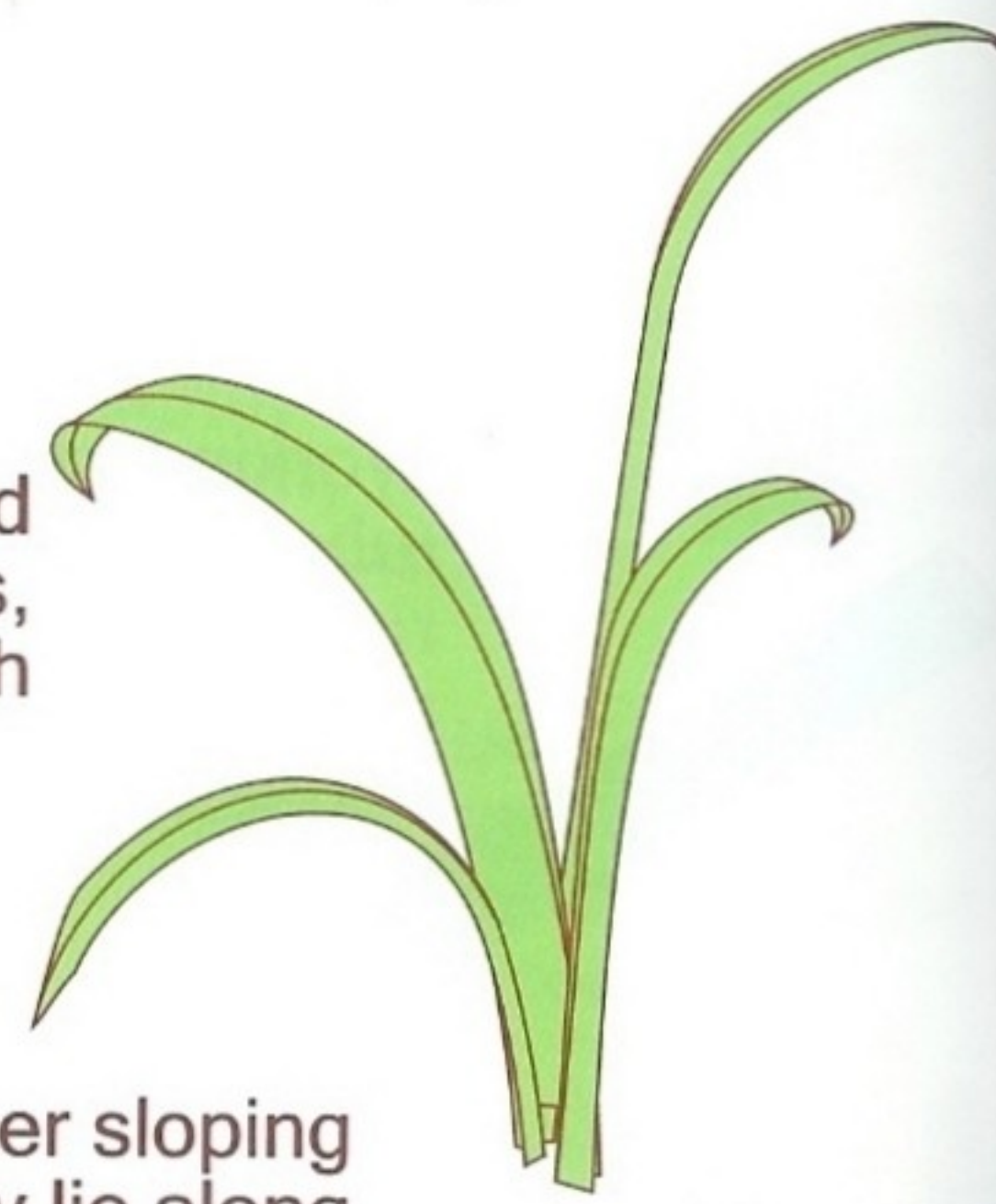
By working with flat stalks, you can insert them into the base tubular stalk and combine them with other tubular stalks, thereby making different branch designs.



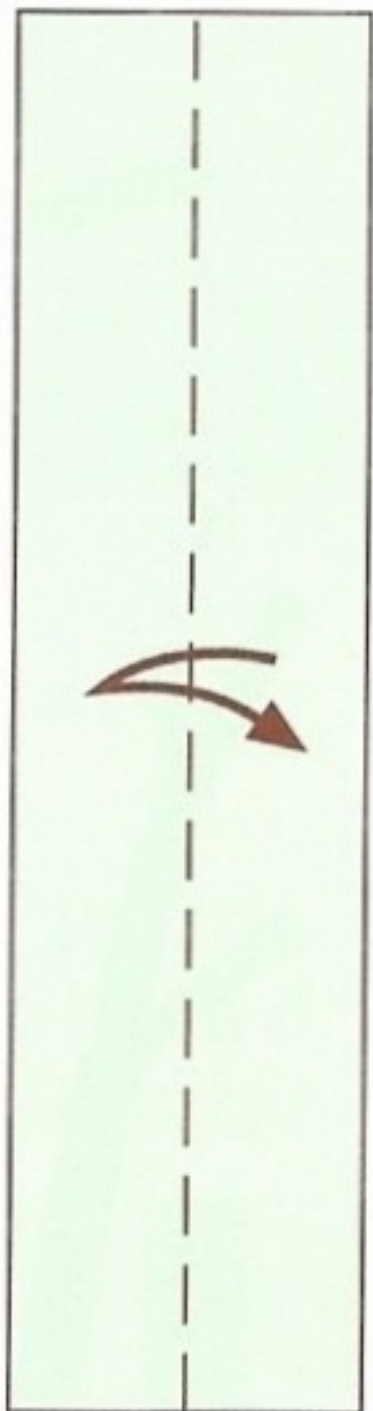
Grass

by Katrin Shumakov

Grass decorates any arrangement nicely. The blade of grass is folded from a strip of paper. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, colored copy paper. If using two-color paper, begin with white side up.



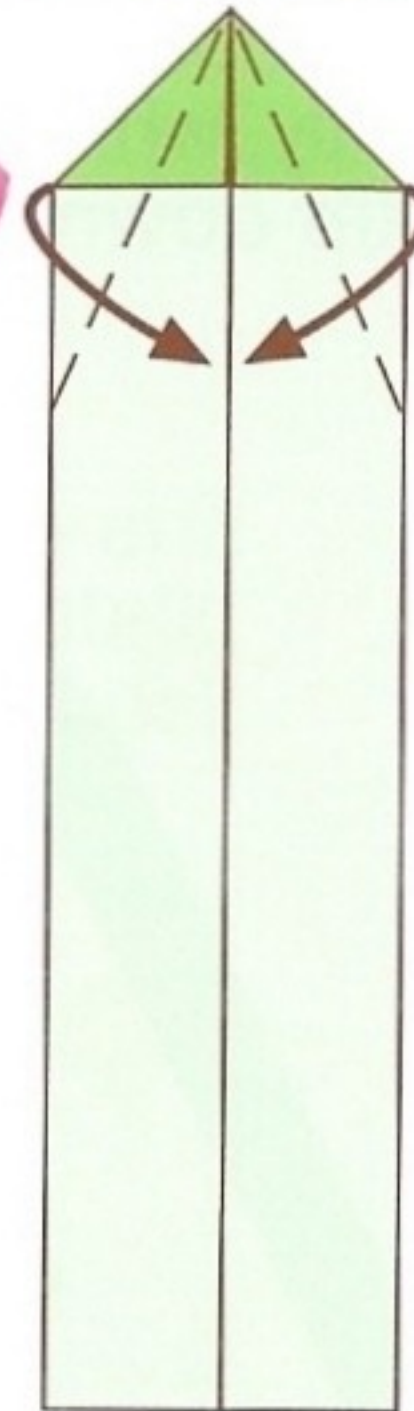
Valley fold and unfold the strip in half.



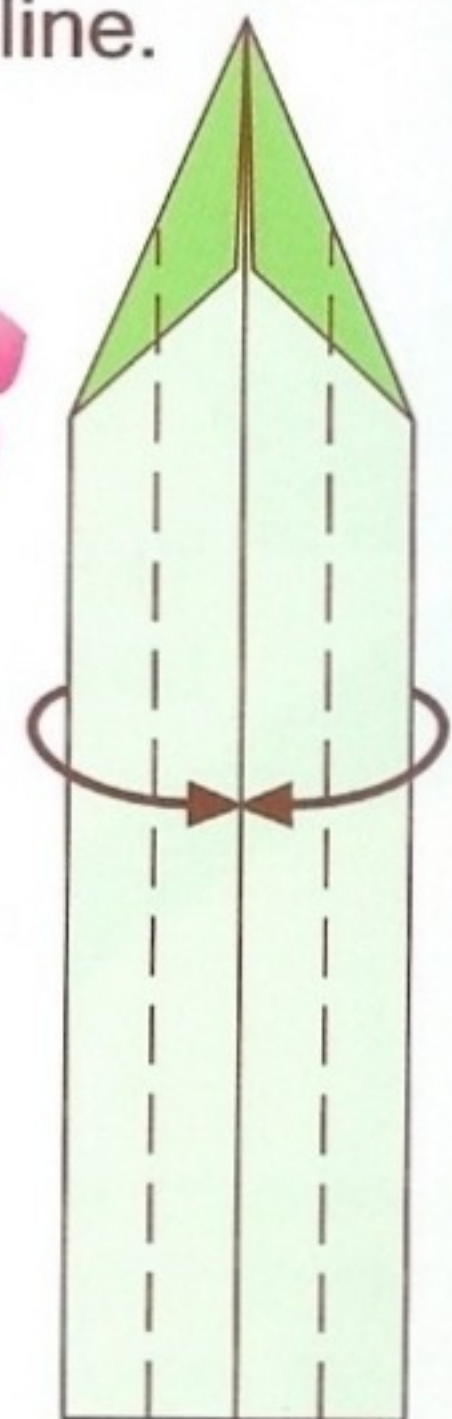
Valley fold the top corners down to meet the middle fold-line.



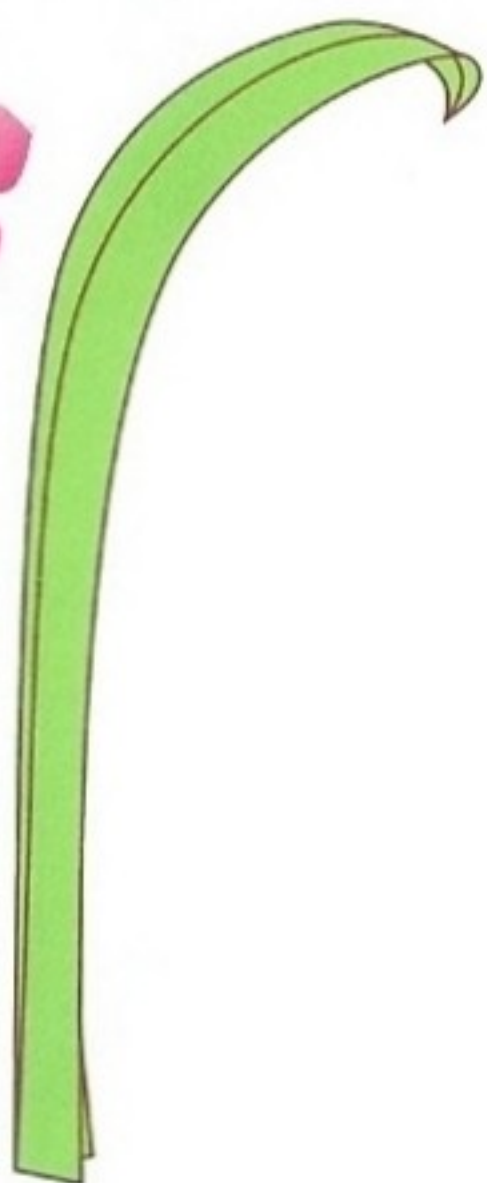
Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line.



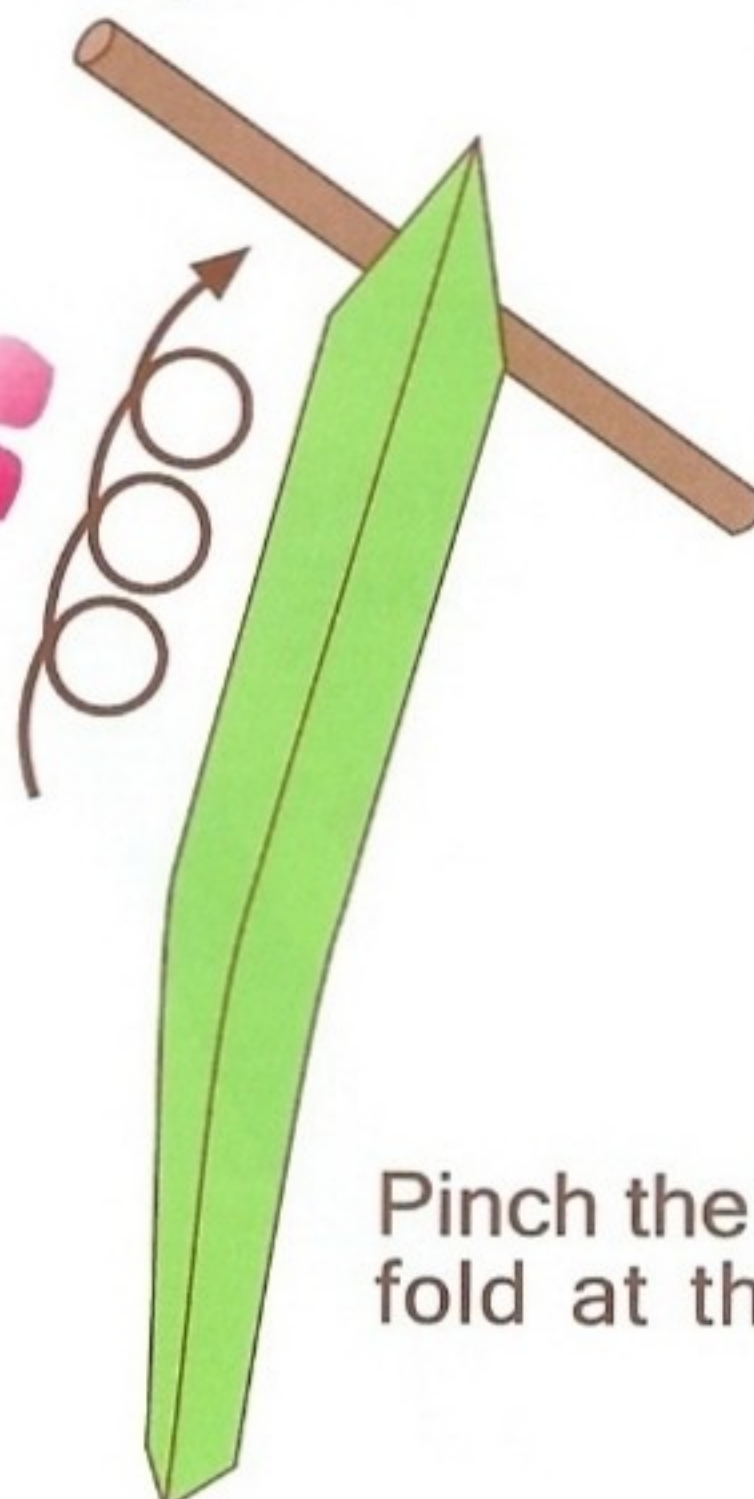
Valley fold the side edges to the middle fold-line.



Here is the completed blade of grass.

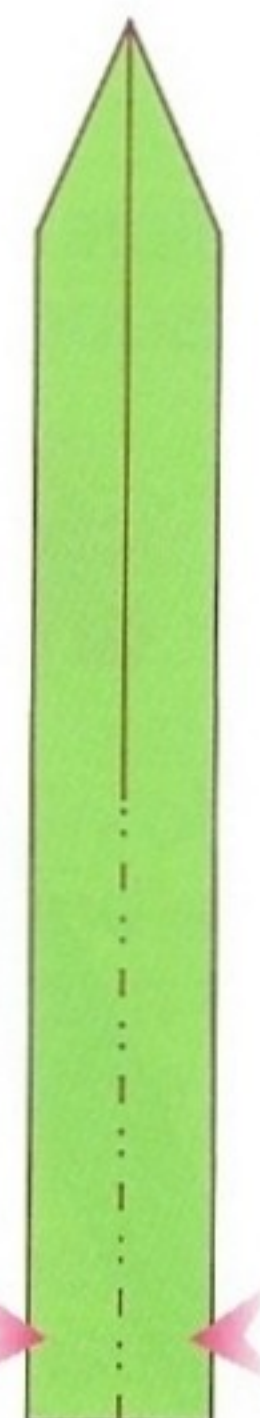


Start at the top and roll tightly on a thin cylindrical object, such as a plastic knitting-needle, thereby curving the blade of grass.



Remove the object and loosen the paper, so now the blade of grass looks natural.

Pinch the 'mountain' fold at the bottom.

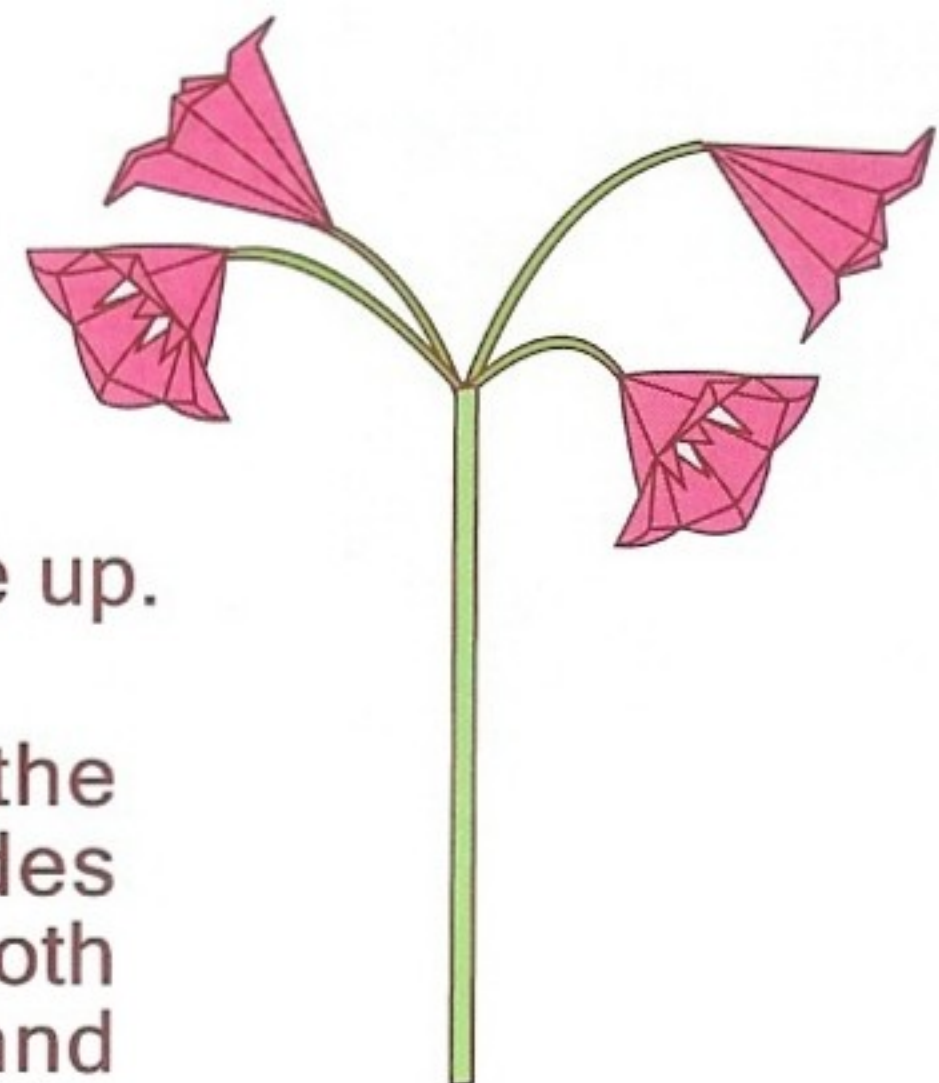


This should be the result. Turn the model over.



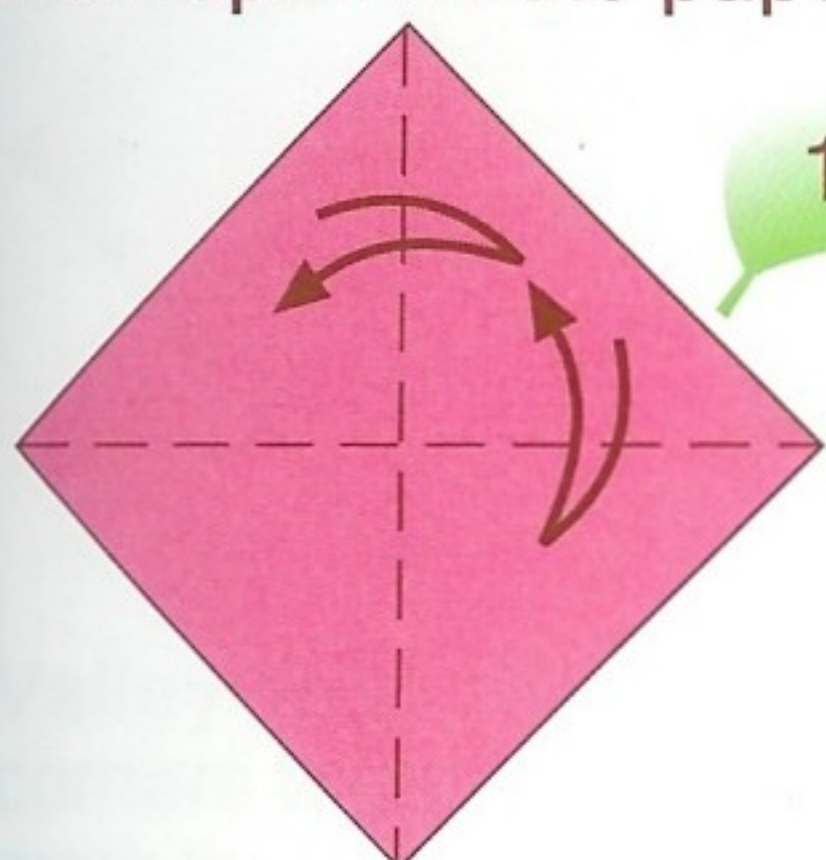
Bellflower

by Yuri Shumakov

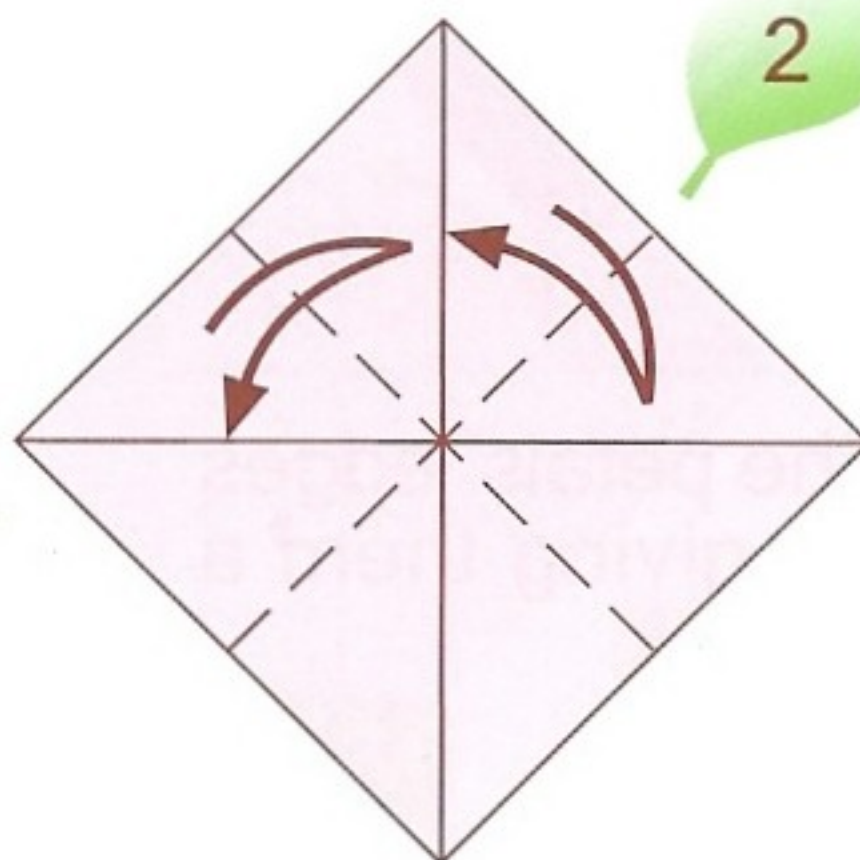


For each bellflower, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, colored side up.

Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up. Turn the paper over.

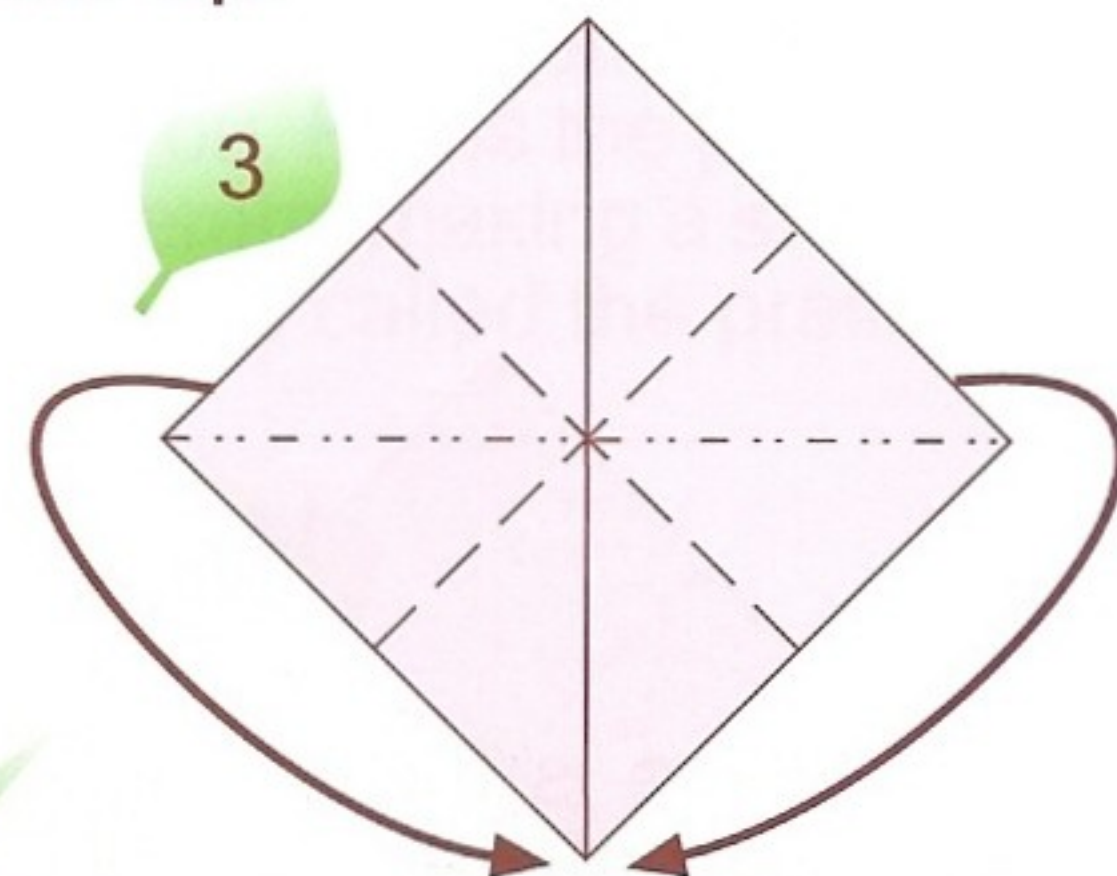


1



2

Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.

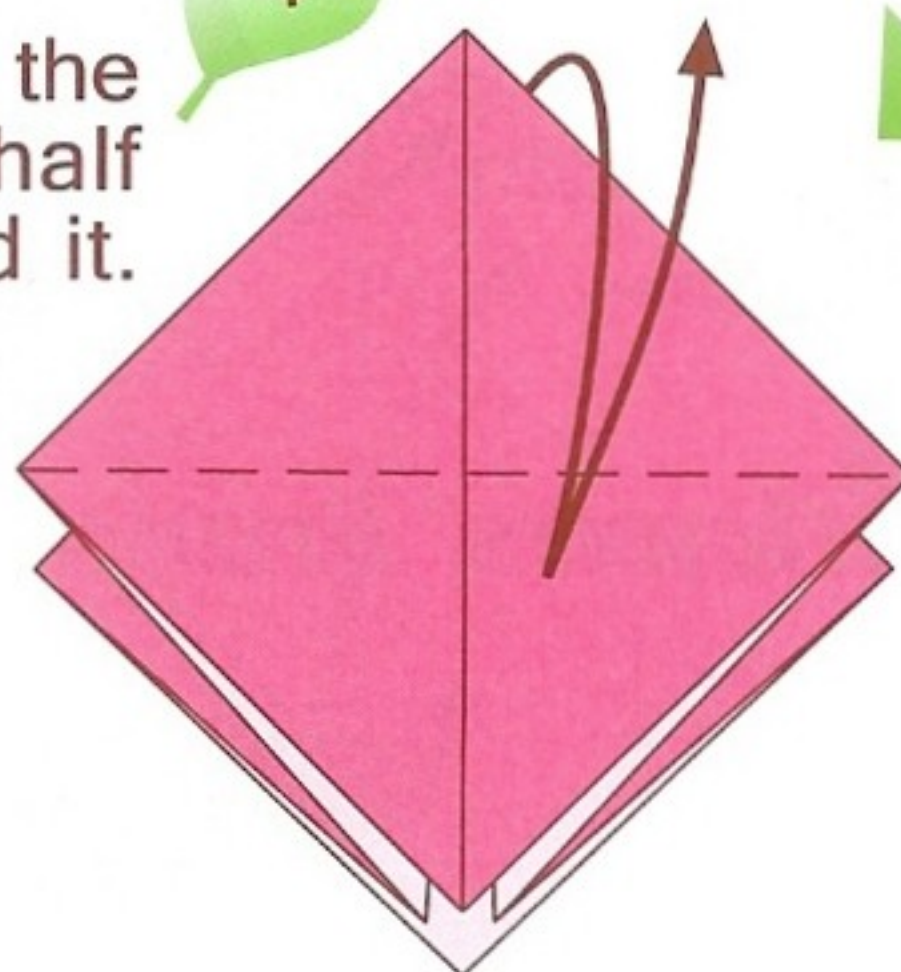


3

Press the middle of the fold-lines, until the sides pop up. Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the top down neatly into a square, thereby completing the shape that, in origami, is called the preliminary base.

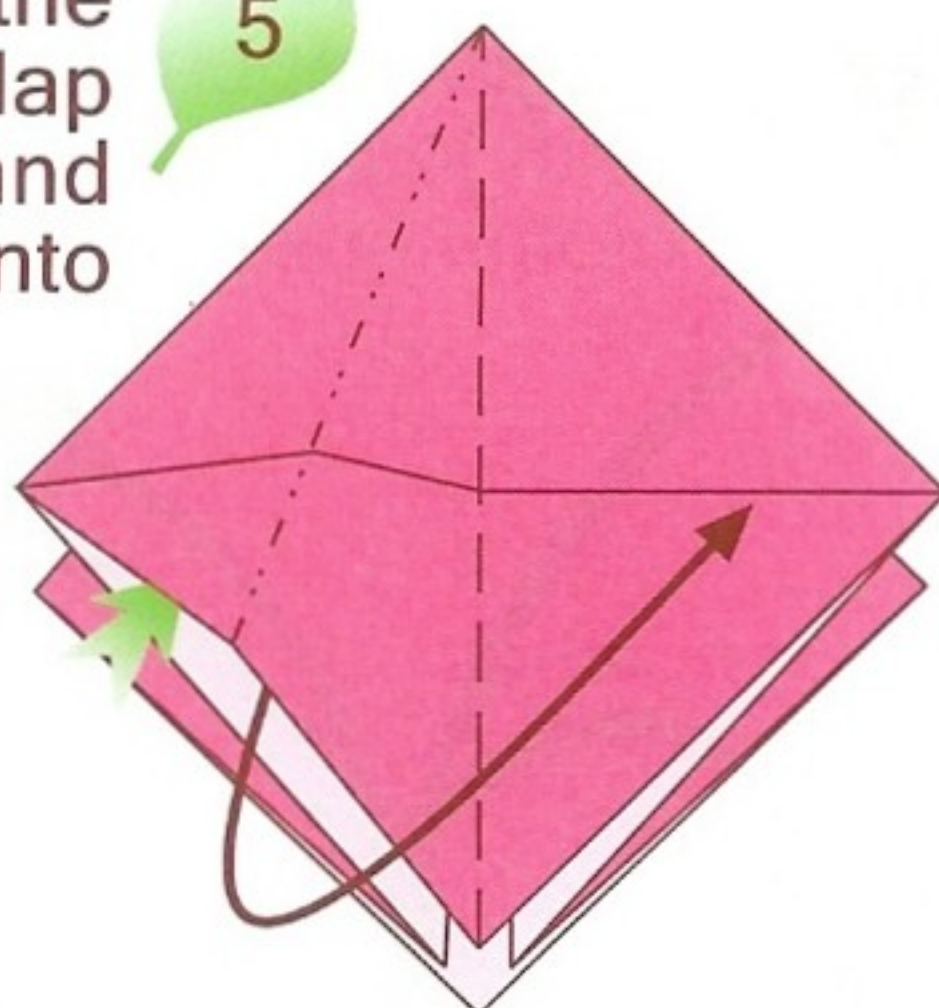
Valley fold the model in half and unfold it.

4



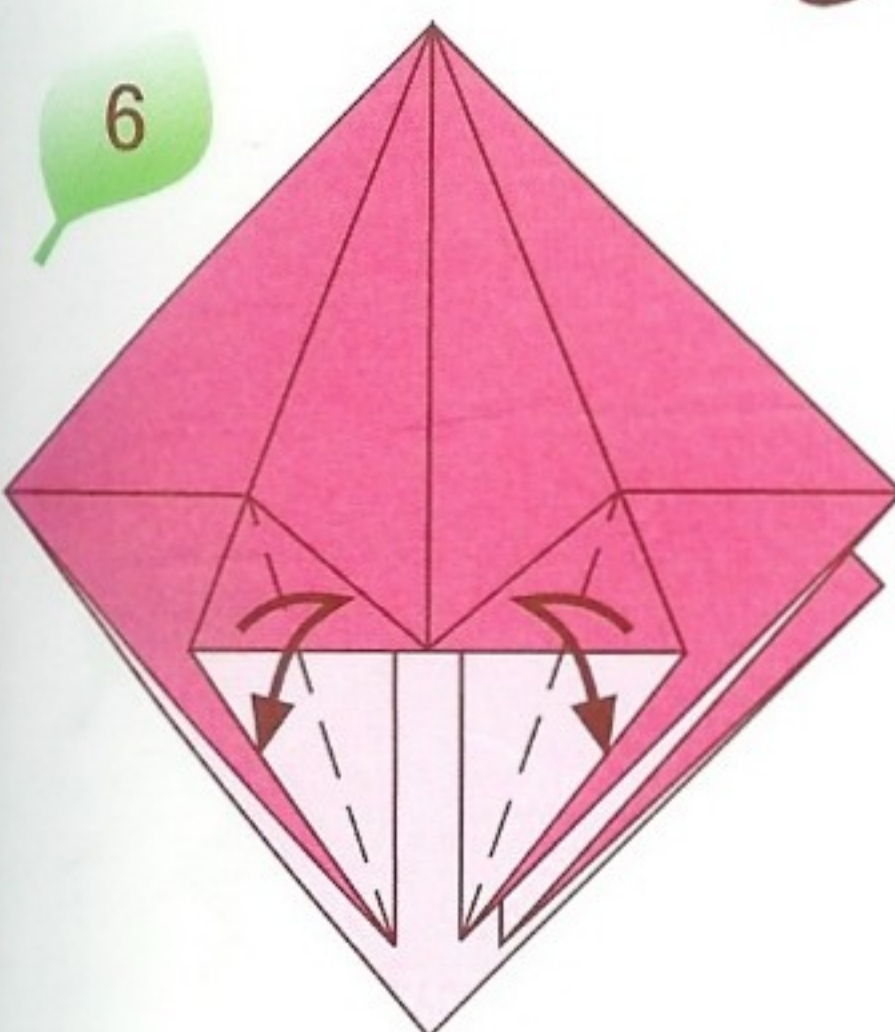
Open out the left-hand flap of paper and squash it into a triangle.

5

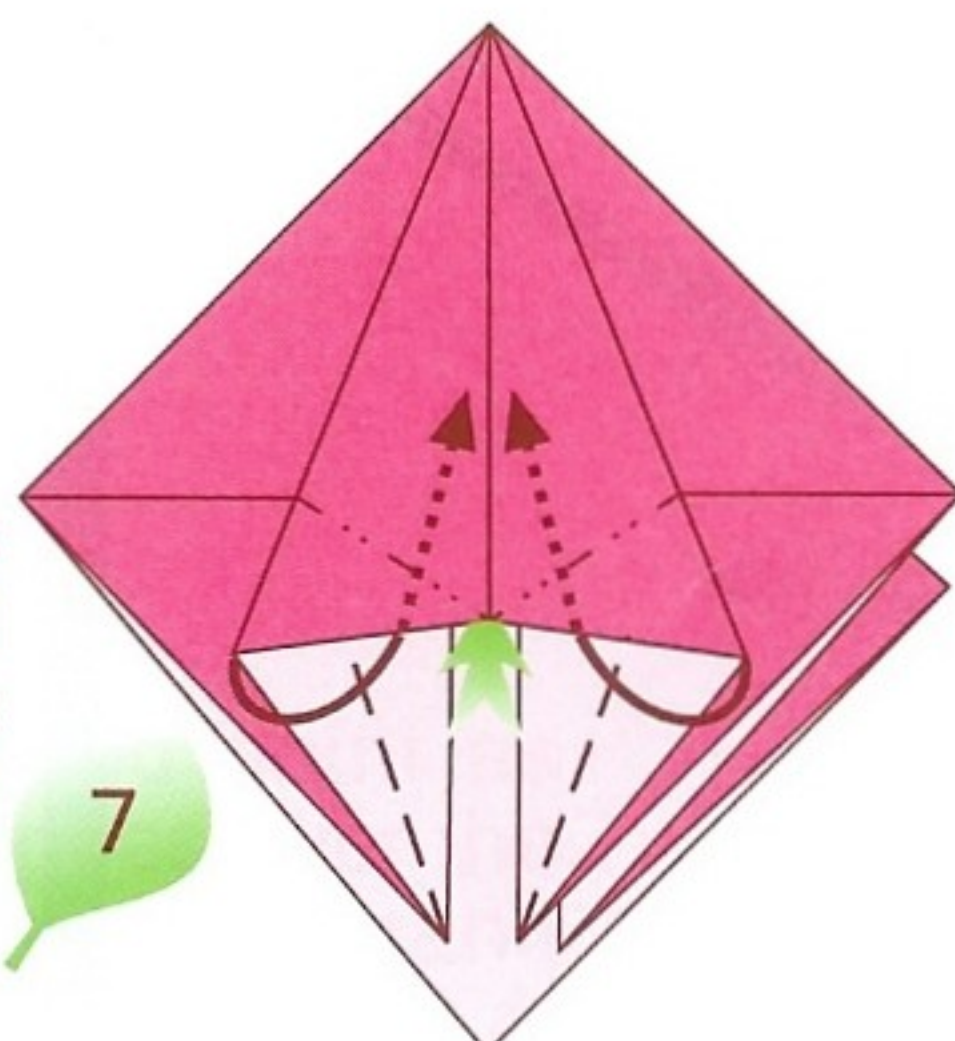


6

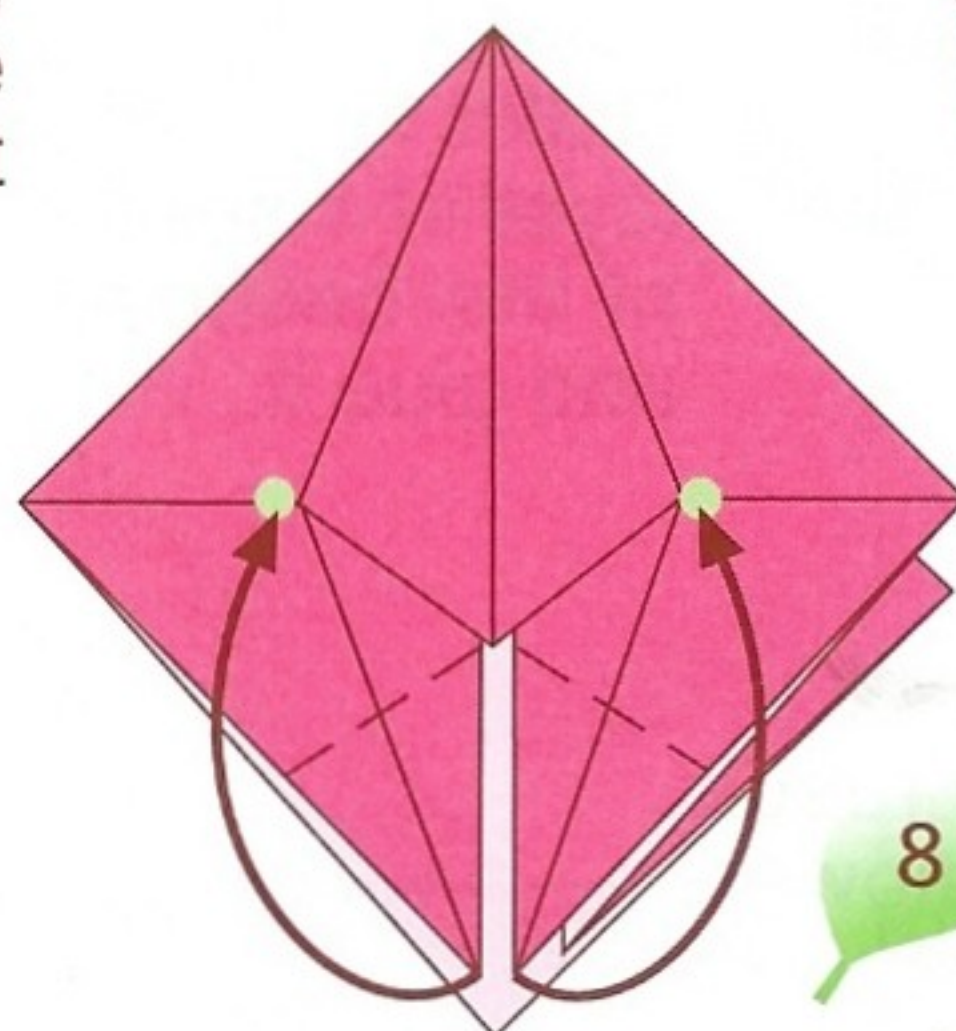
Valley fold the front flap's lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat and unfold them.



7

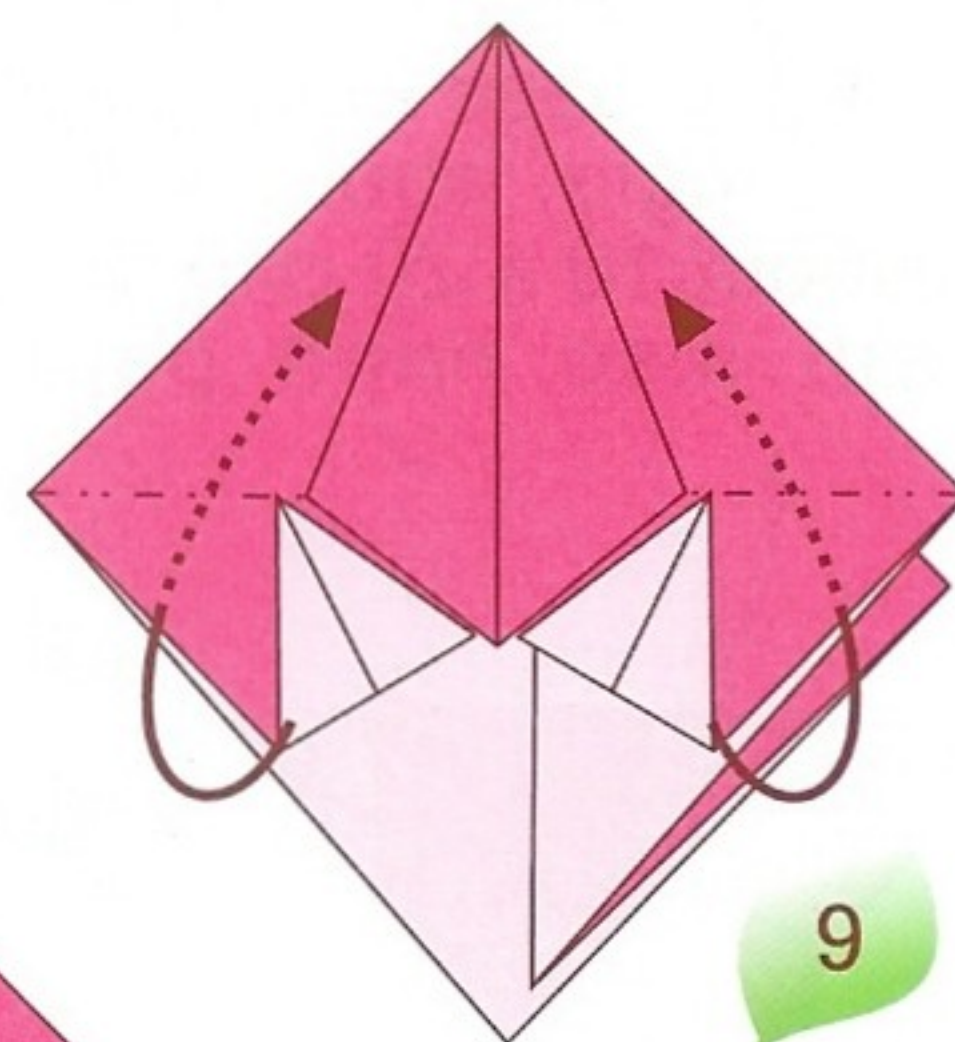


Open out the front flap's horizontal edge and inside reverse fold the right- and left hand points as shown.



8

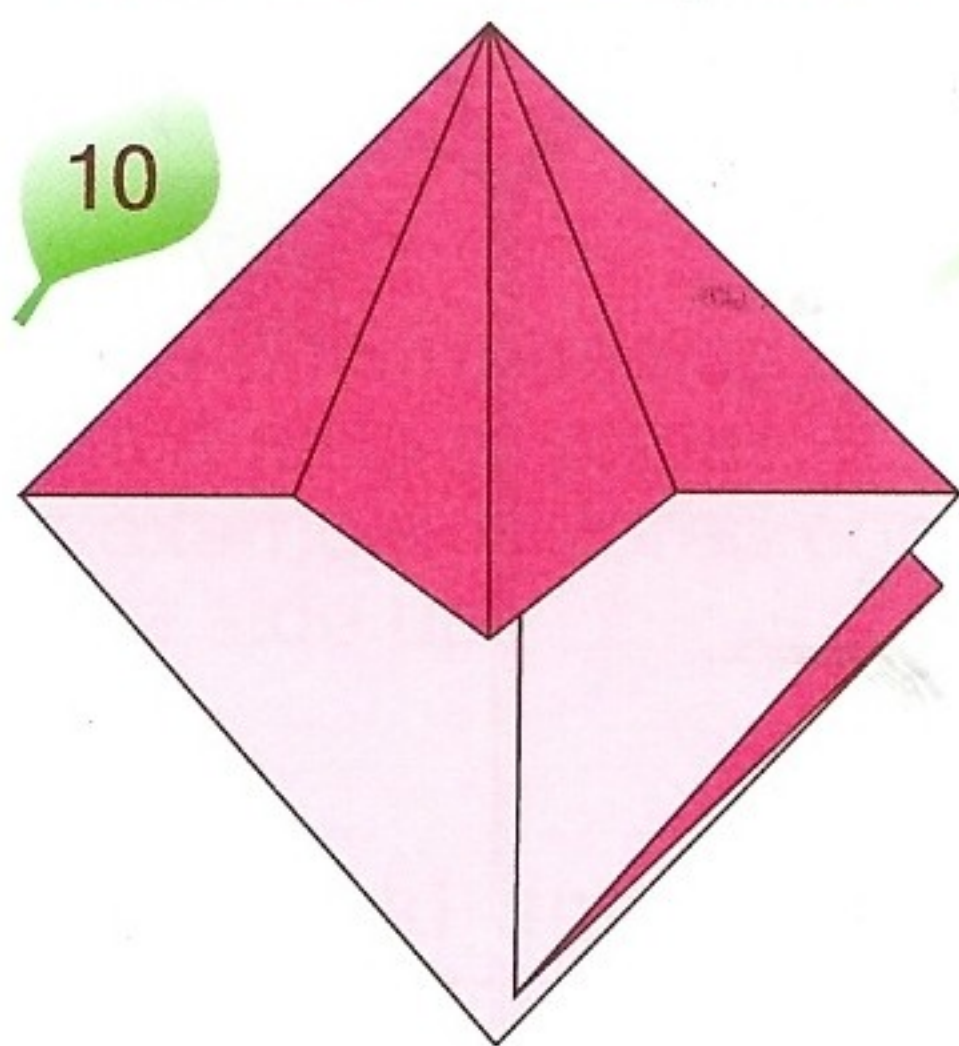
Valley fold the bottom corners to meet the marked places.



9

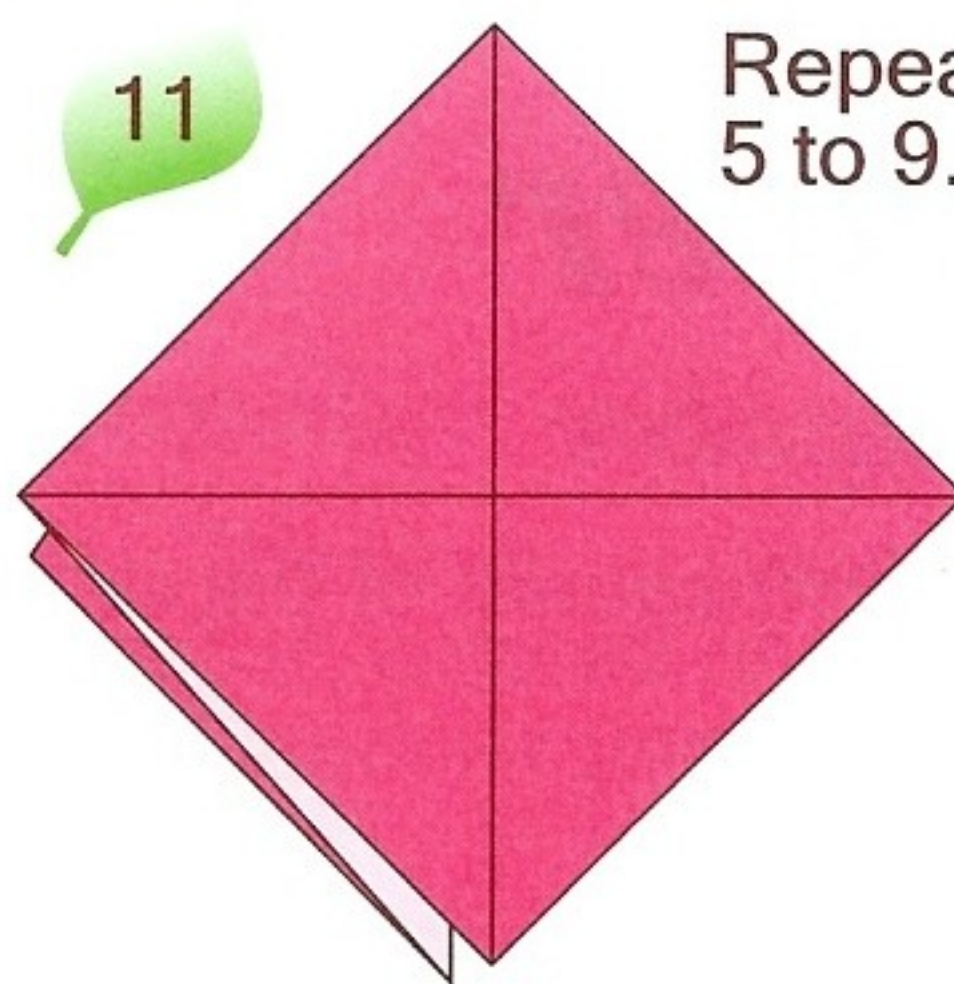
Mountain fold the bottom points inside the model.

This should be the result.
Turn the model over.



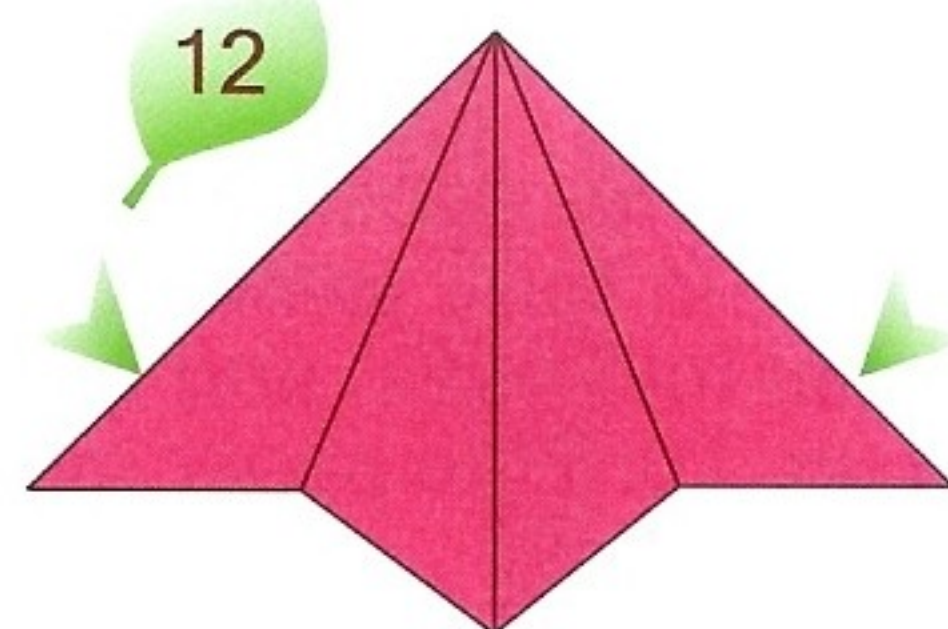
11

Repeat steps
5 to 9.



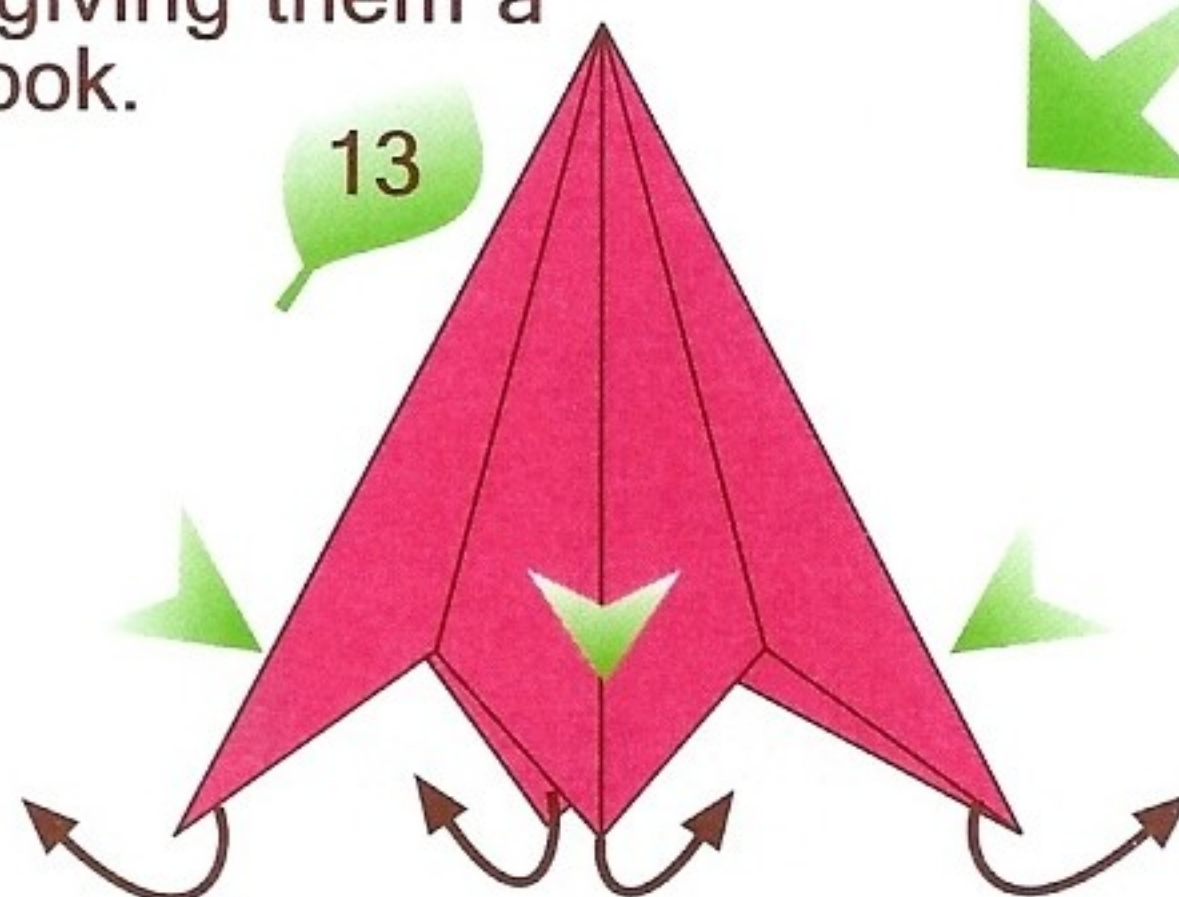
This should be the result.
Press on the lateral sides,
thereby giving a round form
to the bellflower. Note, the
bellflower's core is open
slightly.

12



Bend the petals' edges
slightly, giving them a
natural look.

13



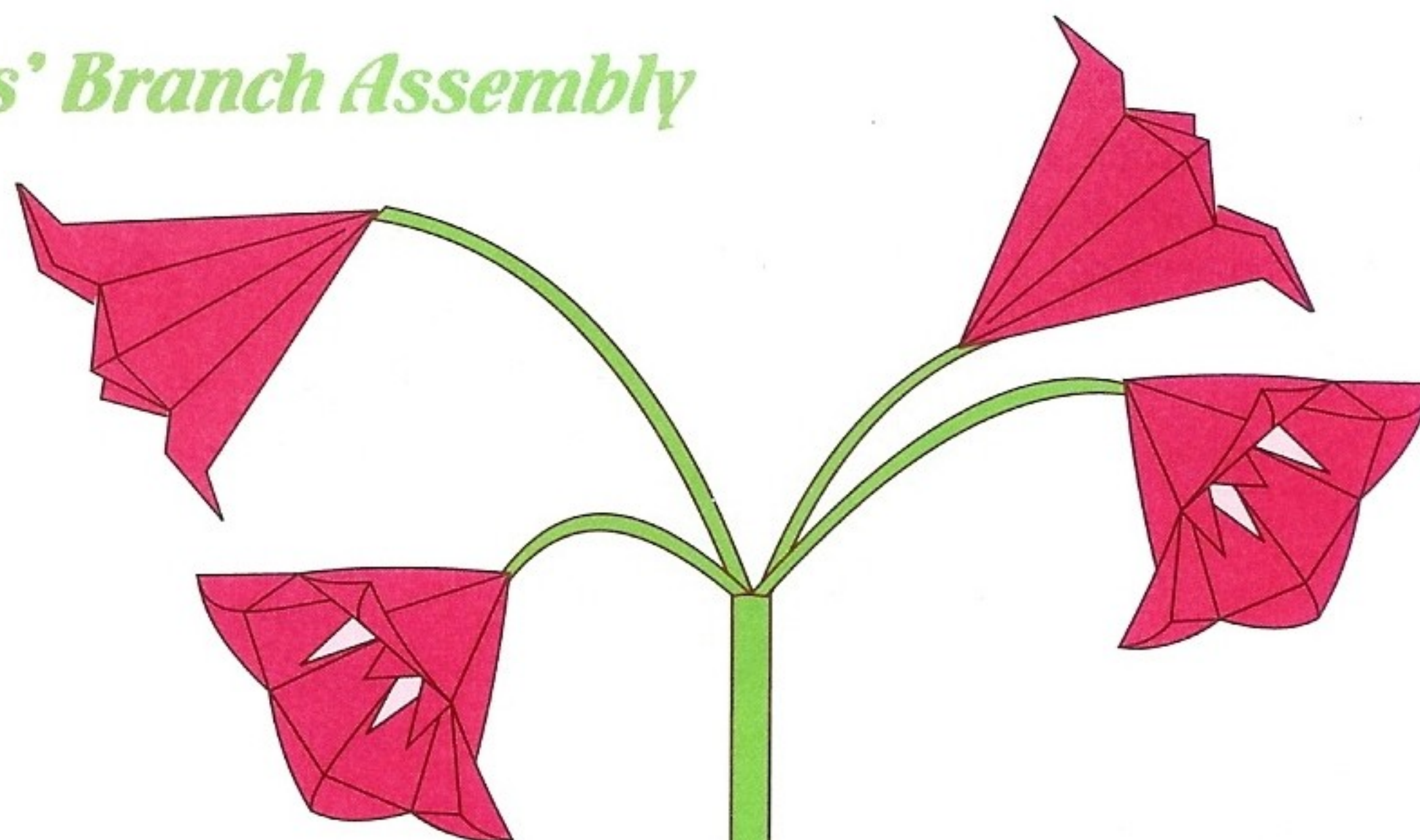
14

Here is the
completed
bellflower.



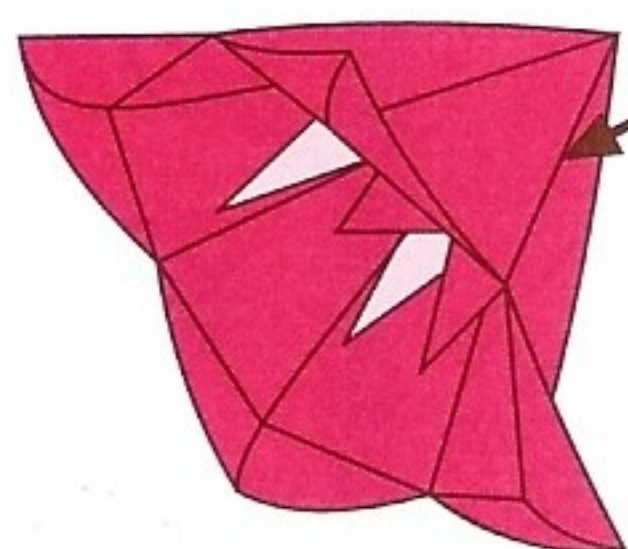
Bellflowers' Branch Assembly

Make several flowers, flat stalks
(see page 7) and the base tubular
stalk (see page 8) to assemble
them into a branch. For the flat
stalk use a rectangle, measuring
1 ½ x 3 inches (about 4 x 8 cm).
For the base tubular stalk use a
rectangle, about 4 x 8 inches
(about 10 x 20 cm) in size. You
will also need paper glue.



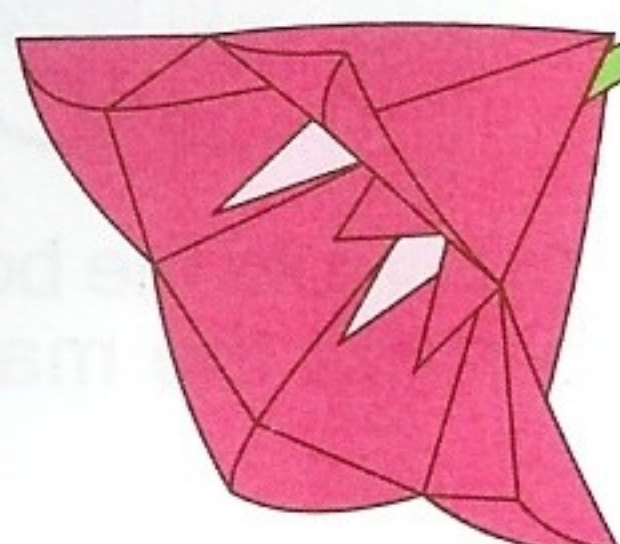
1

Insert the flat
stalk's tip under a
layer of a section
of the bellflower
and glue it.



2

This should be the result.
Make as many bellflowers
with stalks as you need for
your composition. Insert
them into the base tubular
stalk, thereby forming the
Bellflowers' branch.



3

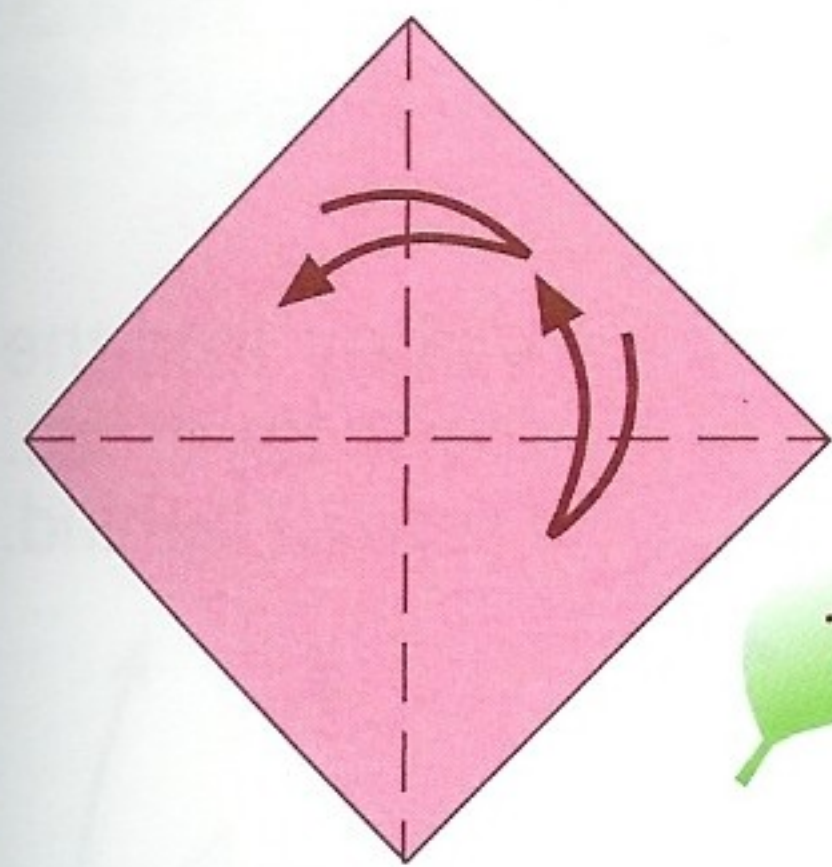
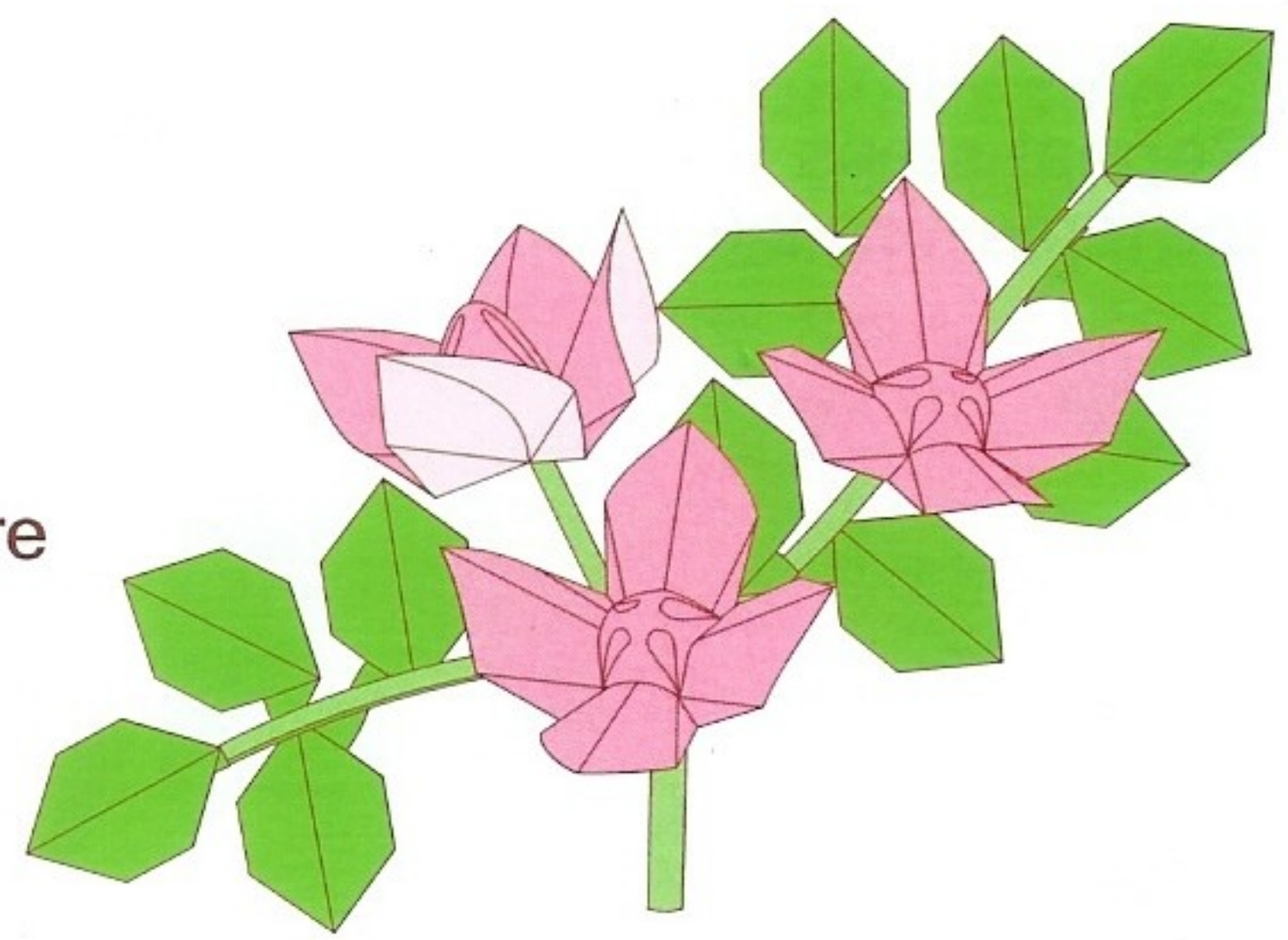
Here is the completed
Bellflowers' branch.



Jasmine

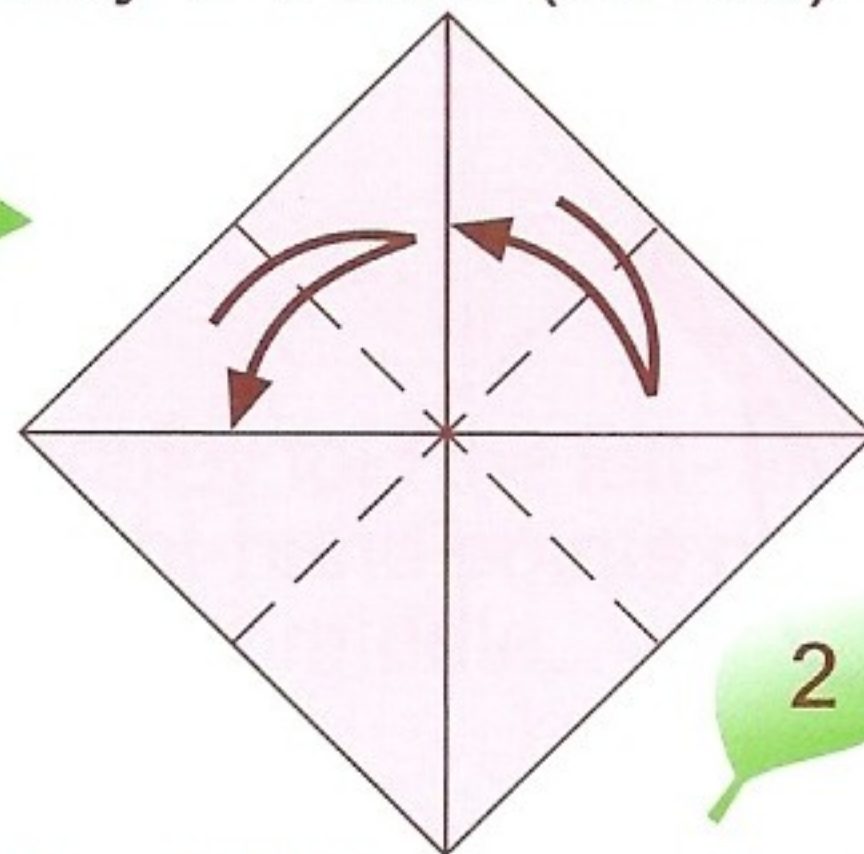
by Katrin Shumakov

For each flower, use approximately a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, colored side up.



1

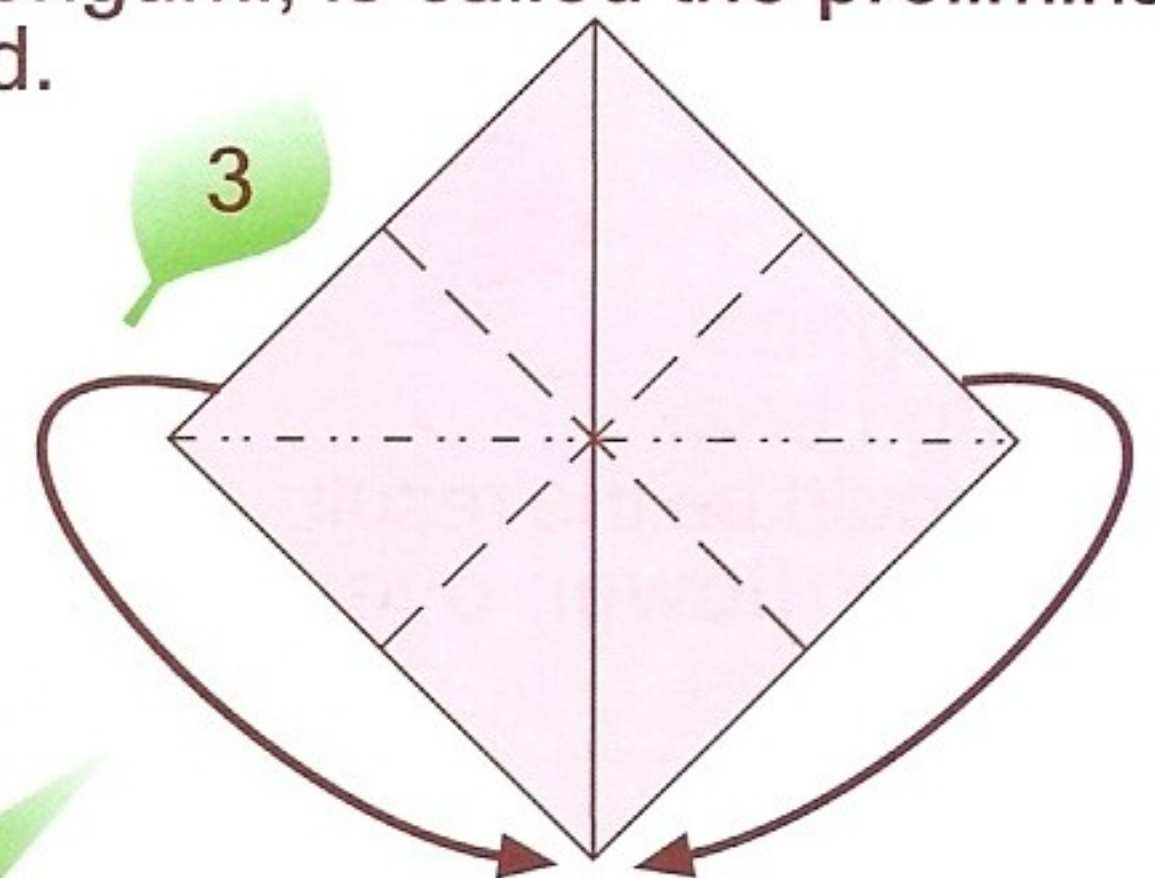
Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up. Then, turn the paper over.



2

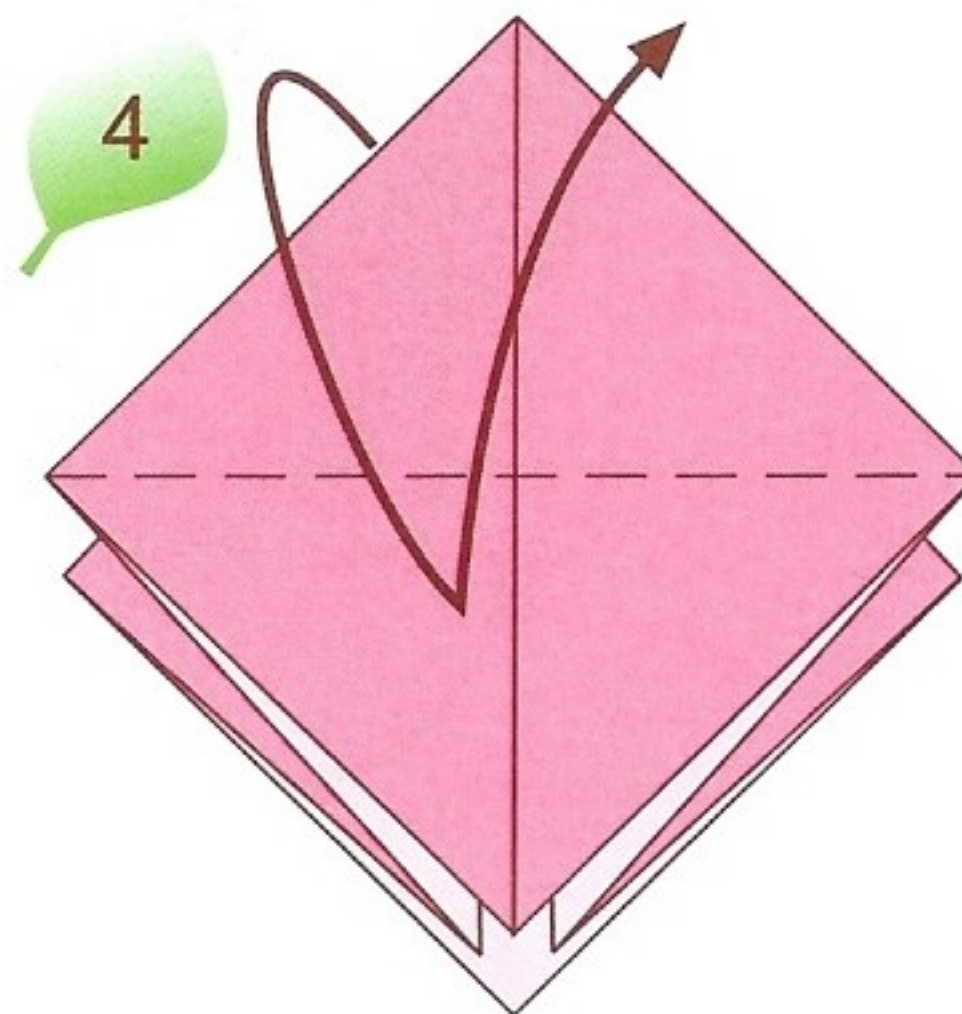
Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.

Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the paper down neatly, thereby making a shape that, in origami, is called the preliminary fold.



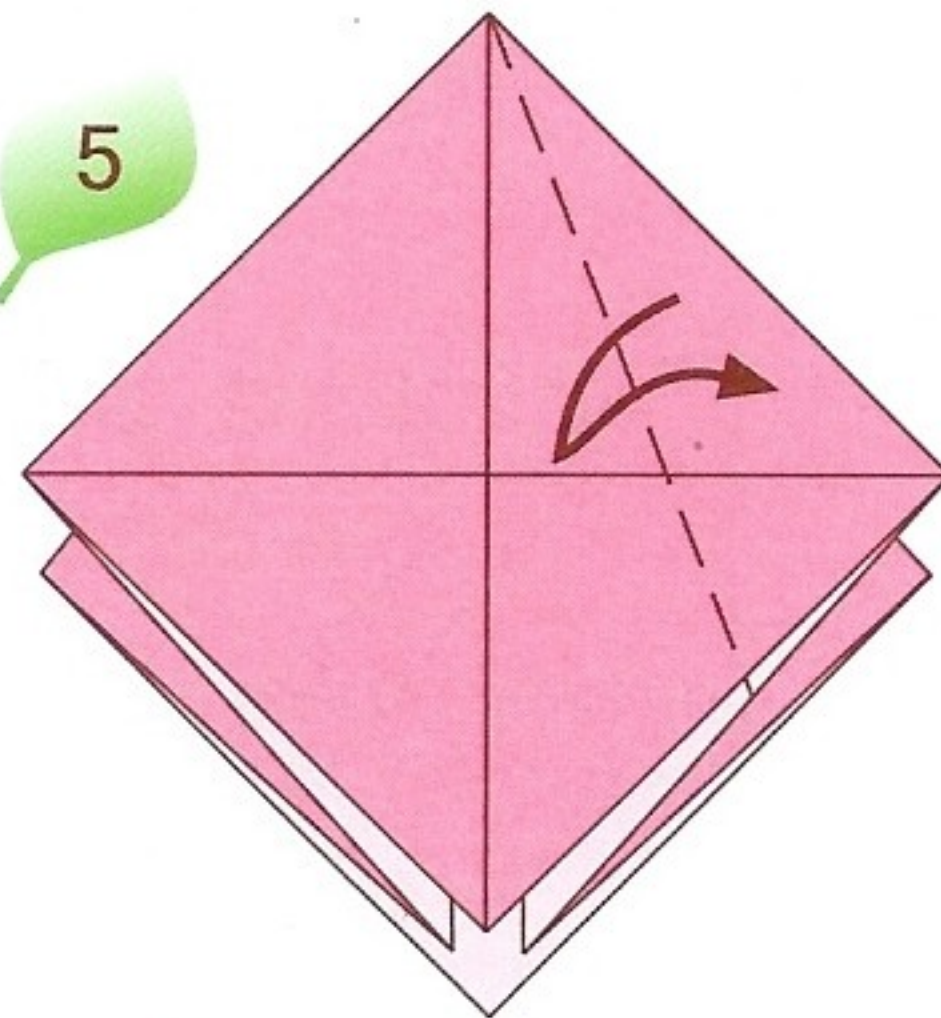
3

Valley fold the model in half and unfold it.



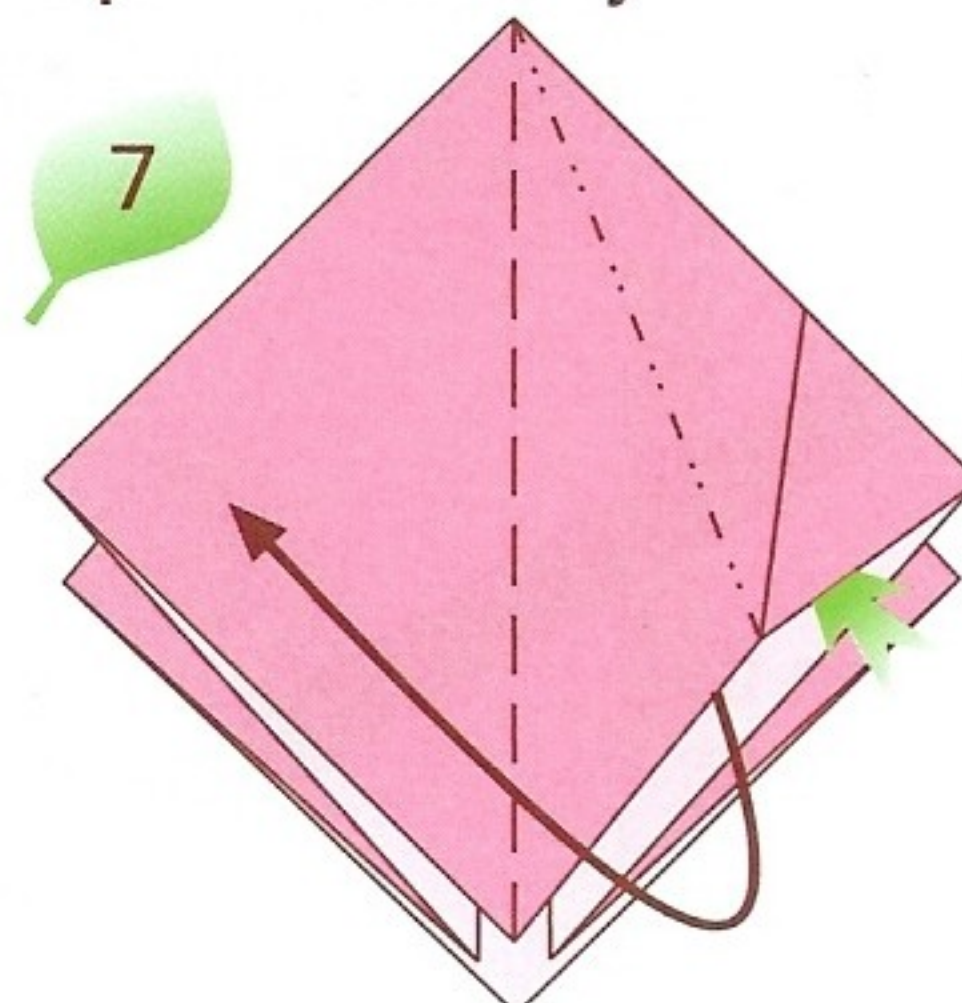
4

Valley fold the upper right-hand sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it flat and unfold it.



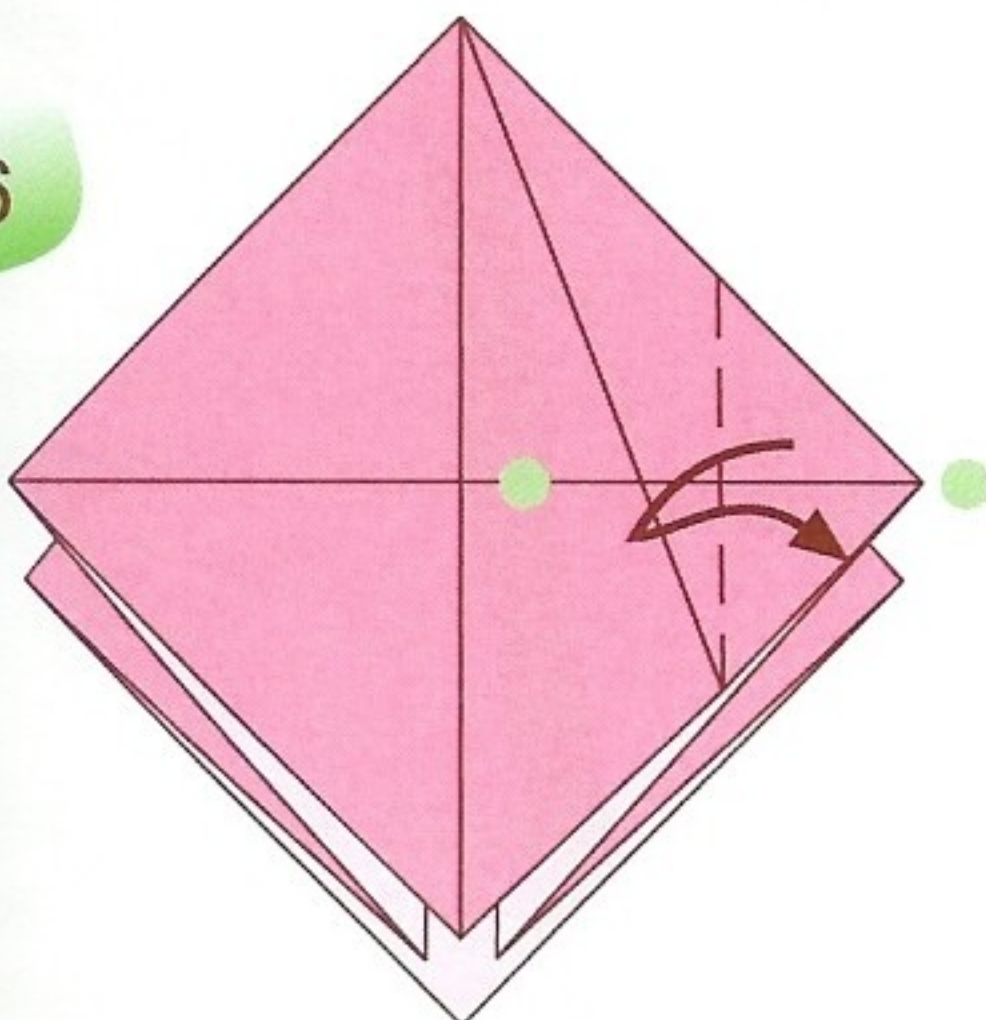
5

Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, at the same time opening out and squashing the right-hand flap down neatly.

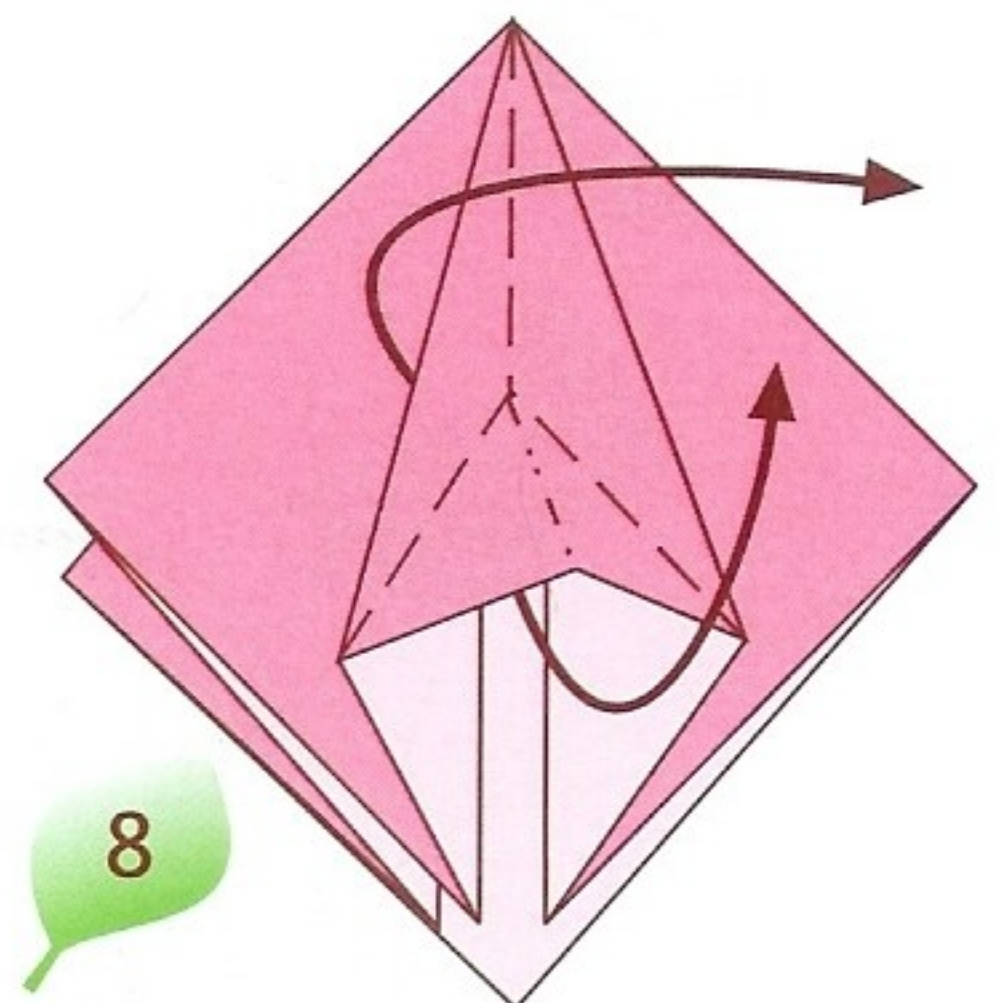


7

Valley fold the right-hand point as shown, so the fold-line goes over the intersection of the lower right-hand edge and the fold-line made in step 4.



6



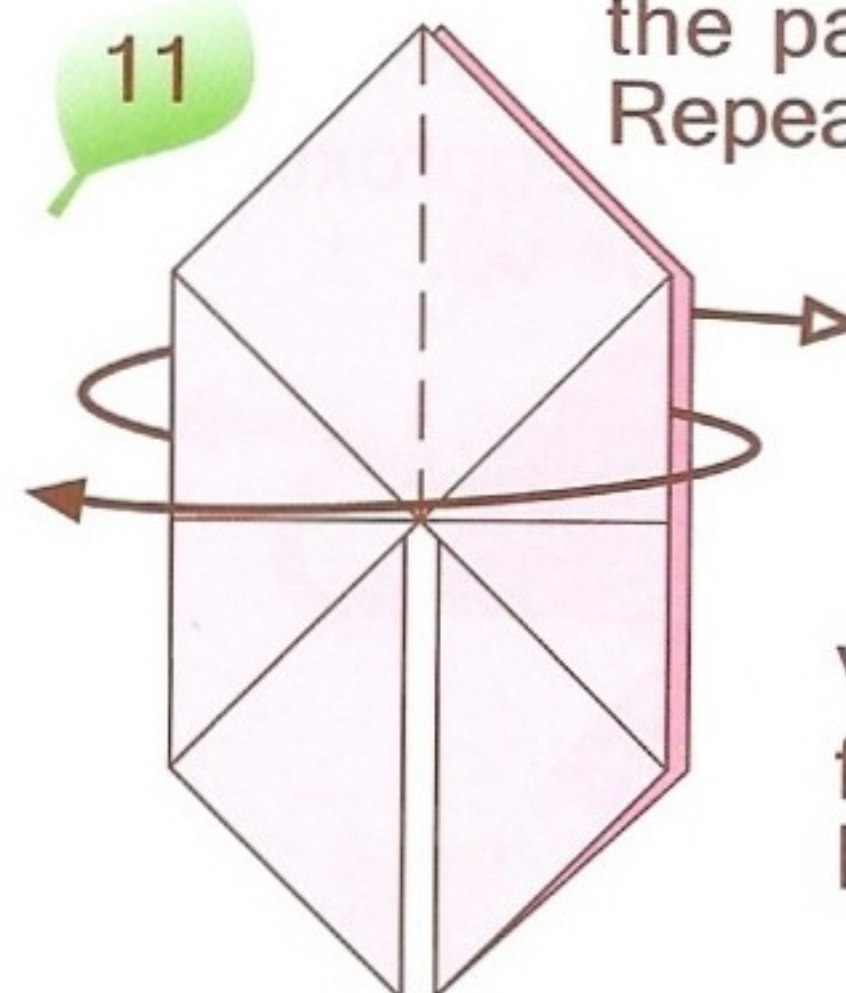
8

Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold, at the same time valley folding the flap over to the right.

Repeat steps 5 to 8 for the remaining three flaps.



This should be the result. Valley fold the front layer up. Repeat behind.

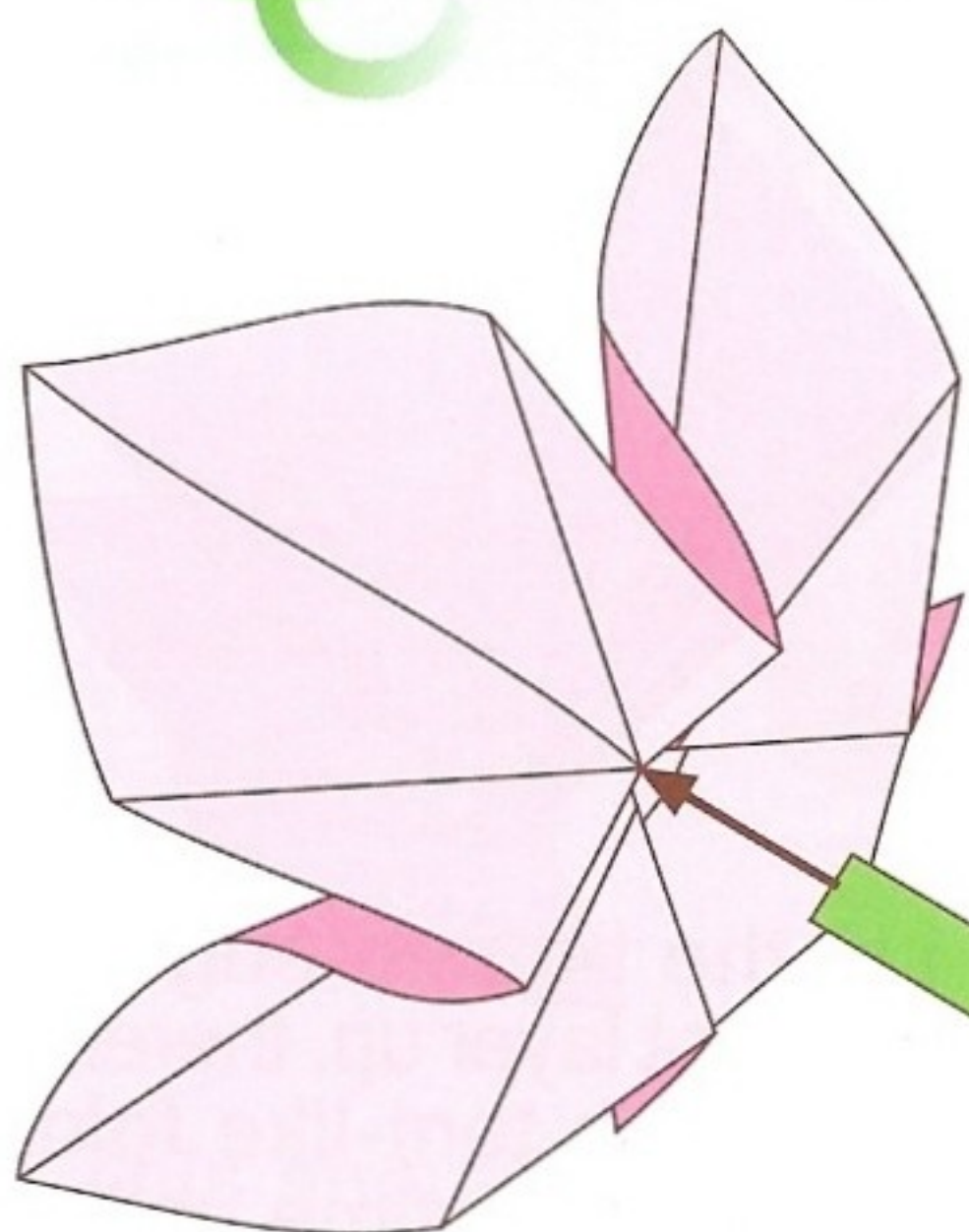
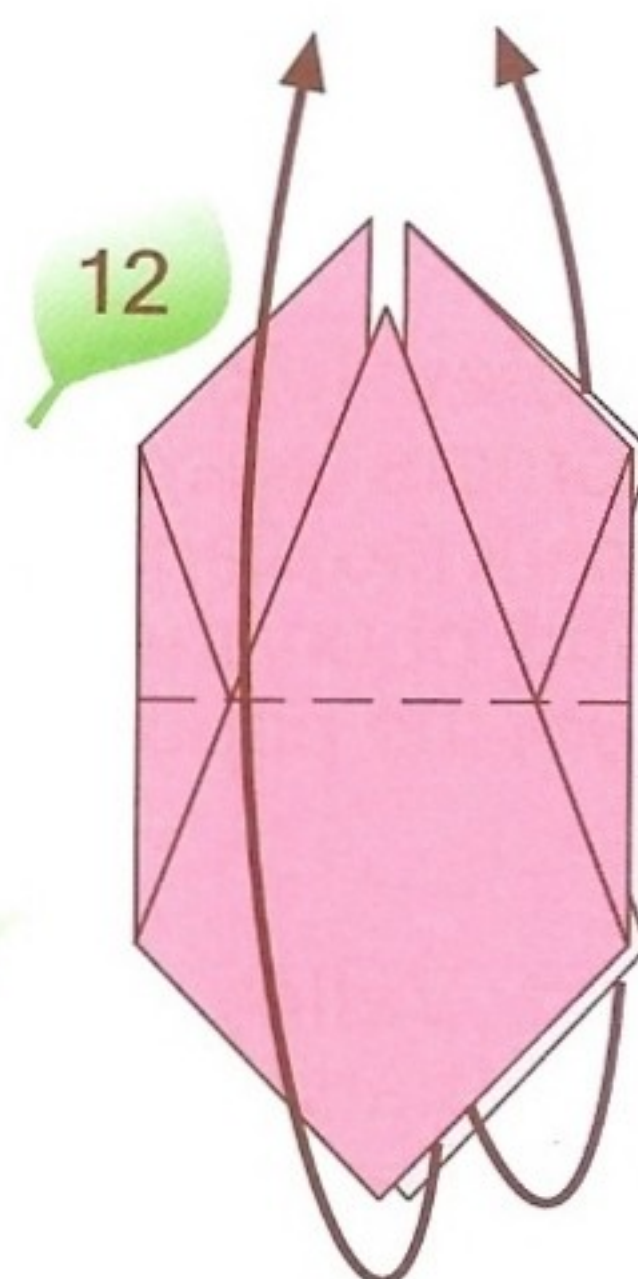
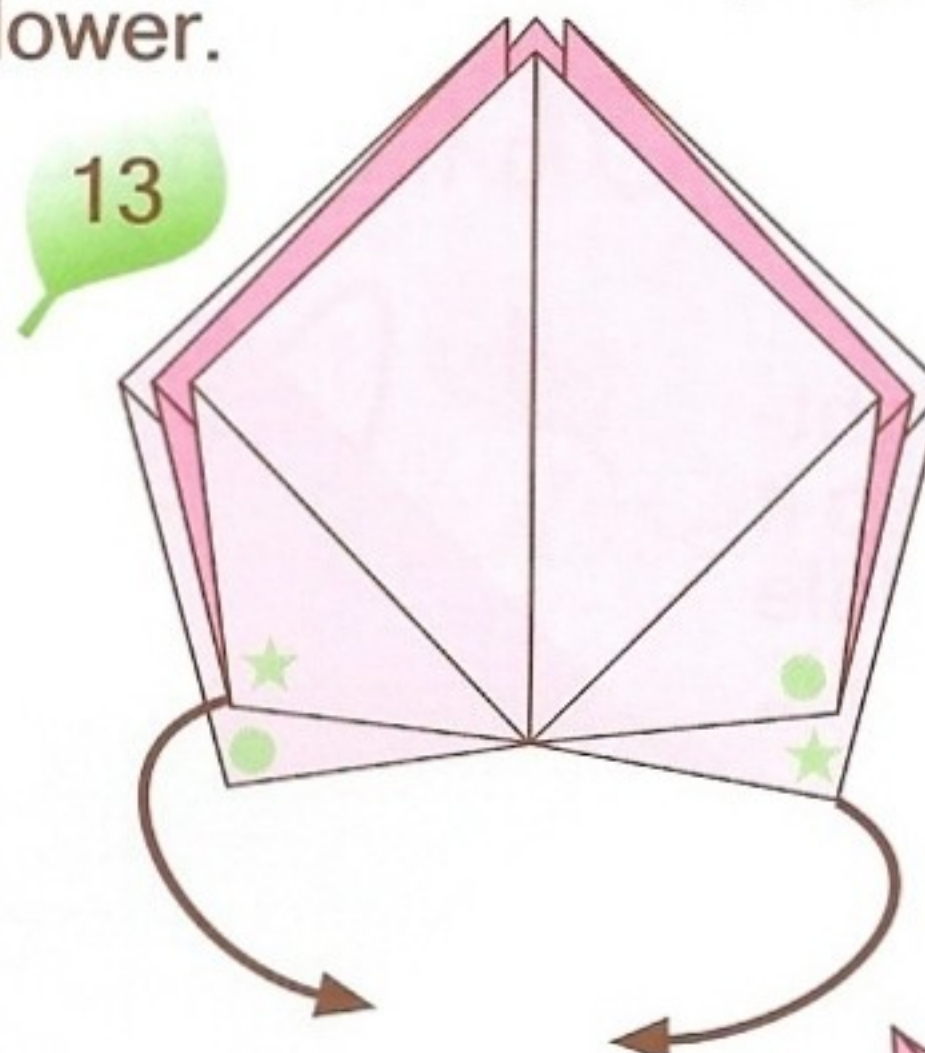


Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

Valley fold the front layer up. Repeat behind.

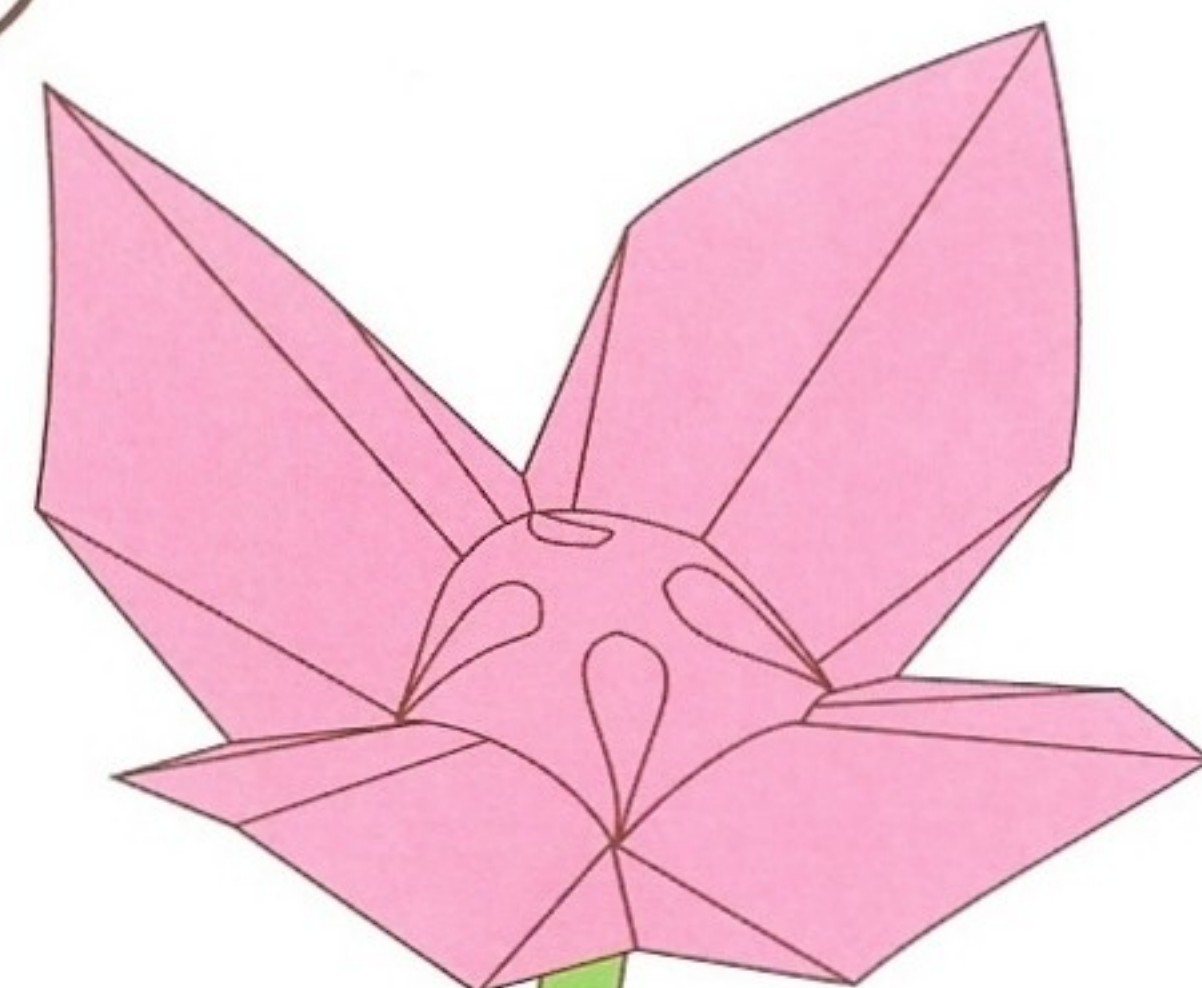
This should be the result. Turn the flower over.

By holding two opposite corners, move them in the direction shown by the arrows. Repeat this action a few times consecutively for each pair of corners, thereby opening the flower.



Make the flat stalk (see page 7), using a rectangle, measuring $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches (about 4×8 cm).

Insert the stalk's tip into the hole on the underneath side of the Jasmine flower.

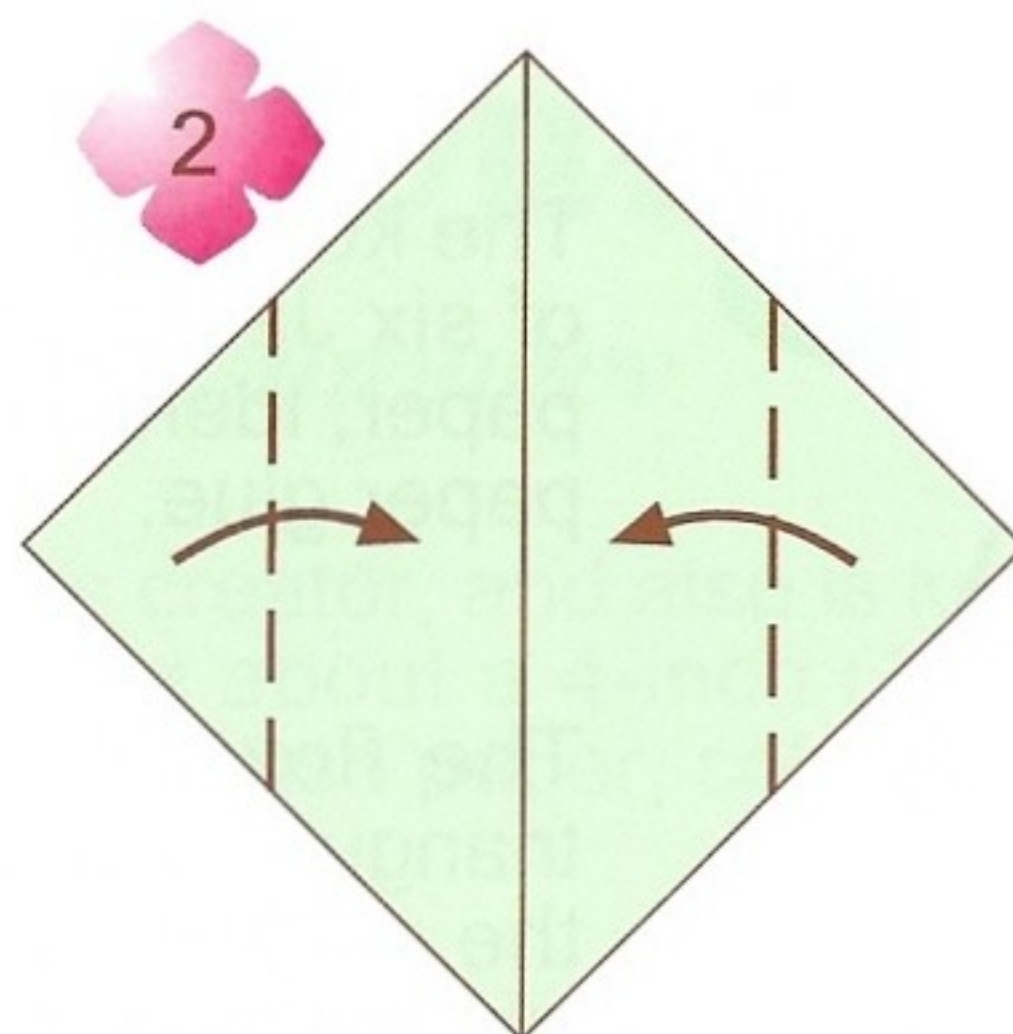
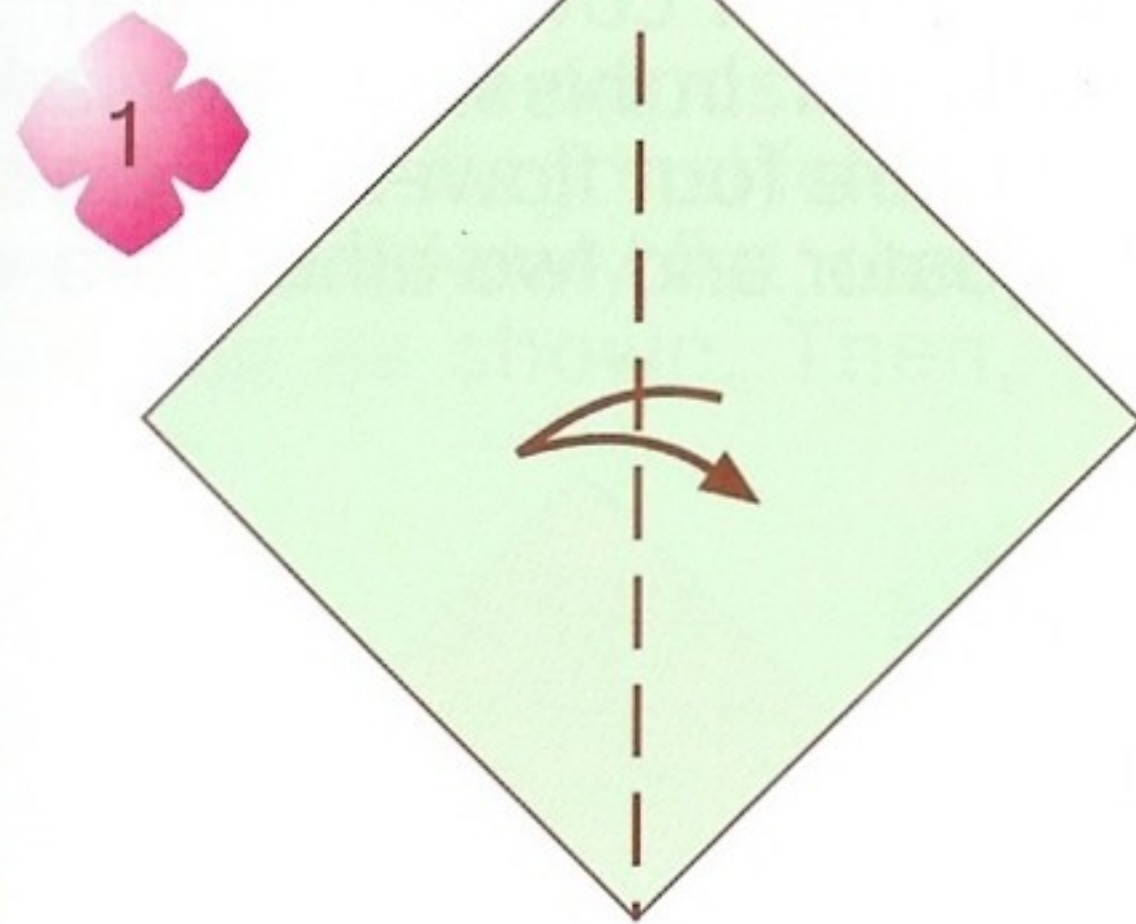


Here is the completed Jasmine!

Leaf

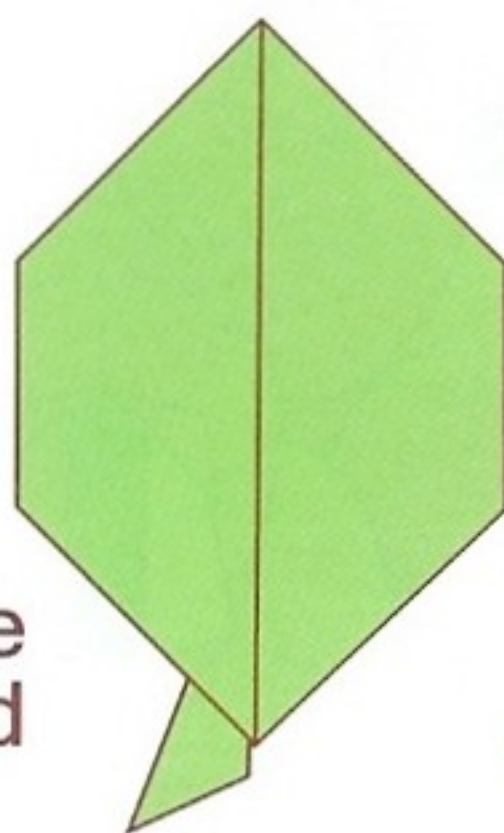
Use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper, color down. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

Valley fold the paper in half to mark the diagonal fold line, and open it up.

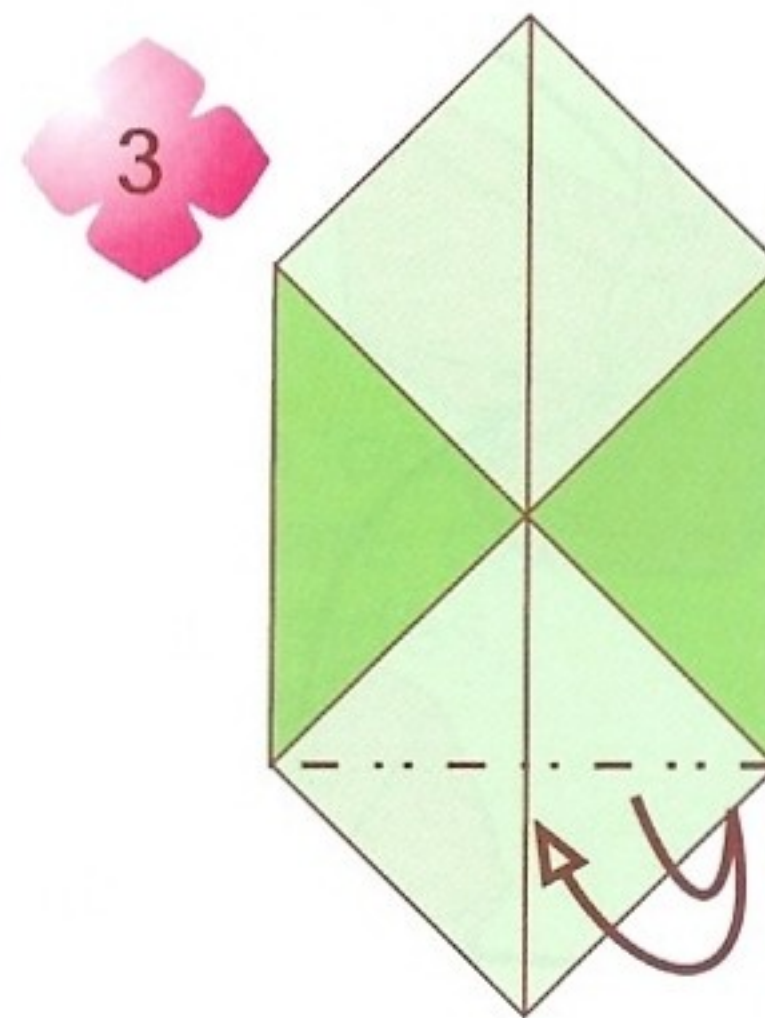


Valley fold the left- and right-hand points over to the middle.

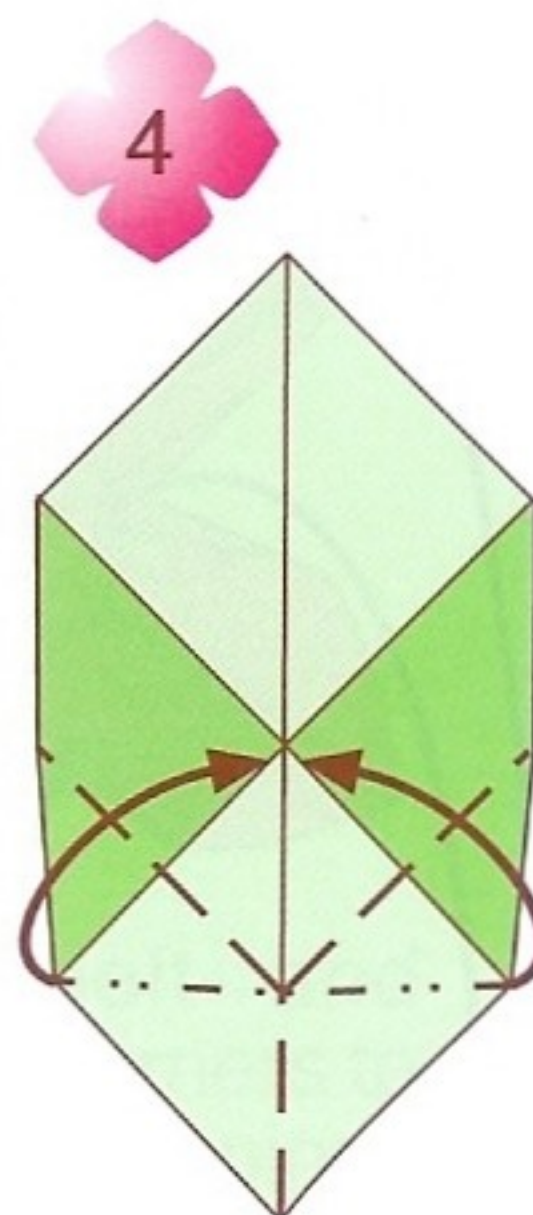
Valley fold the triangular flap over to the right. Turn the leaf over.



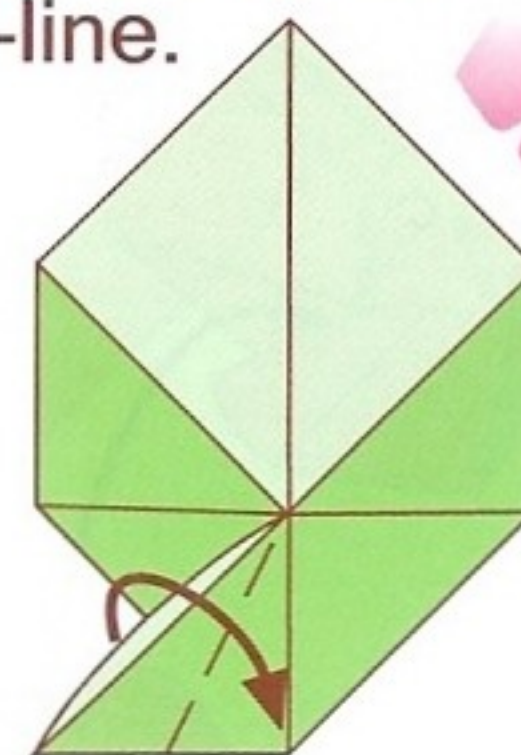
Here is the completed leaf.



Valley fold the triangular flap to meet the middle fold-line.



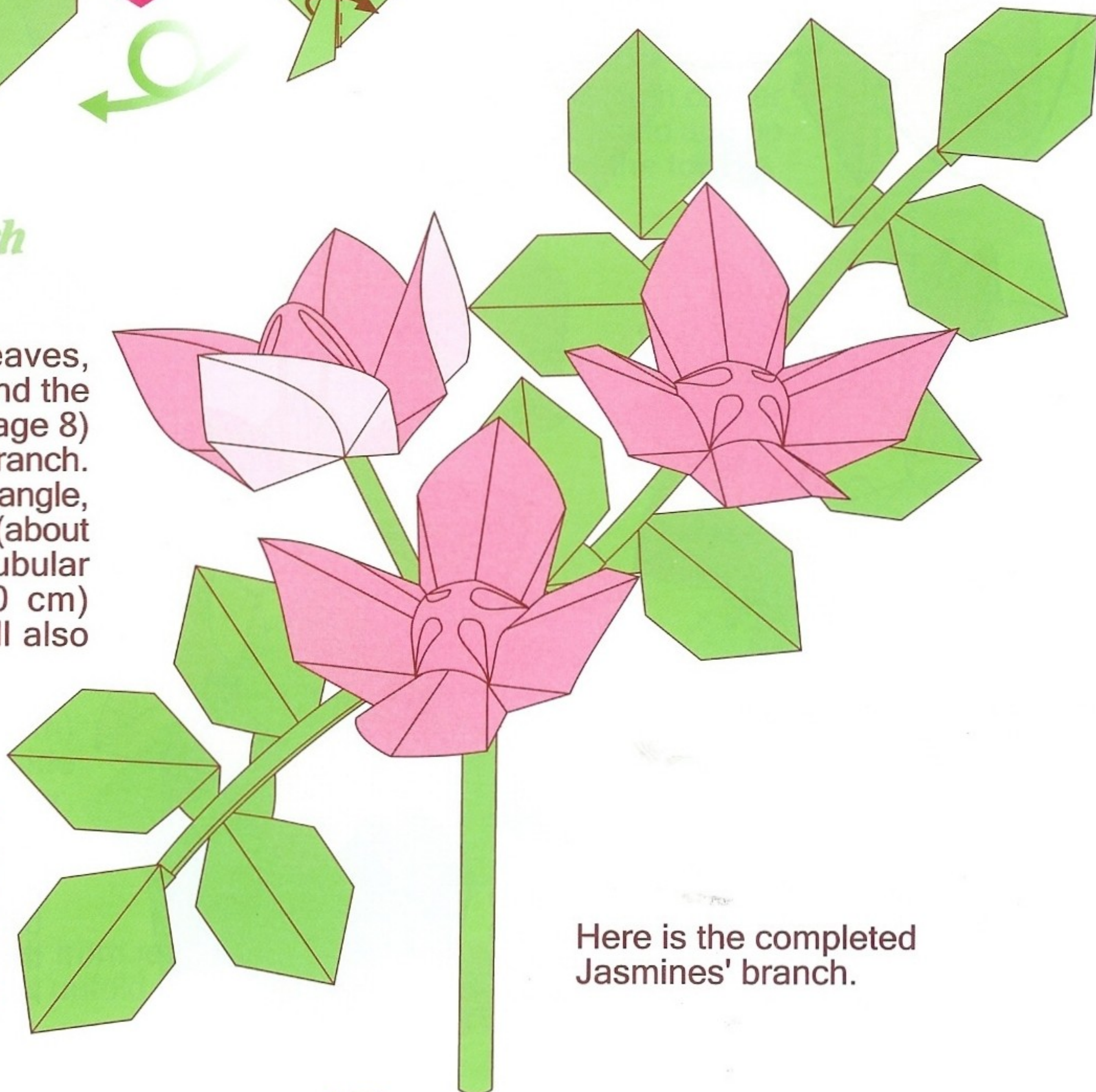
Bring the left- and right-hand bottom corners to the middle as shown.



Jasmines' Branch Assembly

Make several flowers, leaves, flat stalks (see page 7) and the base tubular stalk (see page 8) to assemble them into a branch. For the flat stalk use a rectangle, measuring $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches (about 4×8 cm). For the base tubular stalk, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper. You will also need paper glue.

Put the tubular stalk in the base of your branch. Combine as many flowers with stalks and leaves as you need for your composition, thereby forming the Jasmines' branch.



Here is the completed Jasmines' branch.

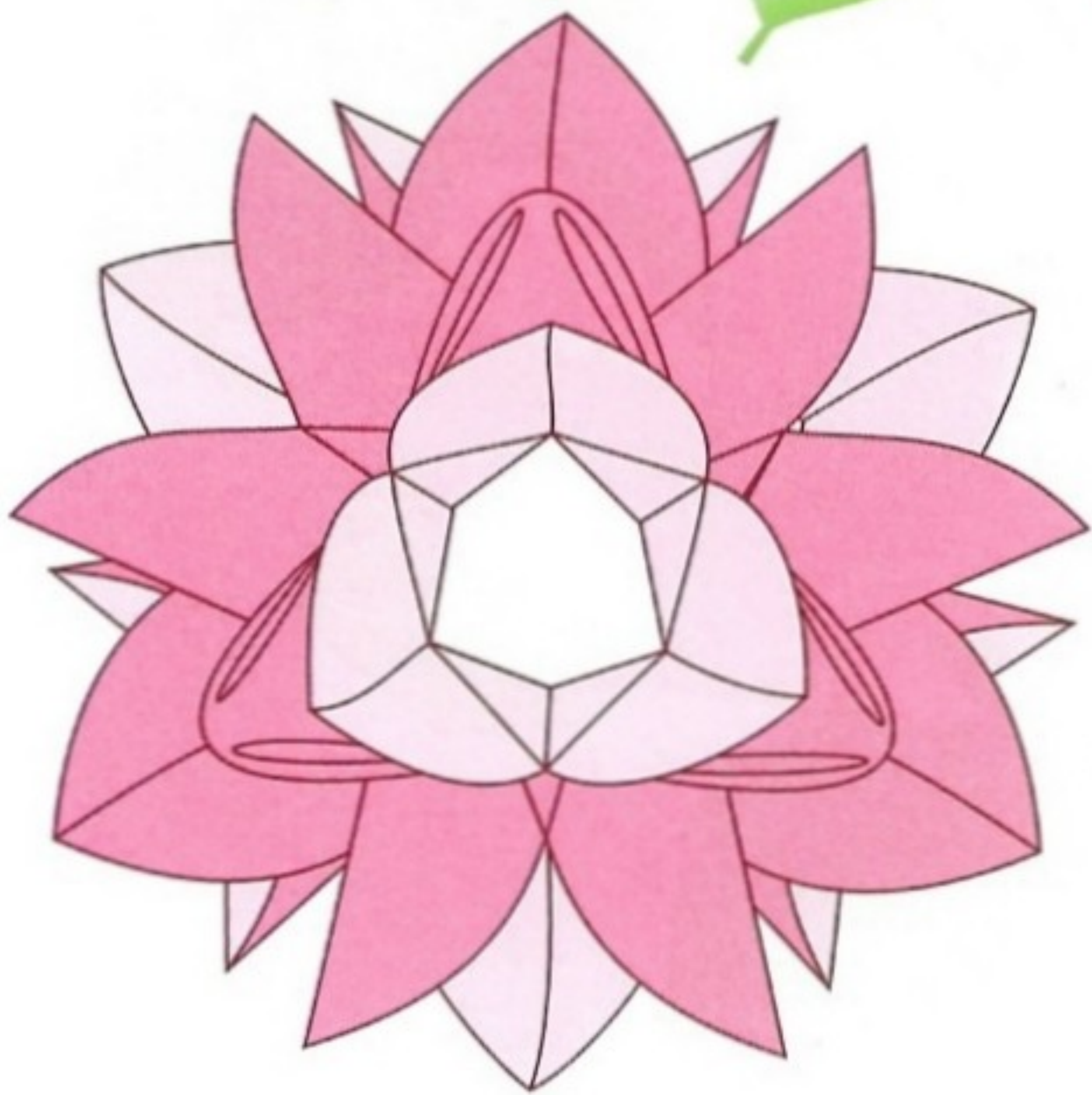
Kusudama 'Jasmine'

1

The kusudama - the flower ball is made up of six Jasmine flowers. Use 6 squares of paper, identical in size. You will also need paper glue.

The flowers are glued together by little triangular surfaces between the petals while the surface of one flower covers a similar surface of another flower. In this way, flowers make a sphere, where four flowers take a position on the equator and two others are at the poles.

2

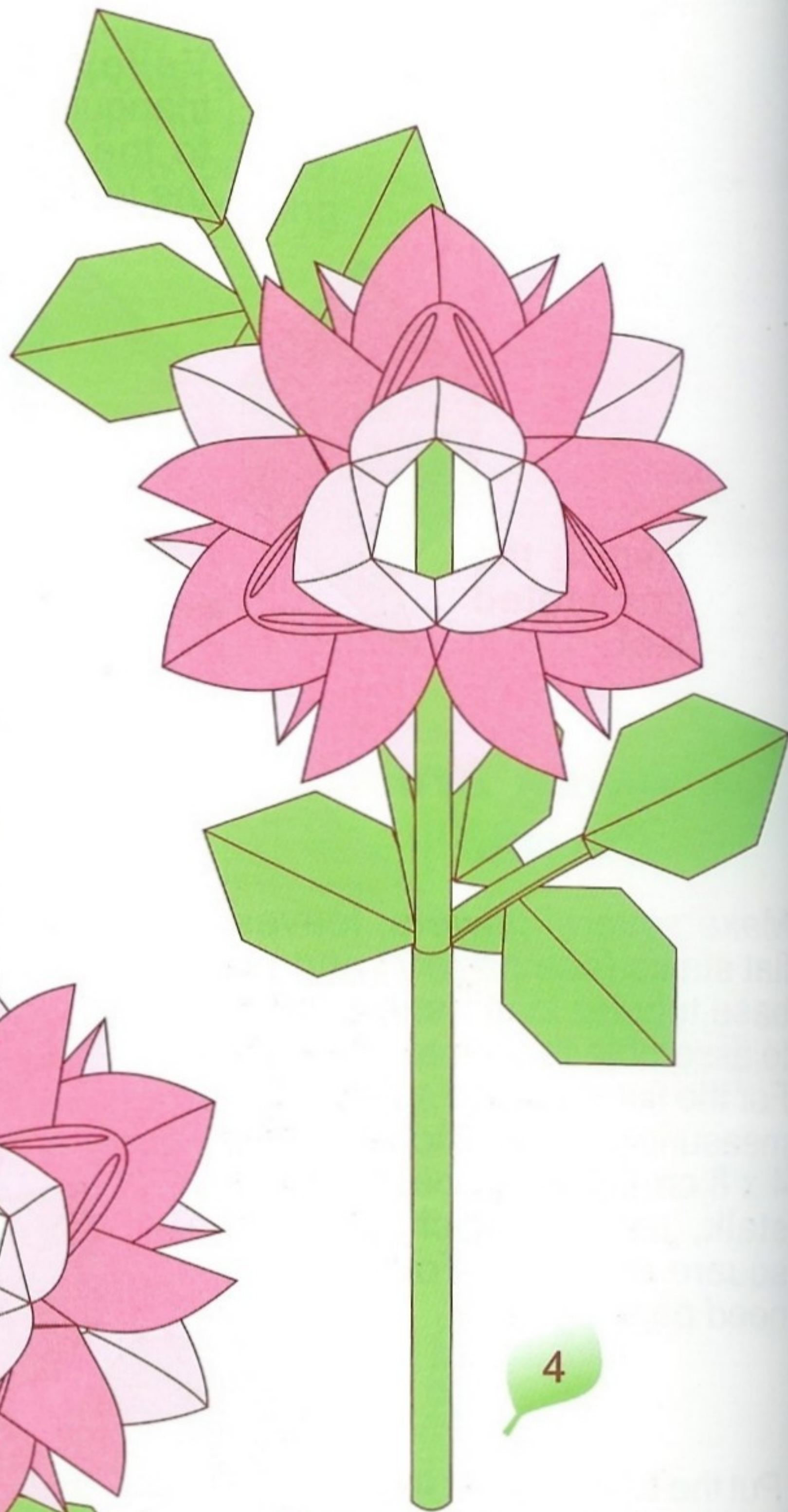


Here is the completed kusudama 'Jasmine'.

3



4



You can arrange this kusudama on a green branch, thereby making the blossoming 'Jasmine' kusudama.

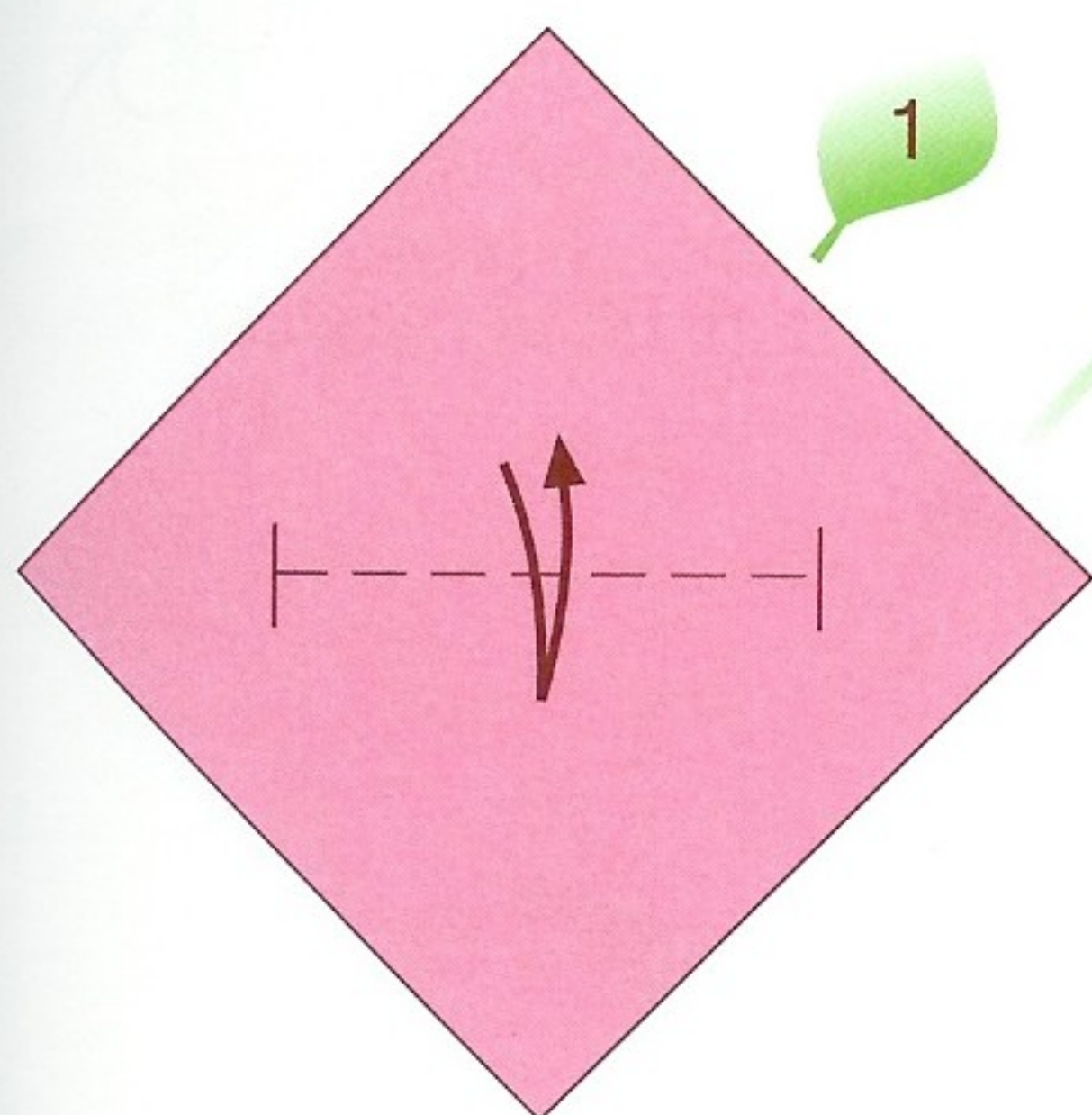
If you'd like to decorate your room with this kusudama, you will also need a piece of string. You can add leaves hanging from the bottom of the kusudama.

Yuris Flower

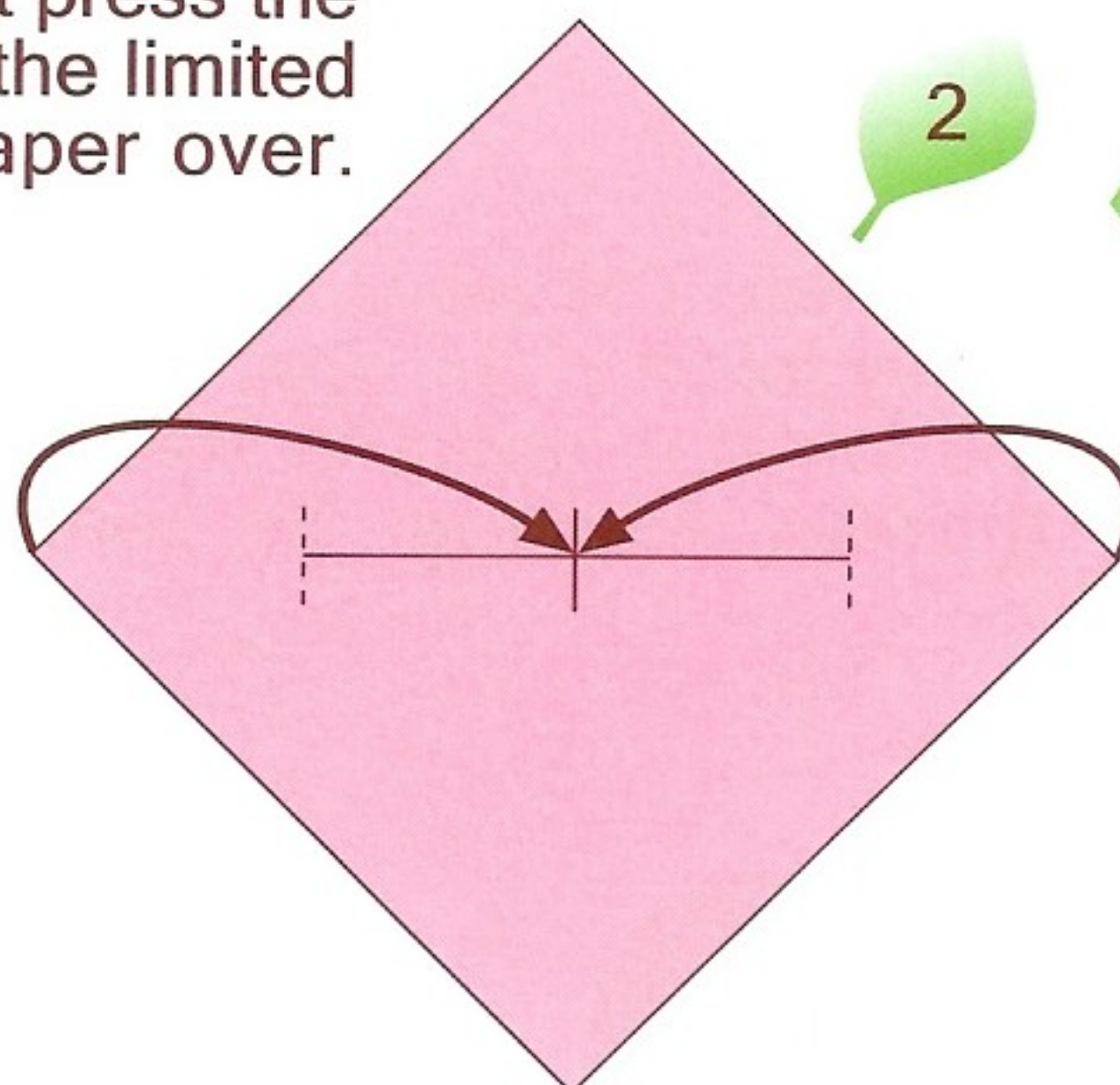
by Yuri Shumakov

This paper flower is named for its creator, and also is known as a 'one-fold flower'. For each flower, use about a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, colored side up. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold line, but do not press the paper completely flat, thereby making the limited fold-line as shown. Then, turn the paper over.

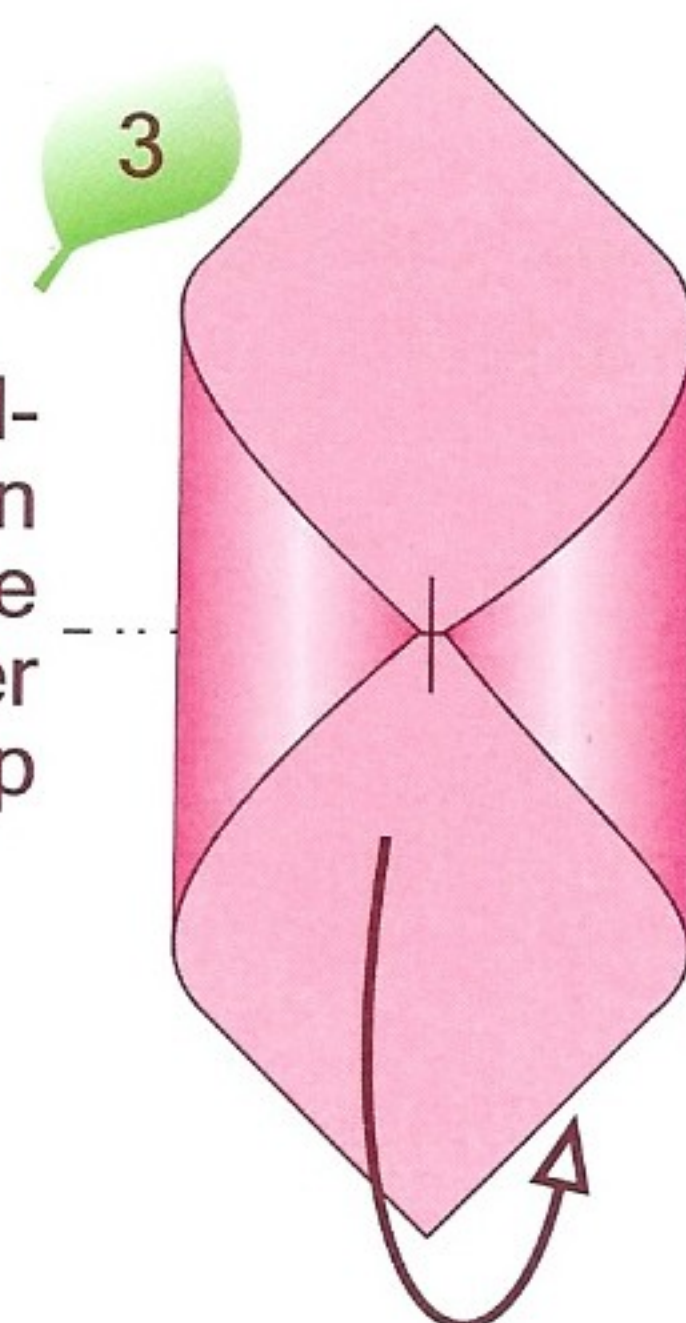


1



2

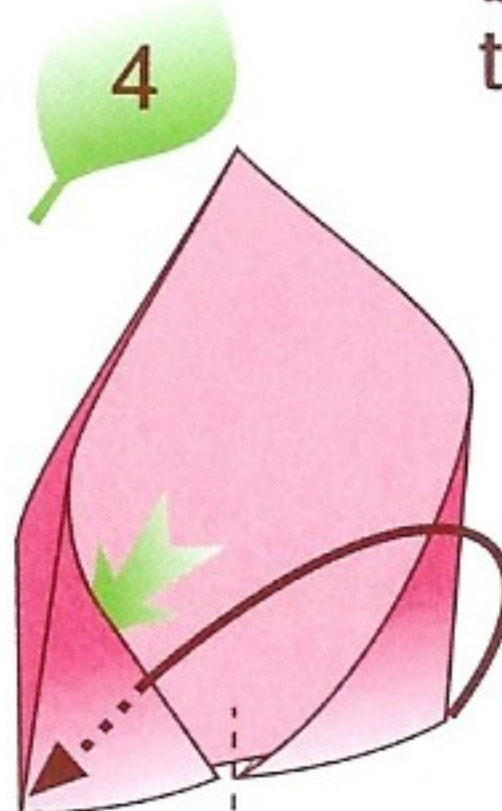
Bring the left- and right-hand corners to the middle and pinch the sides just a little as shown.



3

By using fold-line made in step 1, fold the bottom corner behind and up to the top.

Insert the right-hand side into the left-hand pocket as shown, thereby completing the 'one-fold flower'.



4



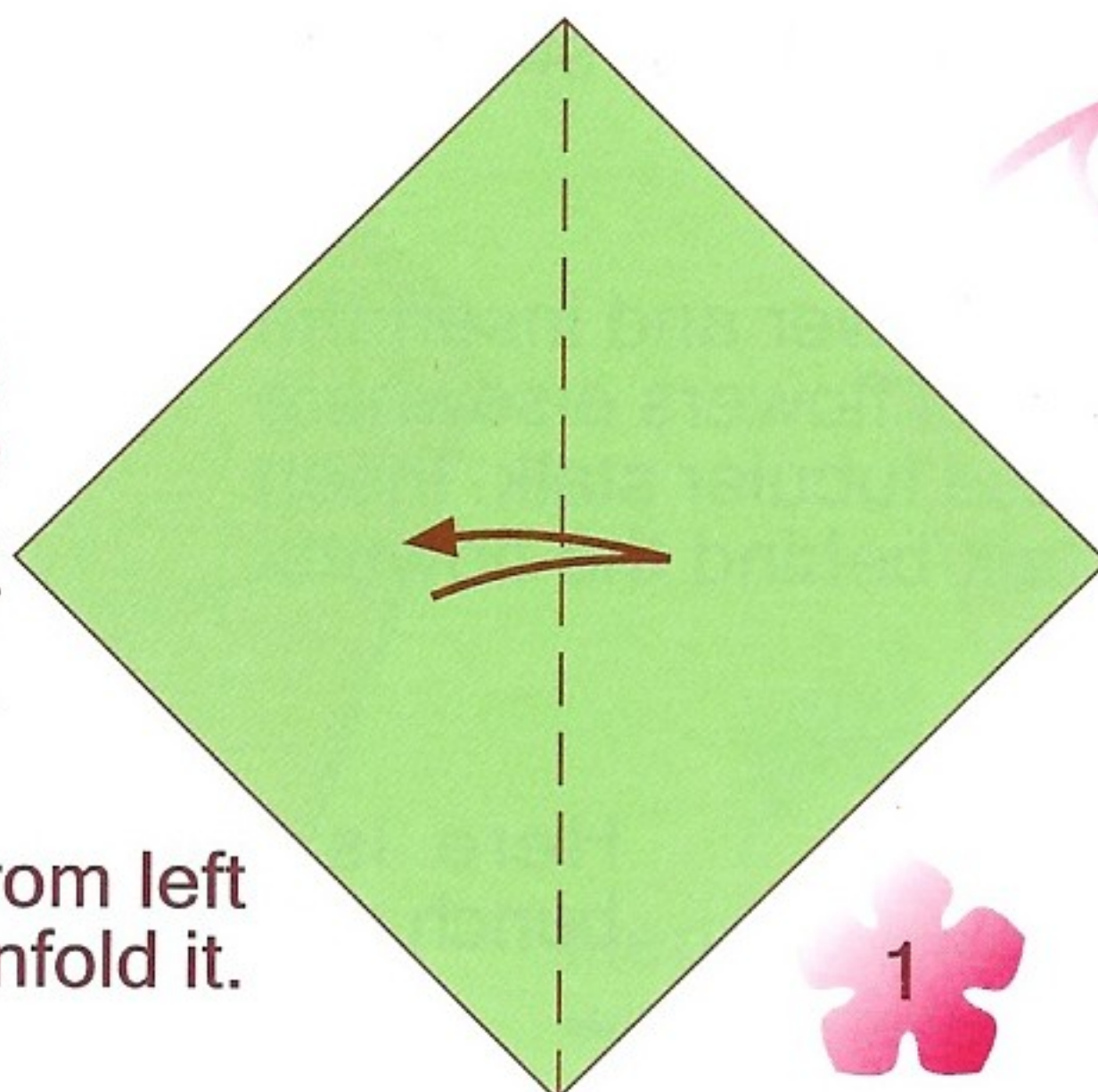
5

Here is the completed Yuris flower.

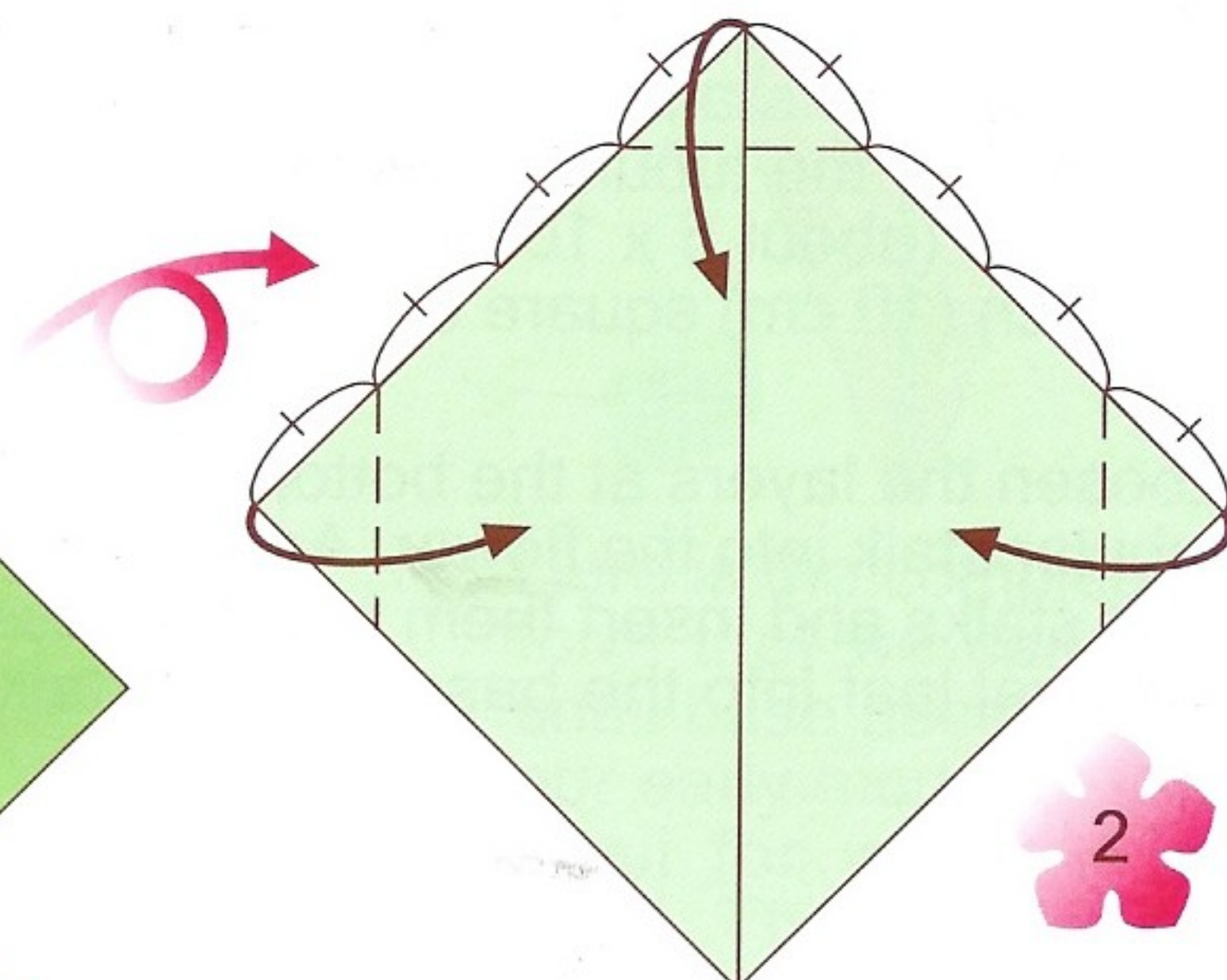
Oval Leaf

Use about a 6-inch (15 cm) square of paper, colored side up. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

Valley fold the paper in half from left to the right. Press it flat and unfold it. Then, turn the paper over.



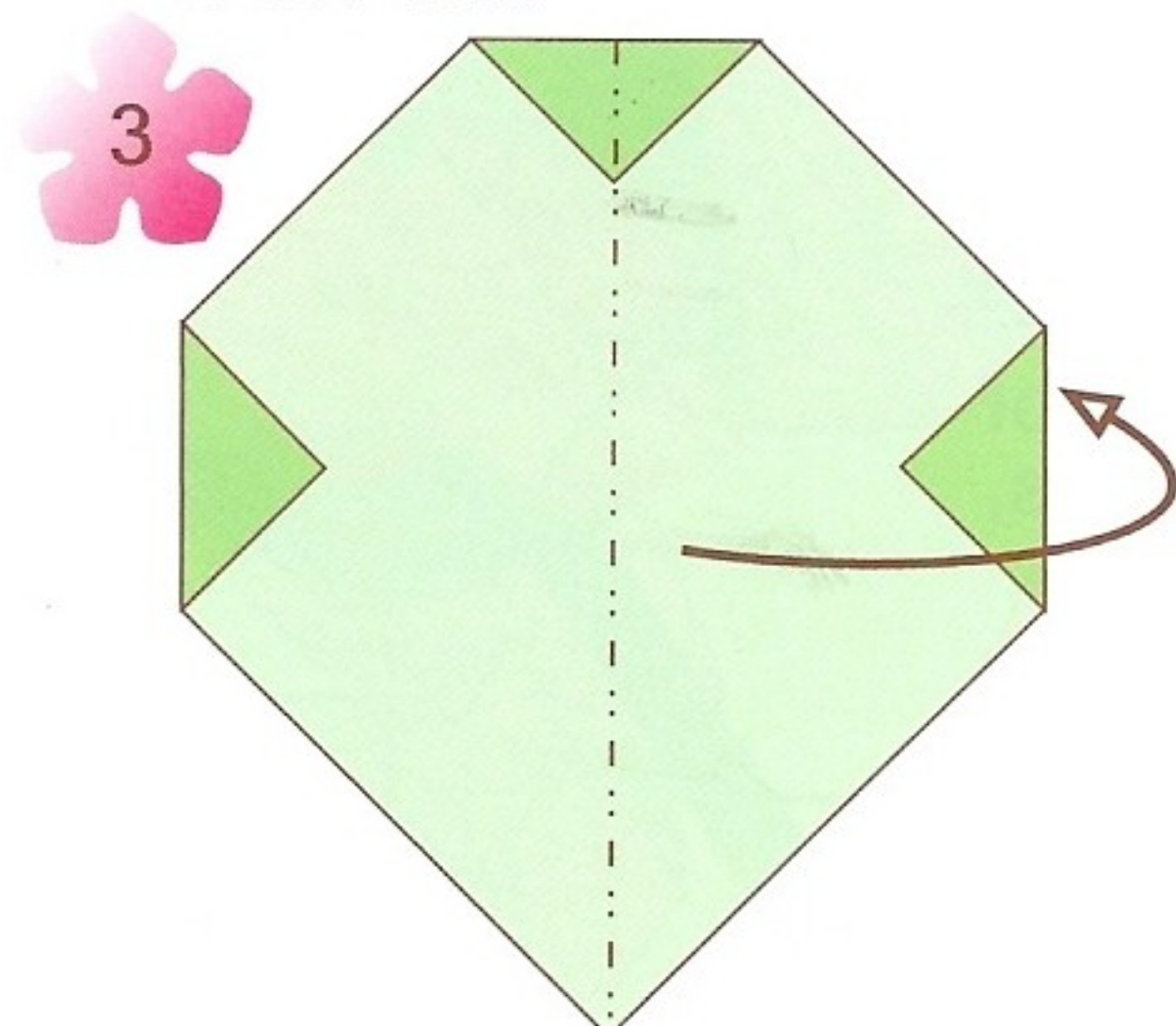
1



2

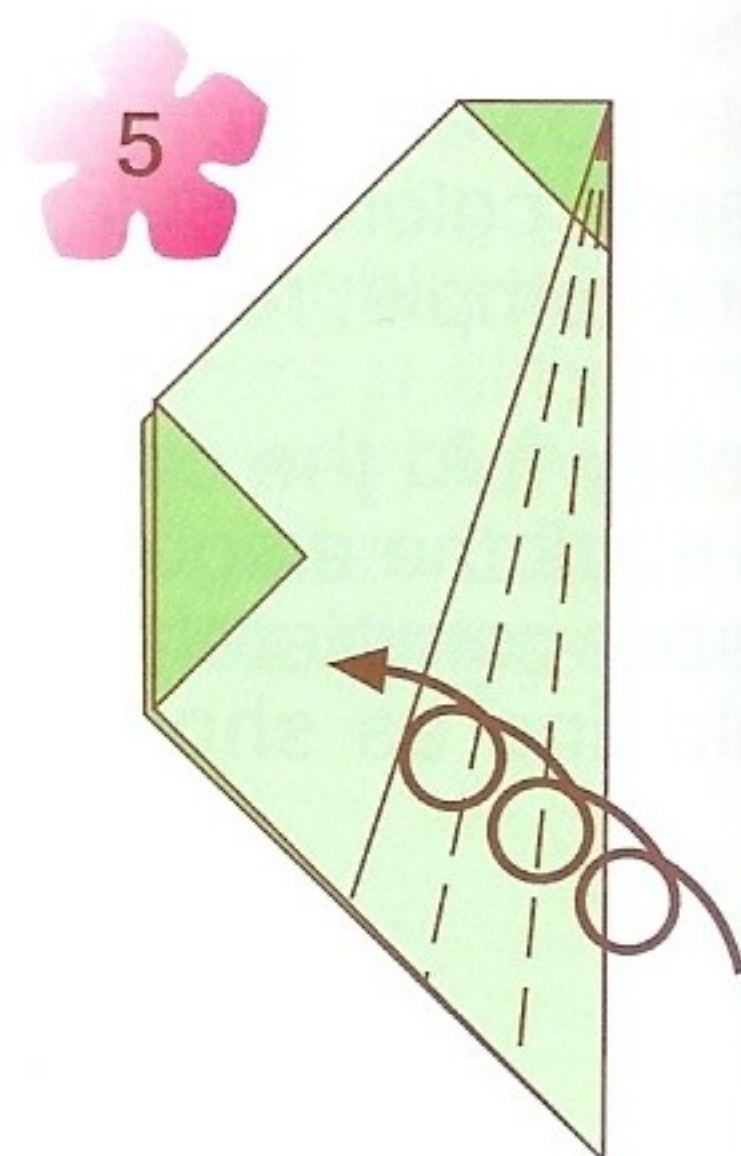
Valley fold the corners approximately as shown.

Mountain fold the right-hand side behind to the left.

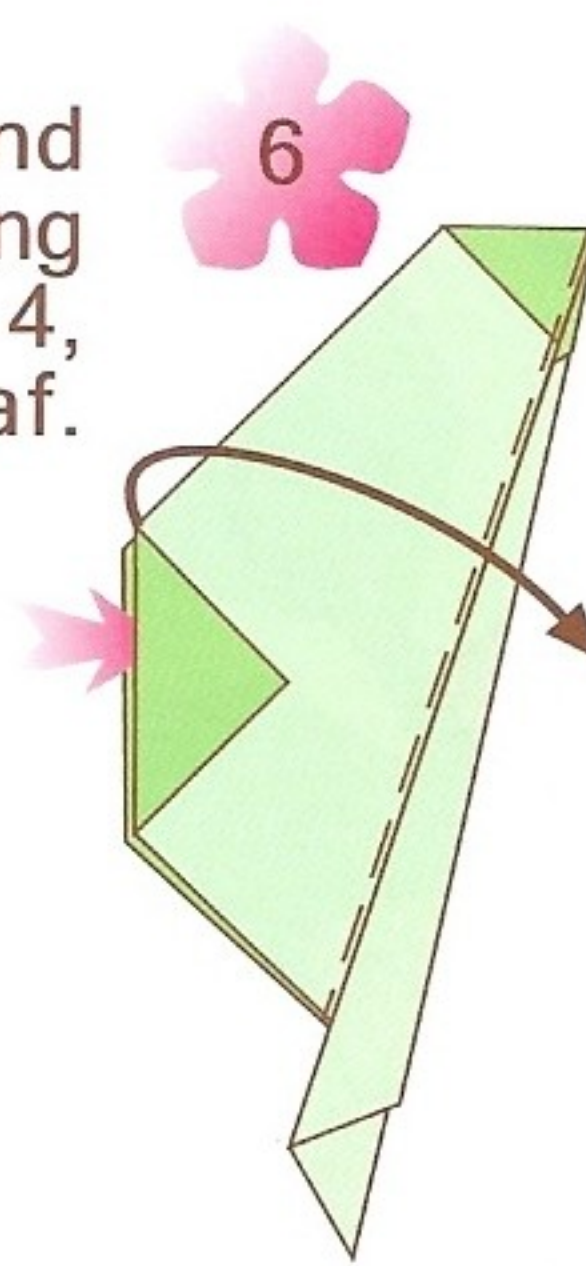


Valley fold the right-hand side over to the left, so the marked dots coincide. Press the paper flat and unfold it.

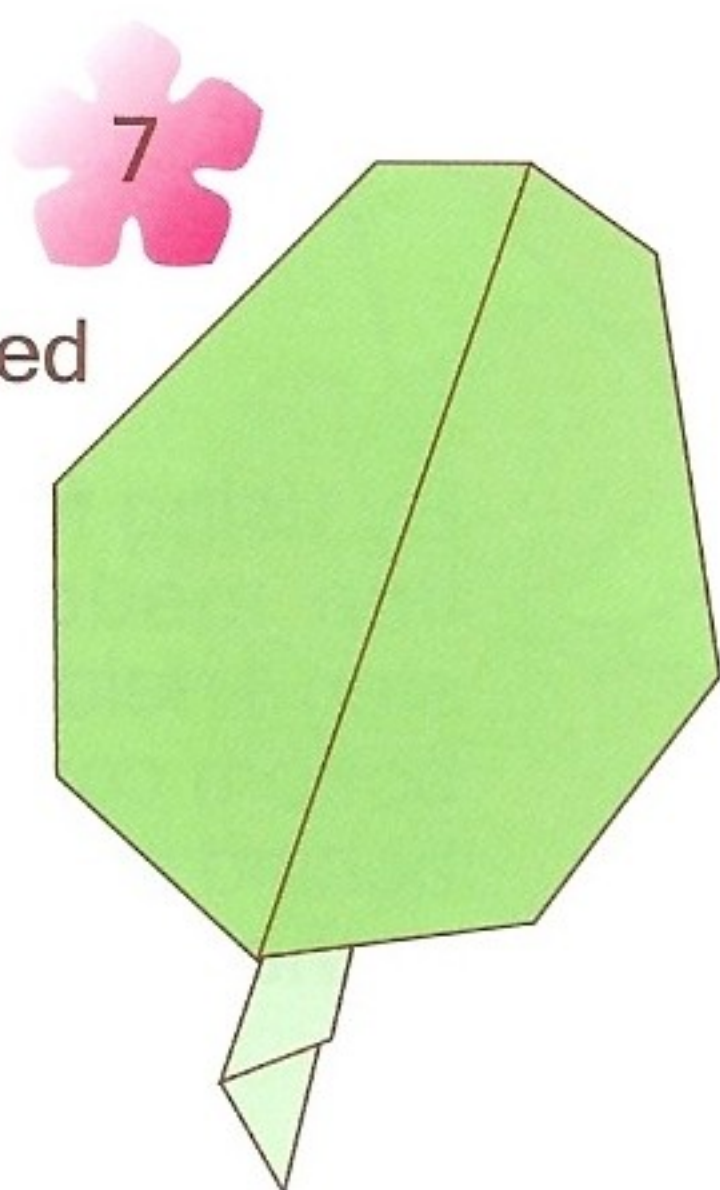
Valley fold over and over as shown to meet the fold-line made in step 4.



Separate the front flap and valley fold it to the right along the fold-line made in step 4, thereby forming the leaf.



Here is the completed oval leaf.



Yuris Bunch Assembly

Make several flowers, tubular stalks (see page 7) and the base tubular stalk (see page 8) to assemble them into a bunch. For the tubular stalk use a rectangle, measuring 2 x 4 inches (about 5 x 10 cm). For the base tubular stalk, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

Loosen the layers at the bottom of the flower and insert the tubular stalk into the flower. Add a pair of flowers elsewhere with stalks and insert them into the base tubular stalk. Insert the oval leaf into the base tubular stalk behind the flowers.

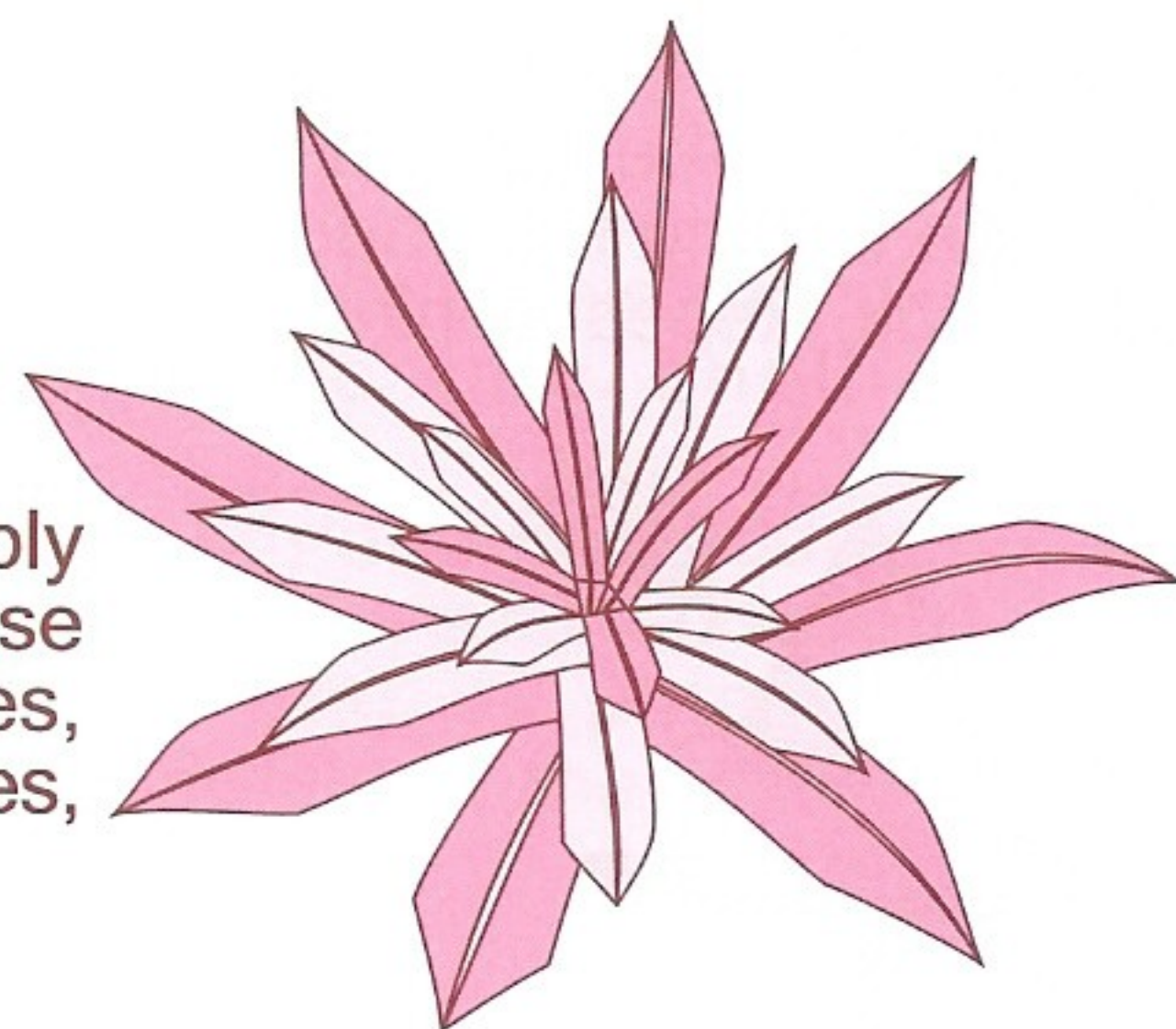
Here is the completed bunch of the Yuris flowers.



Exotic Flower

by Katrin Shumakov

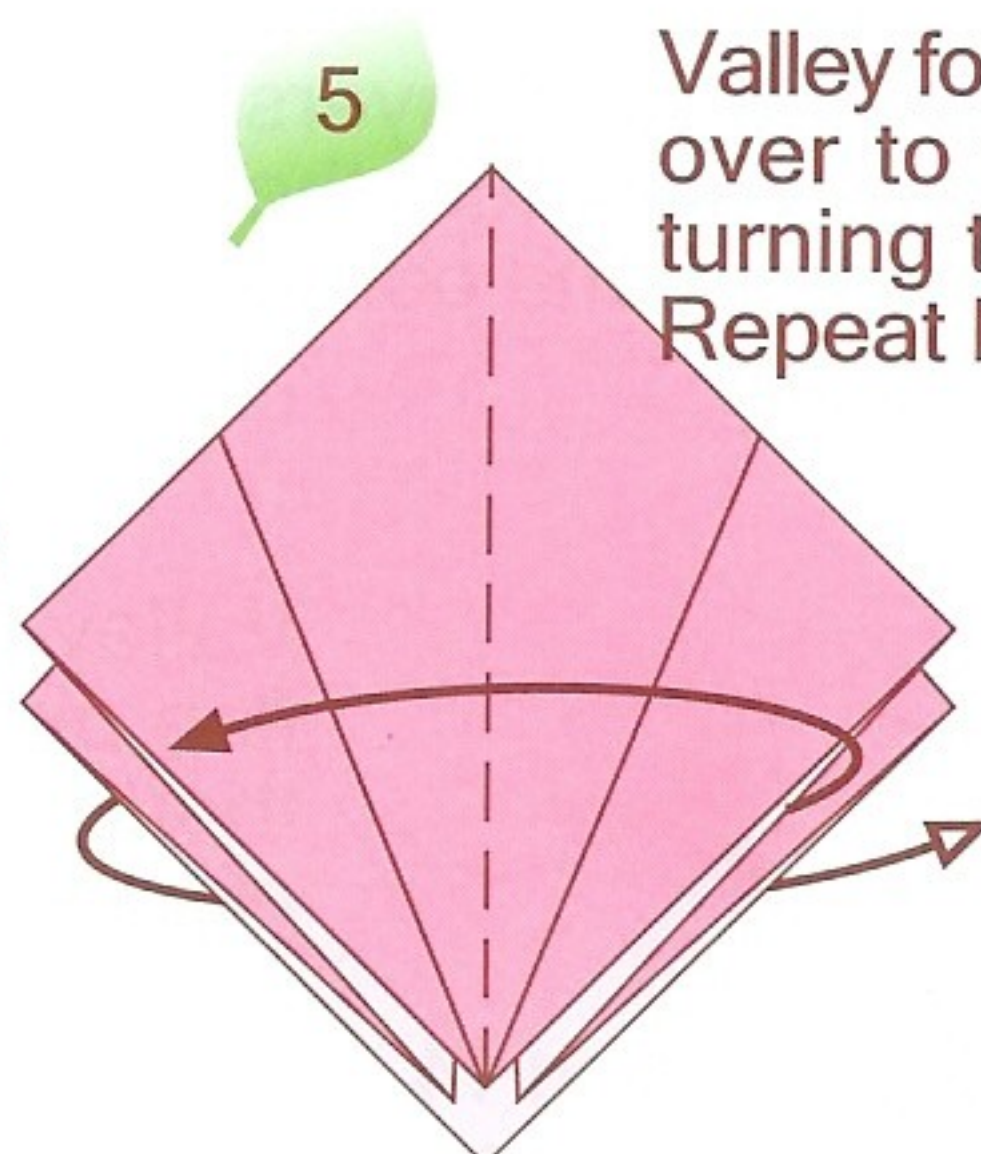
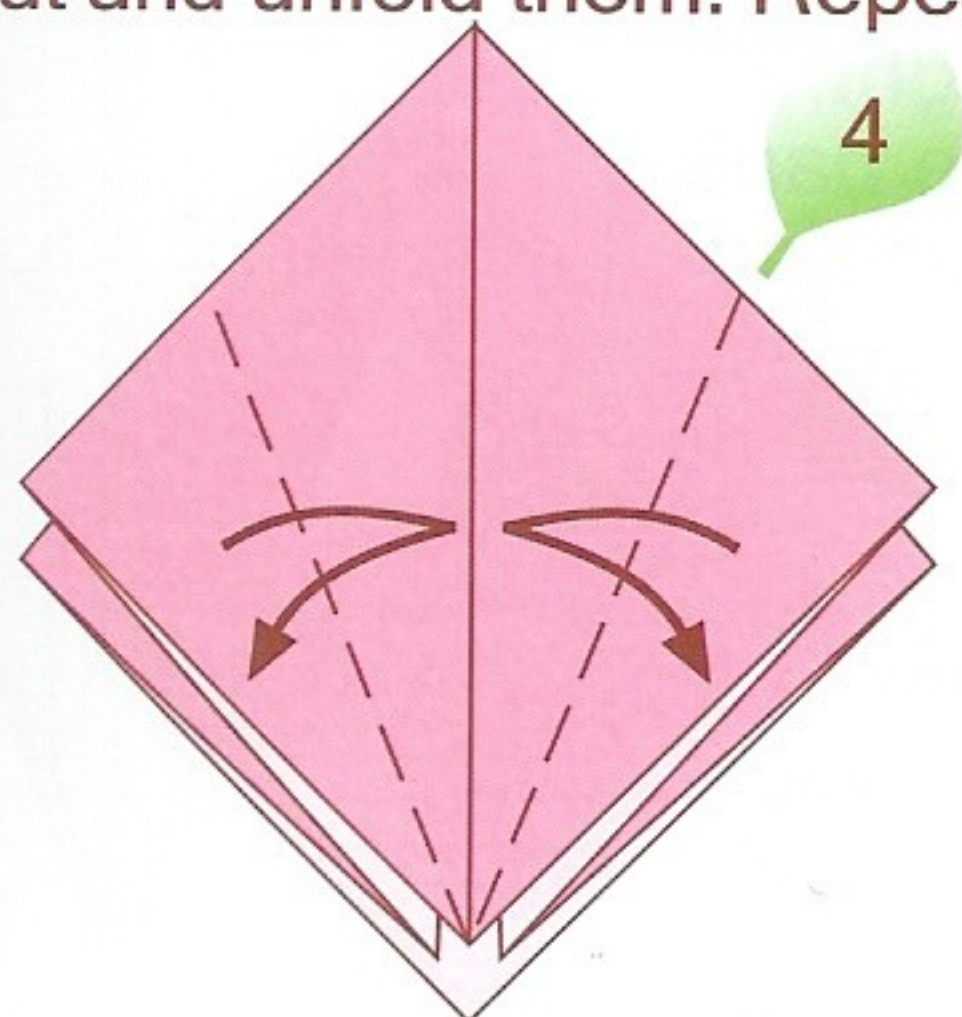
The Exotic flower consists of six 'Thin petals' modules, preferably in pink and cream colorings. For the first and second modules, use 8-inch (20 cm) squares of paper. For the third and fourth modules, use 6-inch (15 cm) squares of paper. For the fifth and sixth modules, use 4-inch (10 cm) squares of paper.



Module 'Thin Petals'

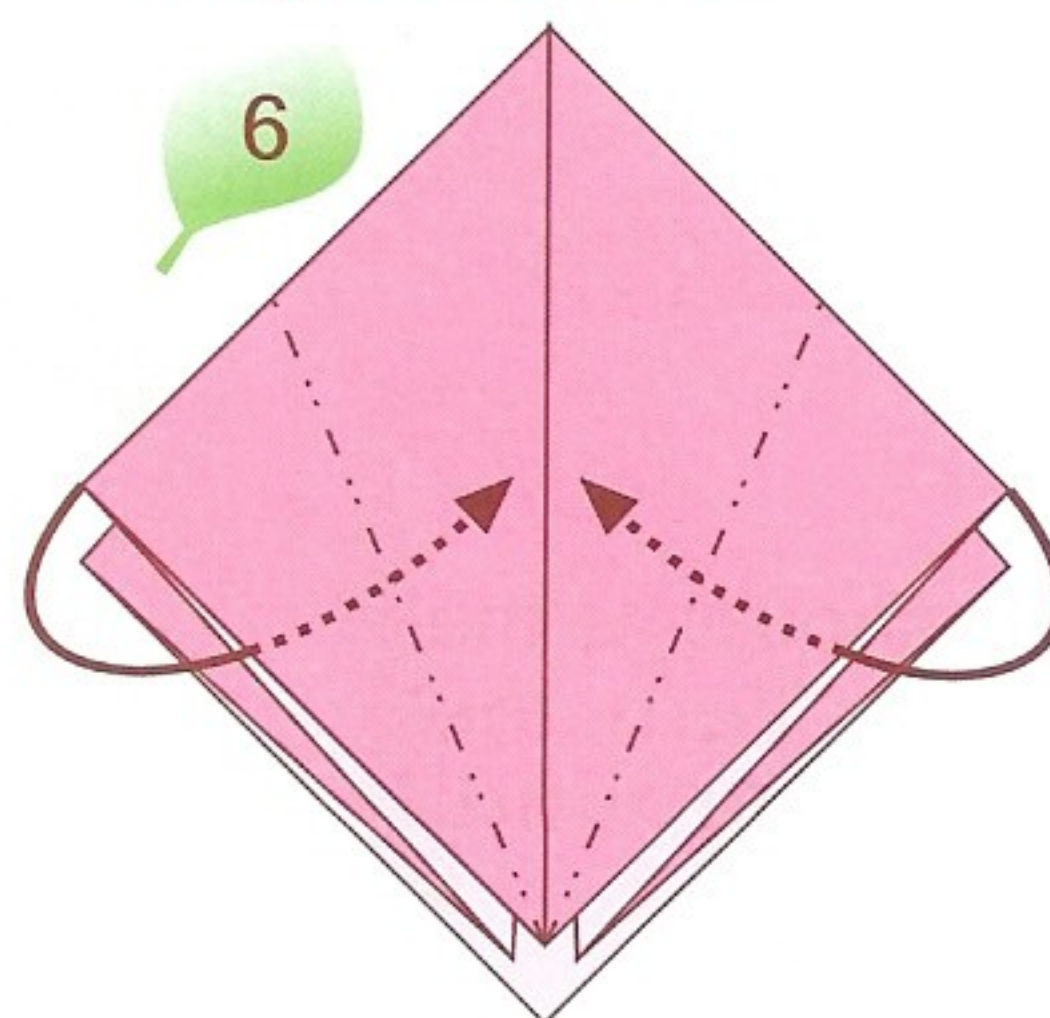
Use a square of paper, colored side up. Begin with a preliminary fold (see steps 1 to 4 on page 11).

Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat and unfold them. Repeat behind.

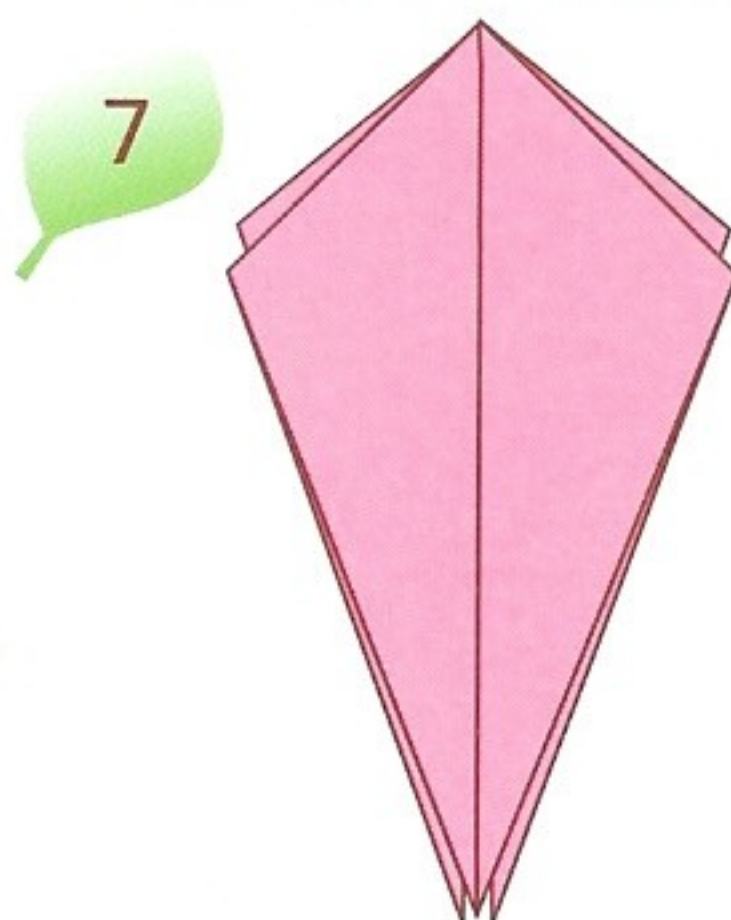


Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

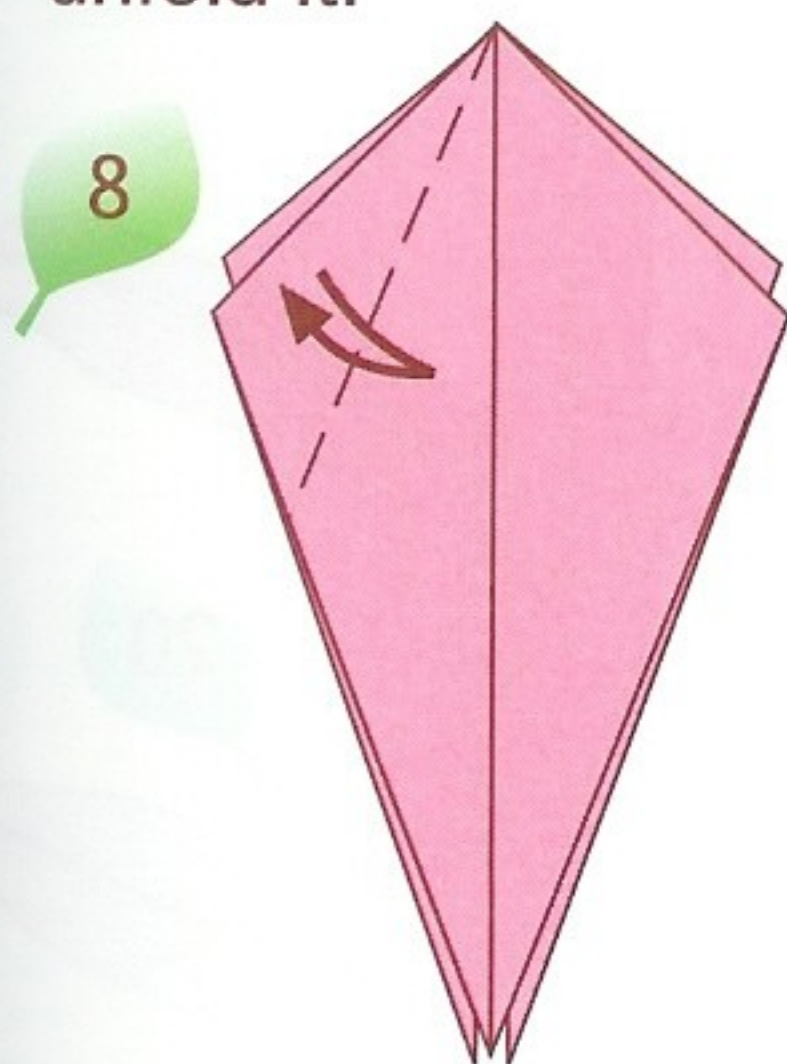
Inside reverse fold the right- and left-hand points into the model along the fold-lines made in step 4. Repeat behind.



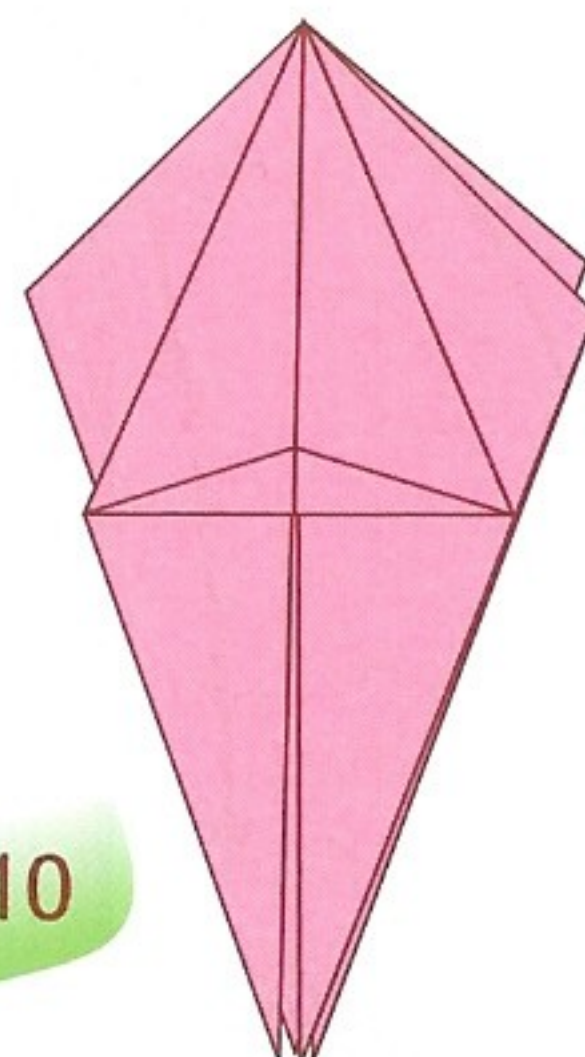
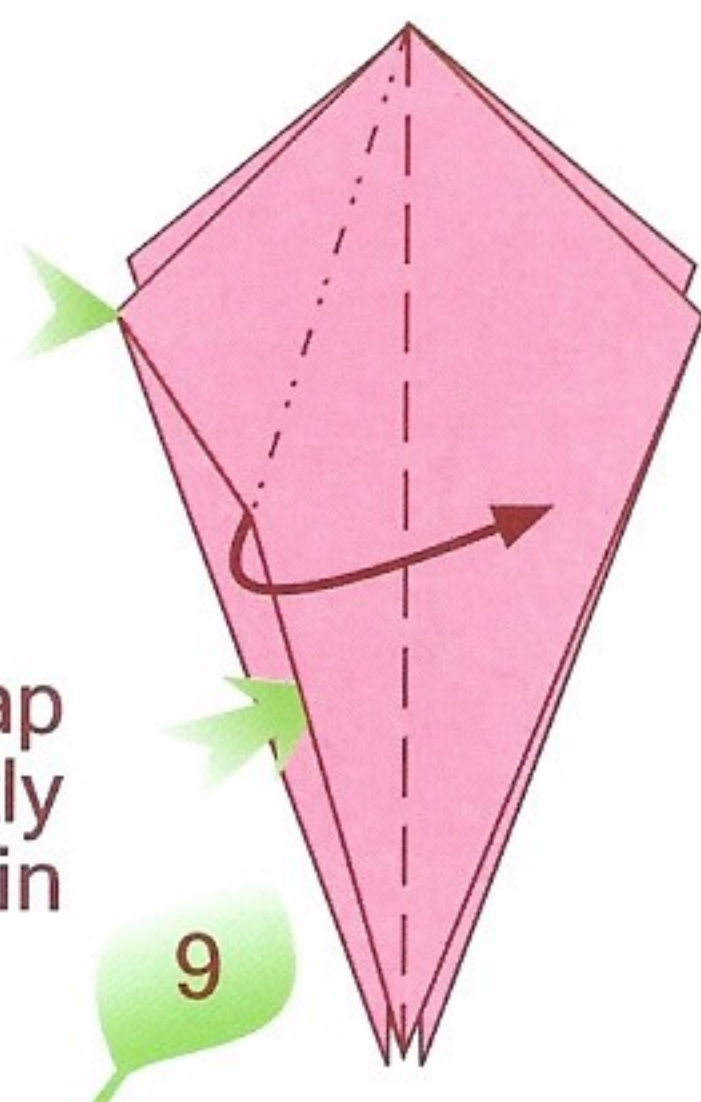
This should be the result that, in origami, is called the bird base with lowered flaps.



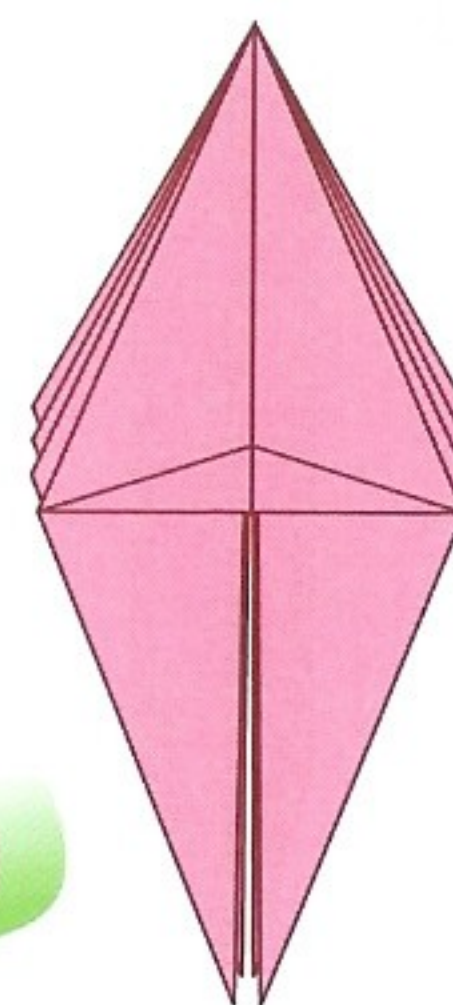
Valley fold the left-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it and unfold it.



Open out the left-hand flap and squash it down neatly into the position shown in step 10.

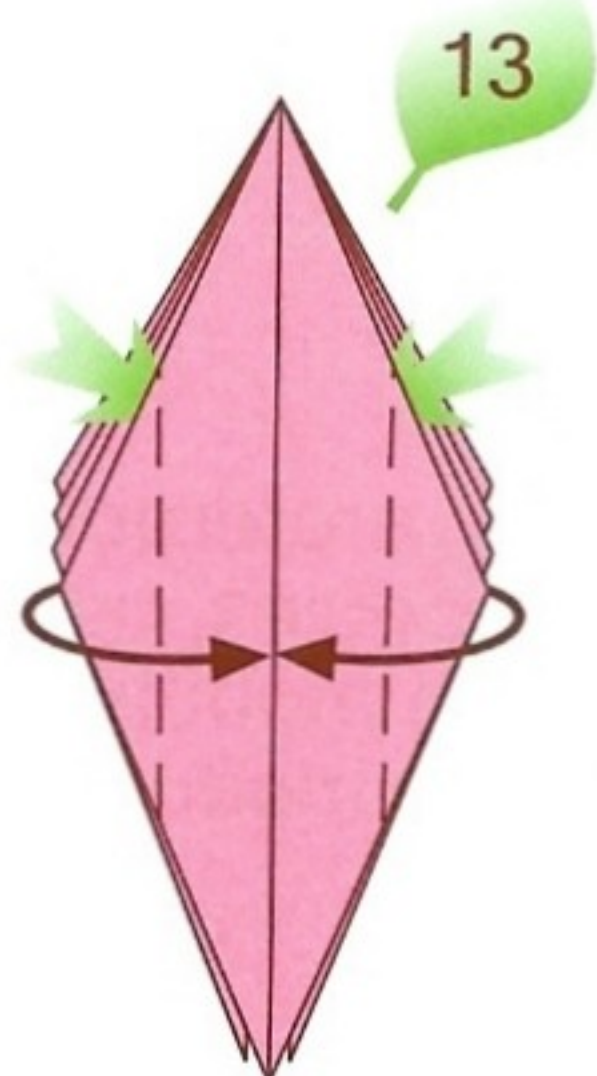
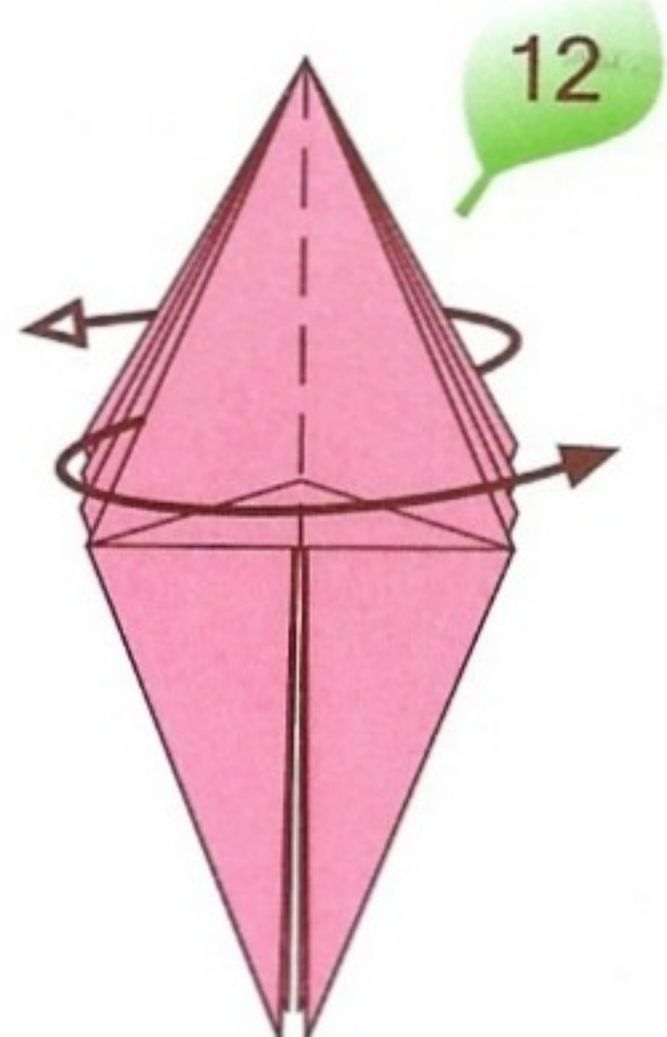


Repeat steps 8 and 9 with the remaining flaps.

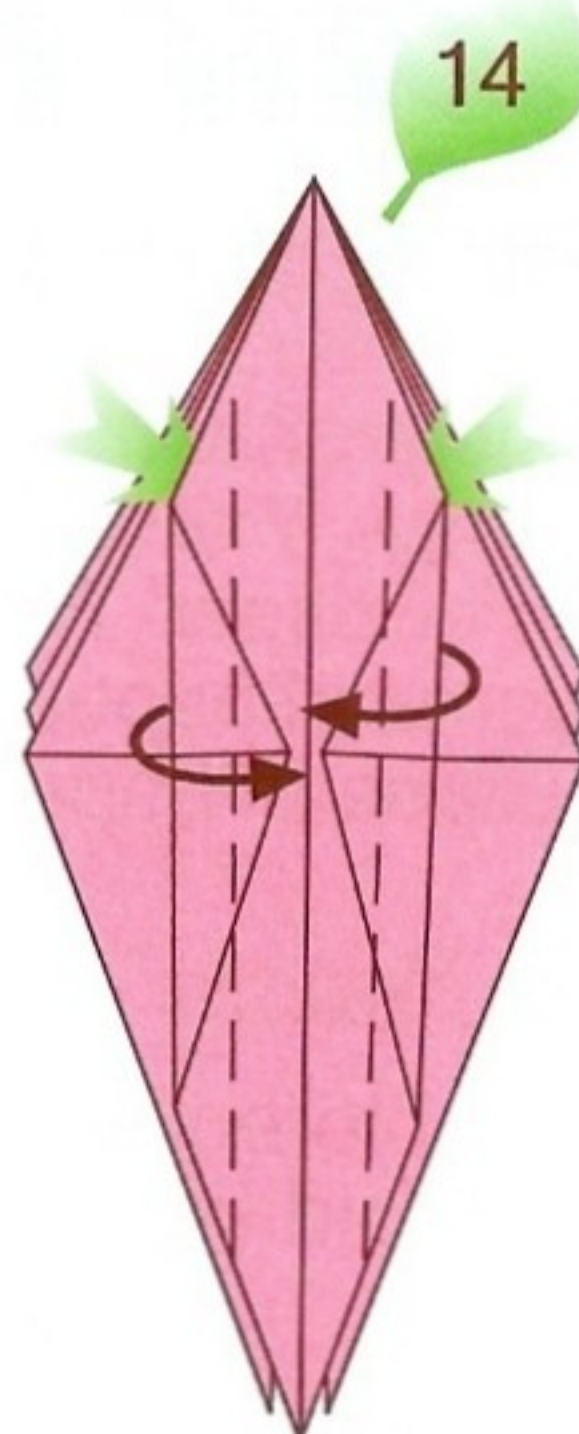


Here is the completed form that we call the snail base because of our early model of the snail for which it is used. The snail base also is used for many flower designs.

Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

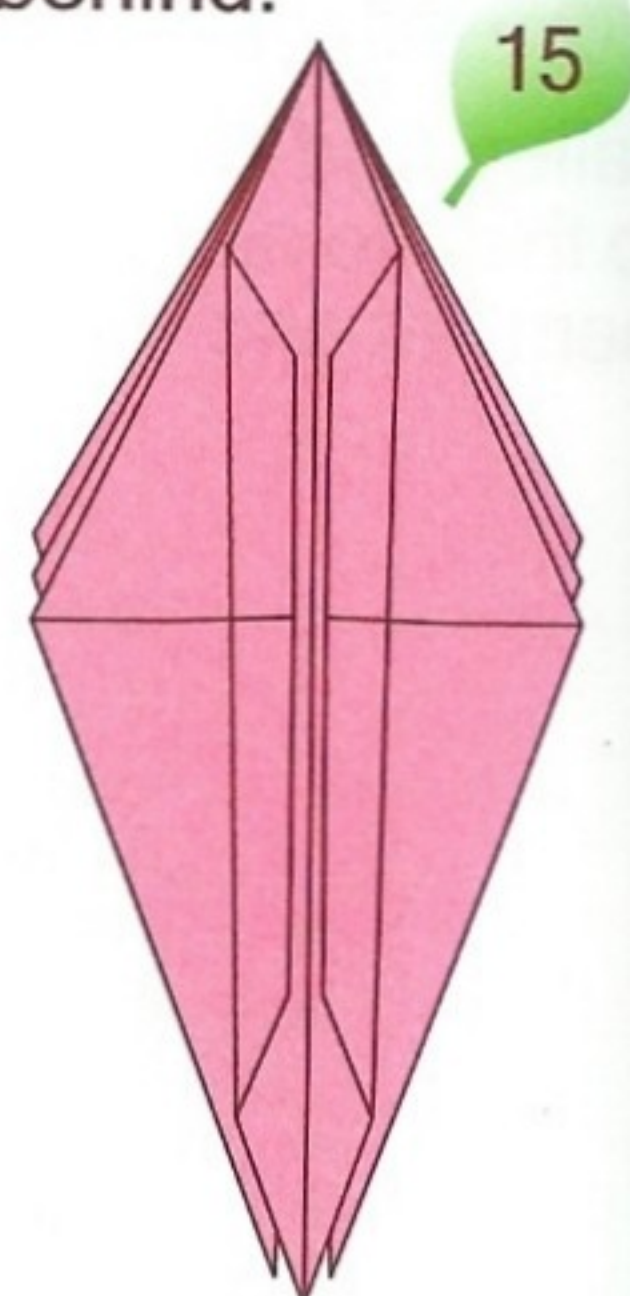


Separate the front layers as shown. Valley fold the right- and left-hand points to the middle.



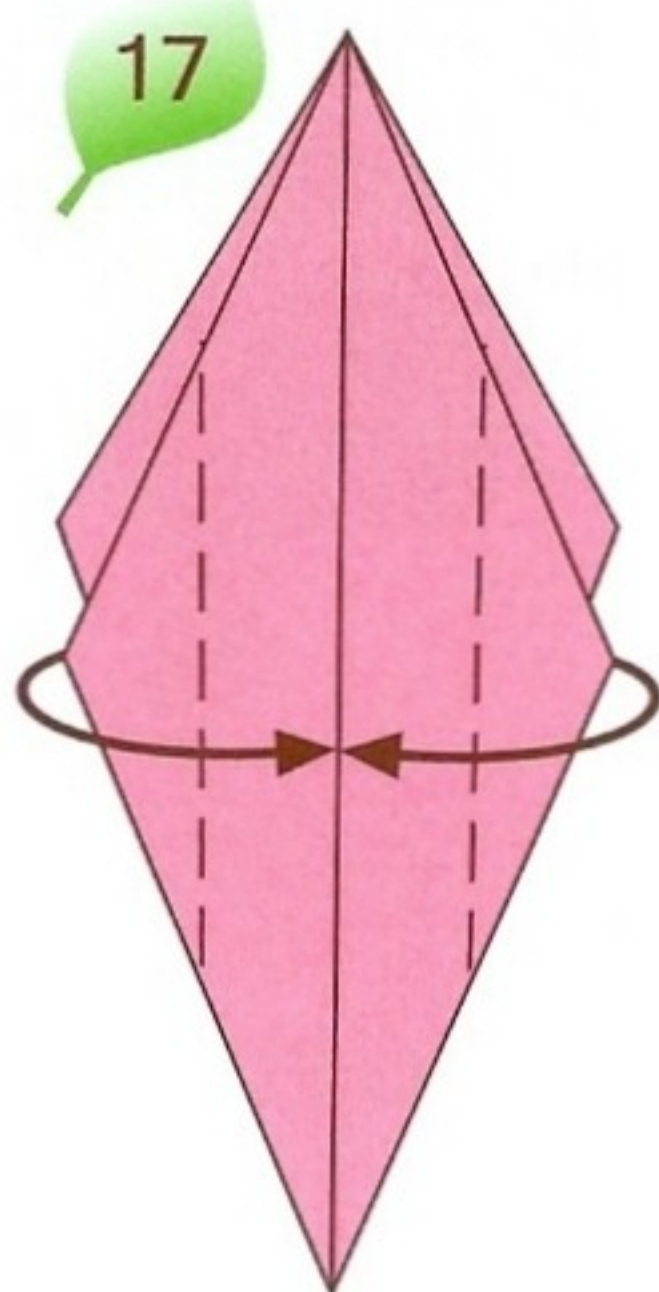
Valley fold the right- and left-hand edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

This should be the result. Repeat steps 13 and 14 behind.

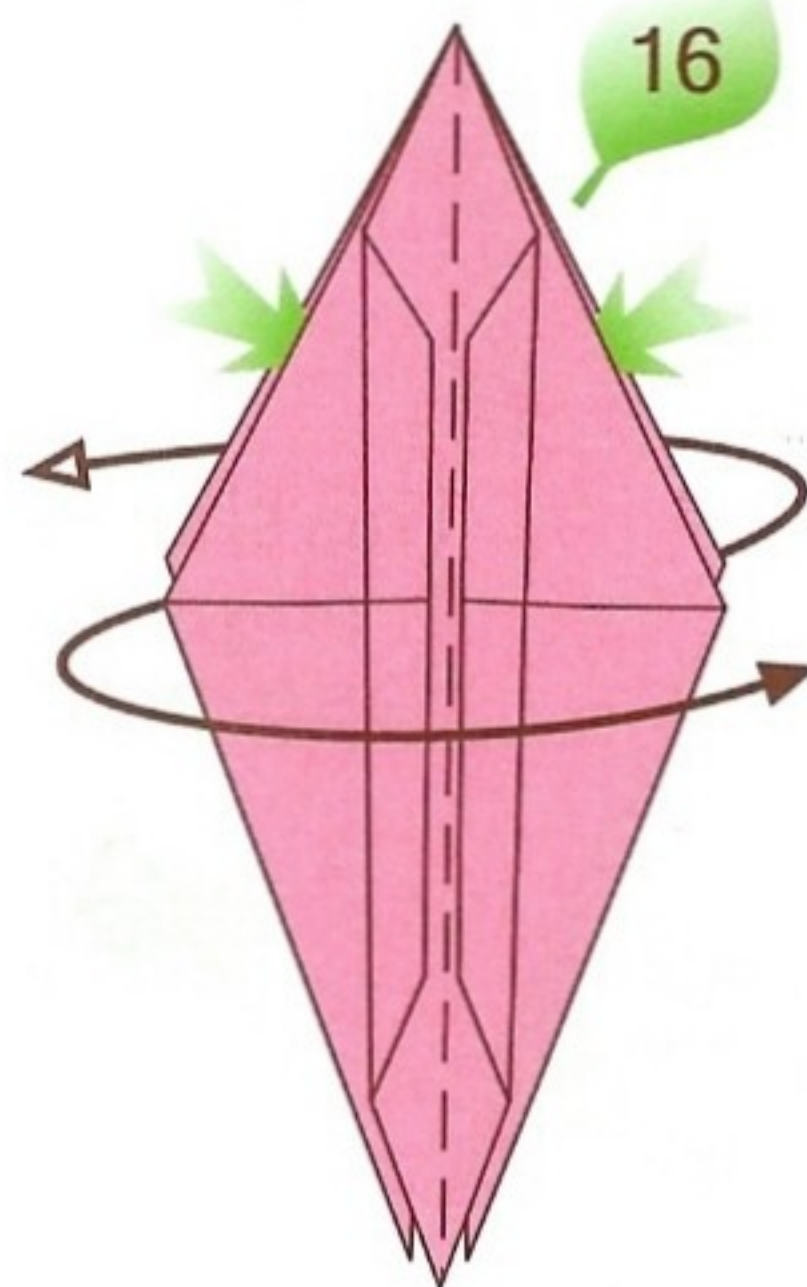
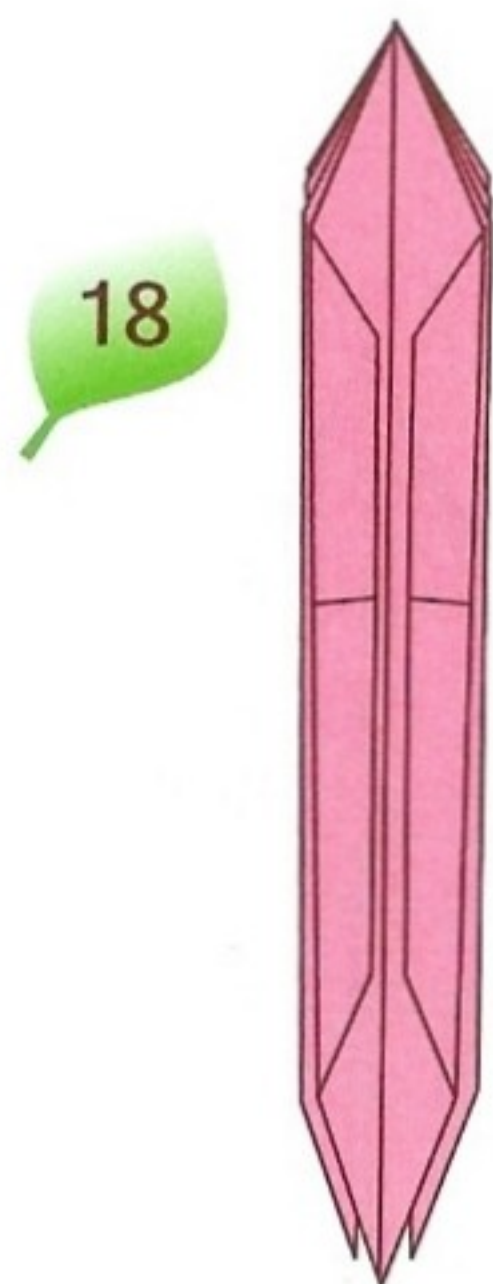


Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

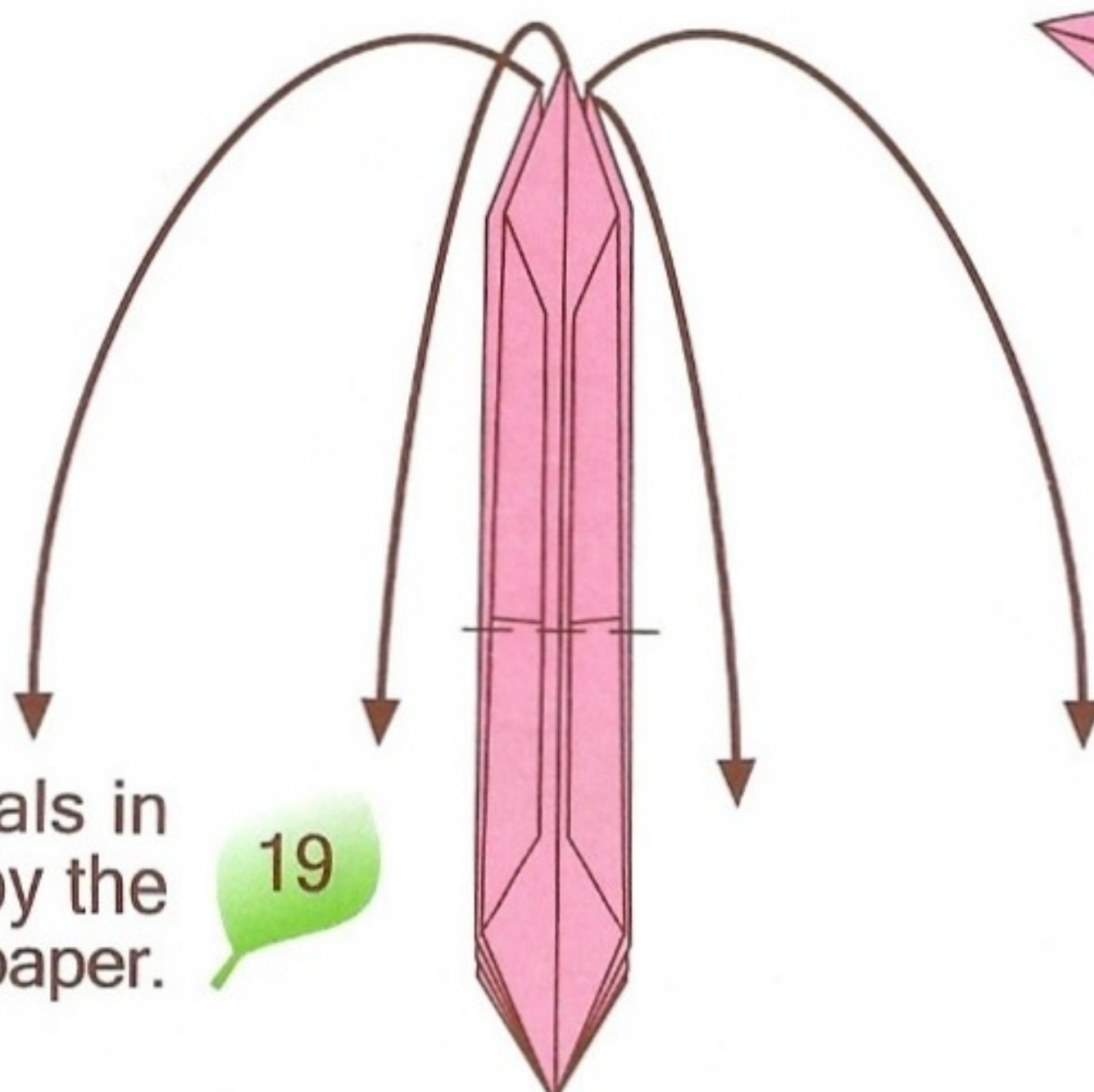
Repeat steps 13 and 14. Then, repeat behind.



This should be the result. Turn the model around.



Open out the four petals in the directions shown by the arrows and secure the paper.



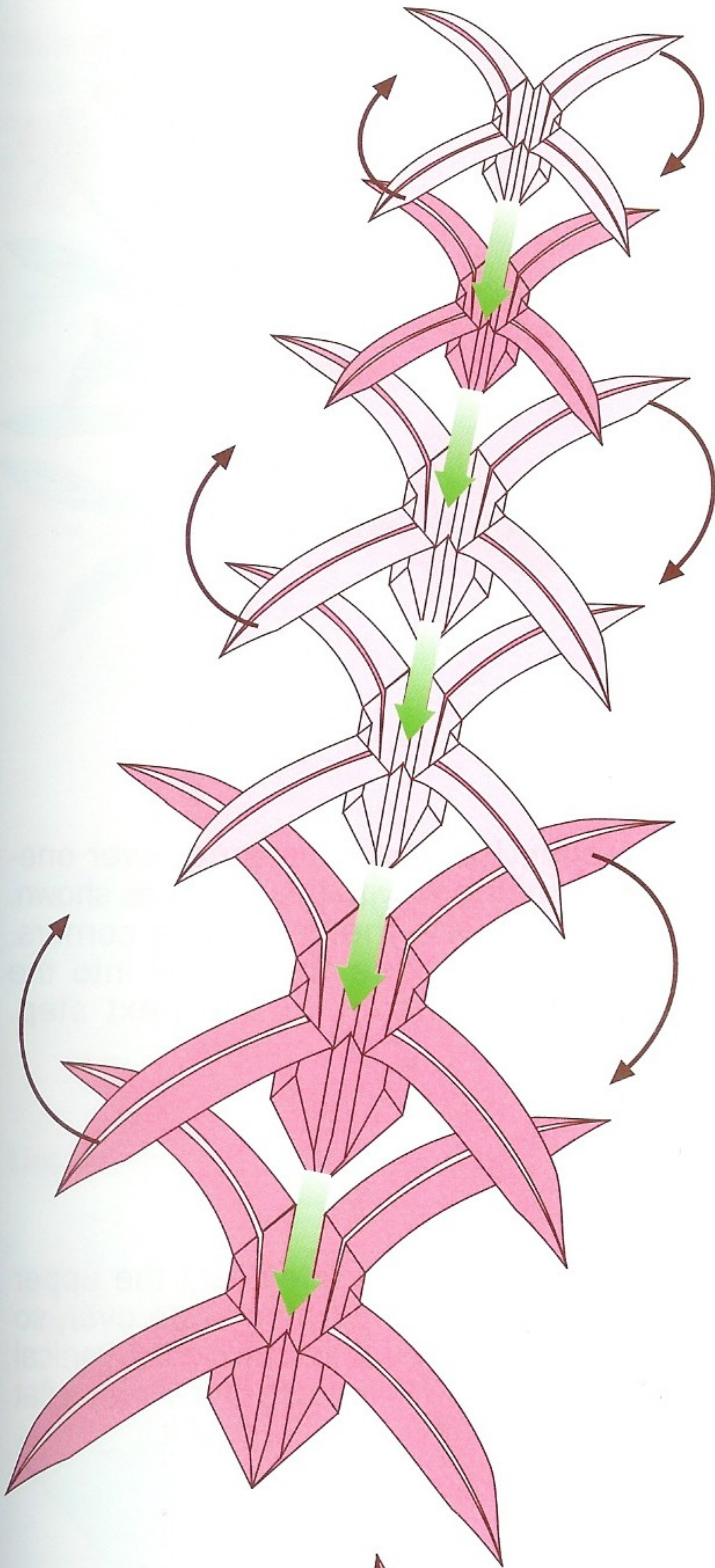
Here is the completed 'Thin Petals' module for the Exotic flower. Make the other five modules.

Exotic Flower Assembly

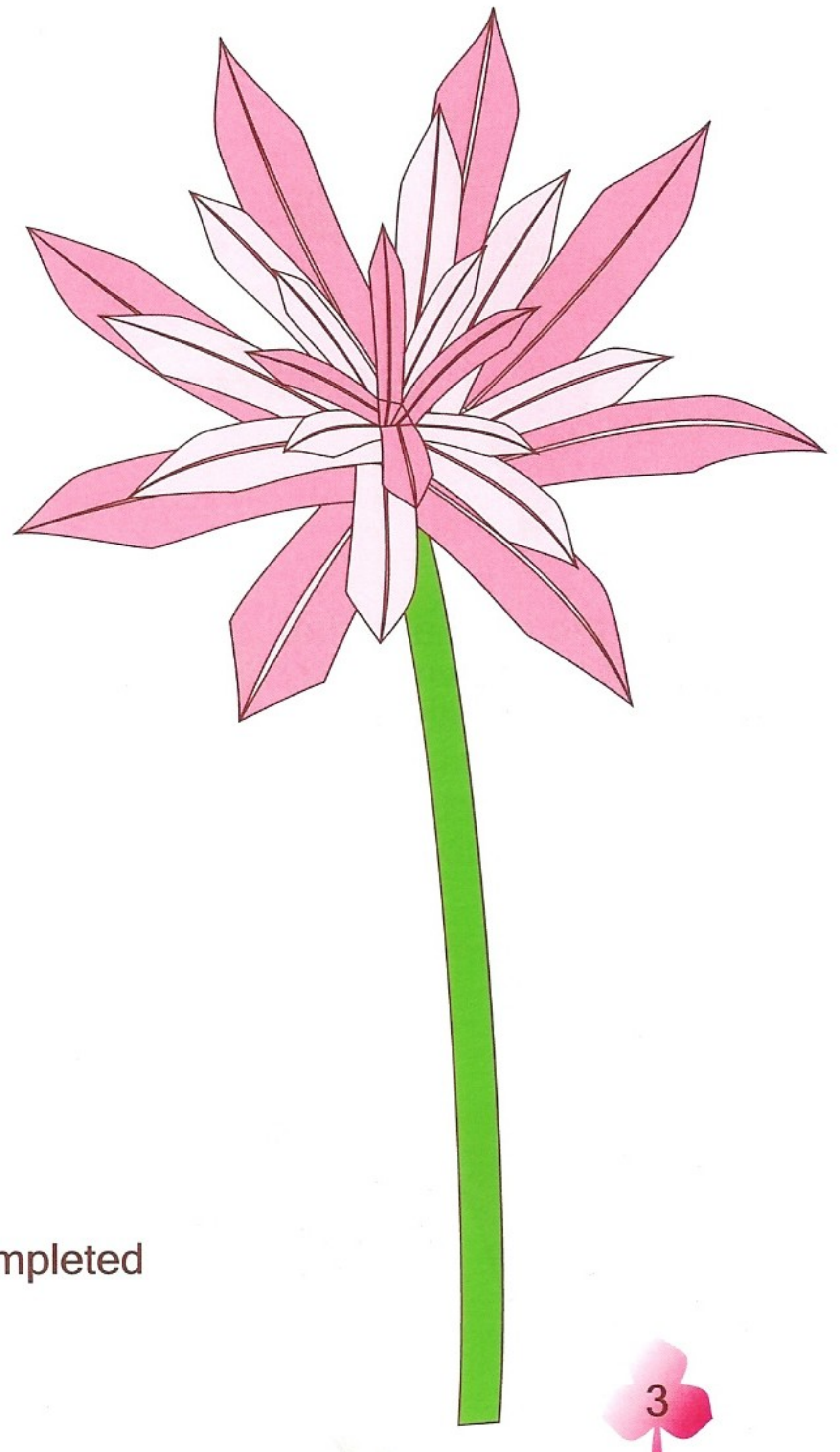
Combine the six 'Thin Petals' modules by inserting one into another.



With the 2nd, 4th and 6th modules, note that each of them is turned around, as shown, so that its petals are between the petals of the previous module.



Here is the completed Exotic flower.



The Exotic flower looks pleasing when it's placed in the base of a composition; in this case, the stalk is not really necessary. In case you want to add the stalk, do the folding according the diagrams on pages 7 - 8.

Oleander

by Katrin Shumakov

The Oleander is a beautiful blossoming bush. In nature, the Oleander flowers are colored in white, yellow, pink or red tones. To make the Oleander branch, you will need a few flowers, leaves and stalks.

Flower

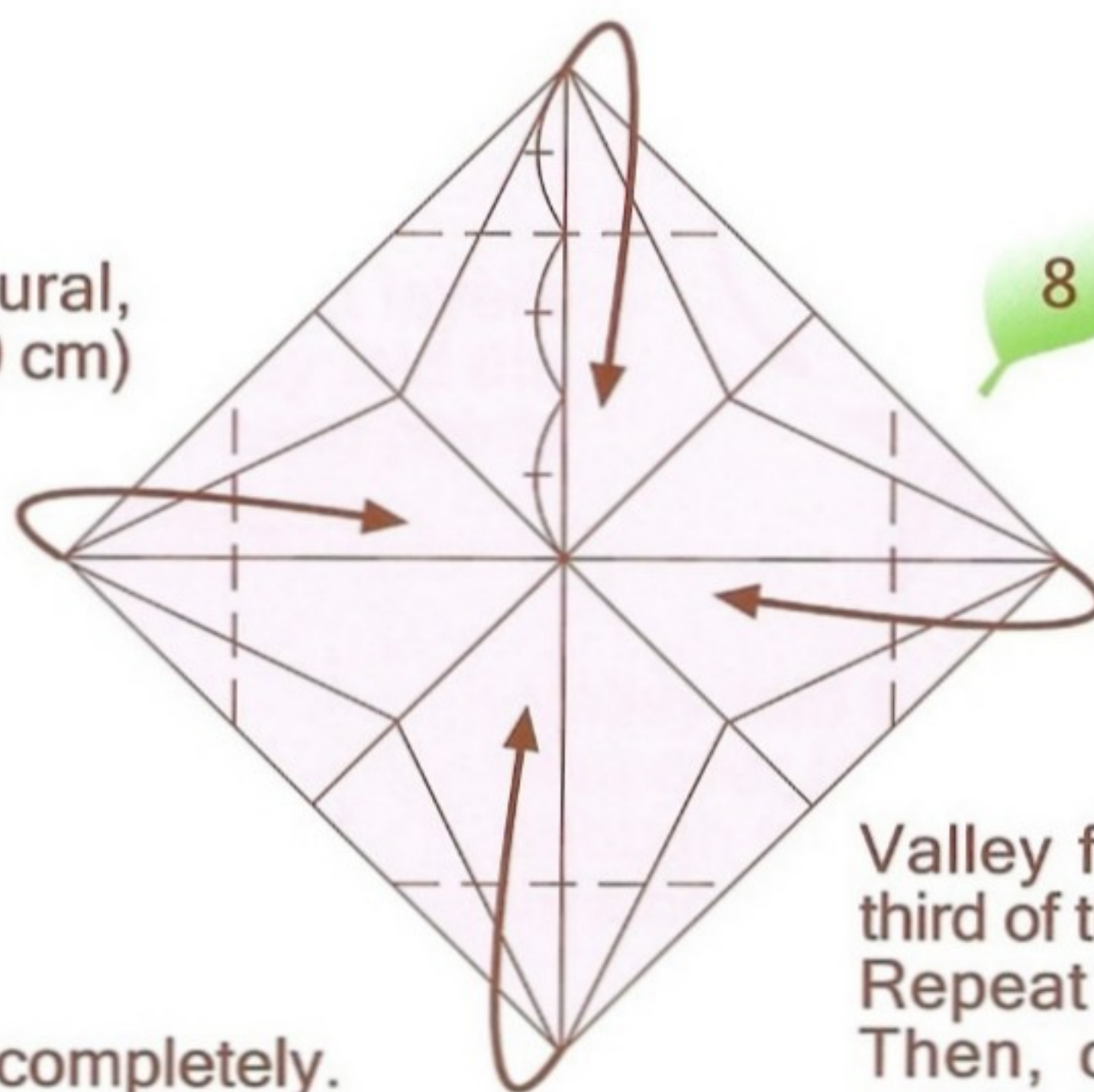
So that the flowers look natural, for each one, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square, colored side up.

Begin with a bird base in its closed form (see steps 1 to 7 on page 19).



7

Unfold it completely.

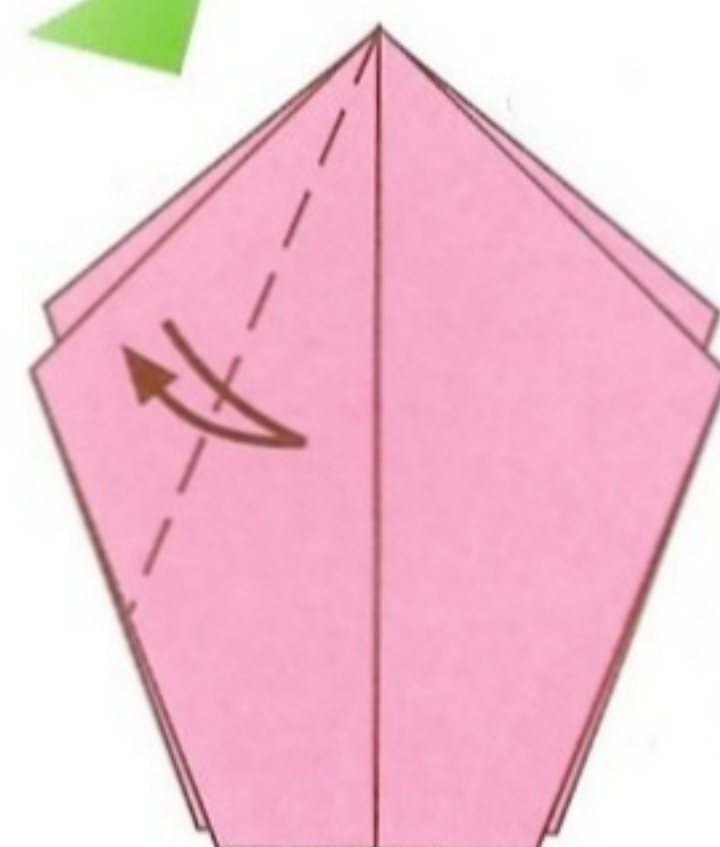
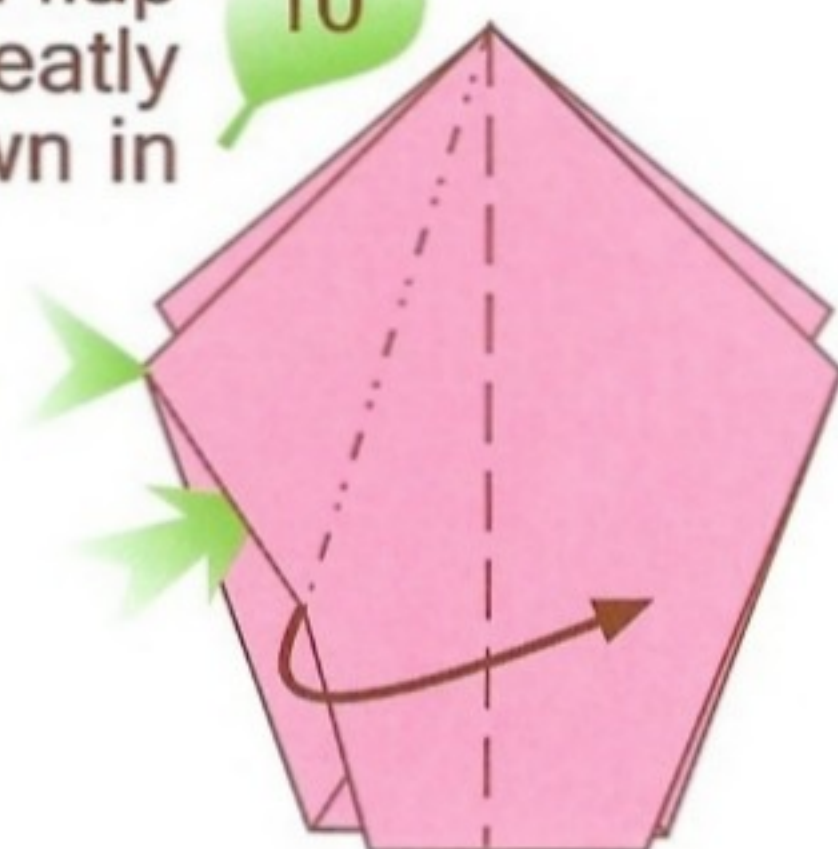


8

Valley fold the top corner over one-third of the way to the center as shown. Repeat with the remaining corners. Then, collapse the paper into the position shown in the next step.

Open out the left-hand flap and squash it down neatly into the position shown in step 11.

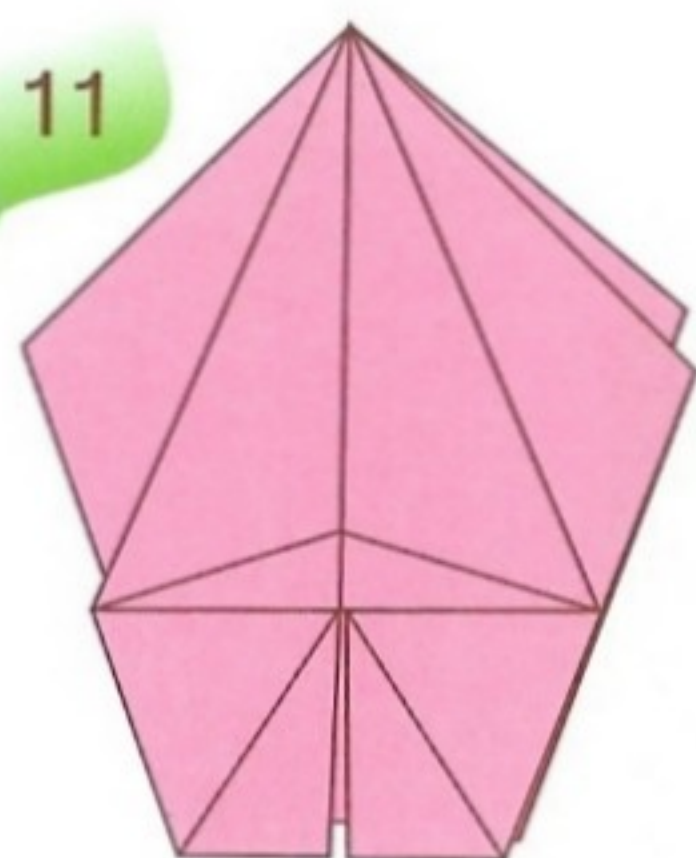
10



9

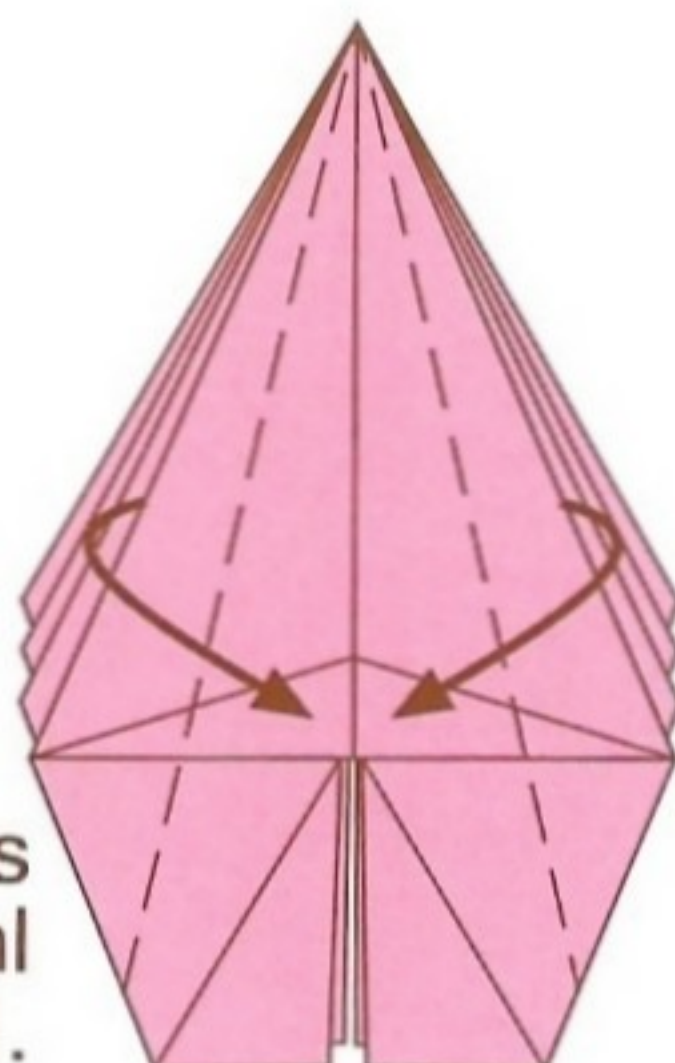
Valley fold the upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it flat and unfold it.

11



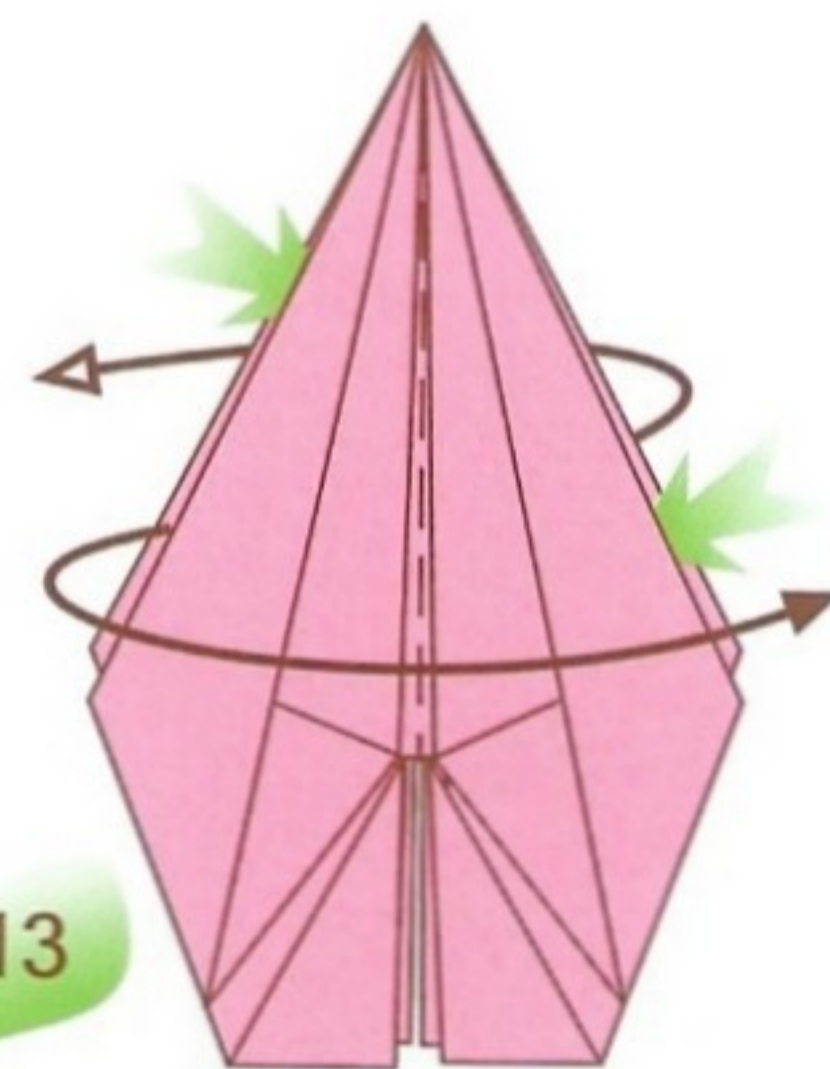
This should be the result. Repeat steps 9 and 10 with the remaining flaps.

12

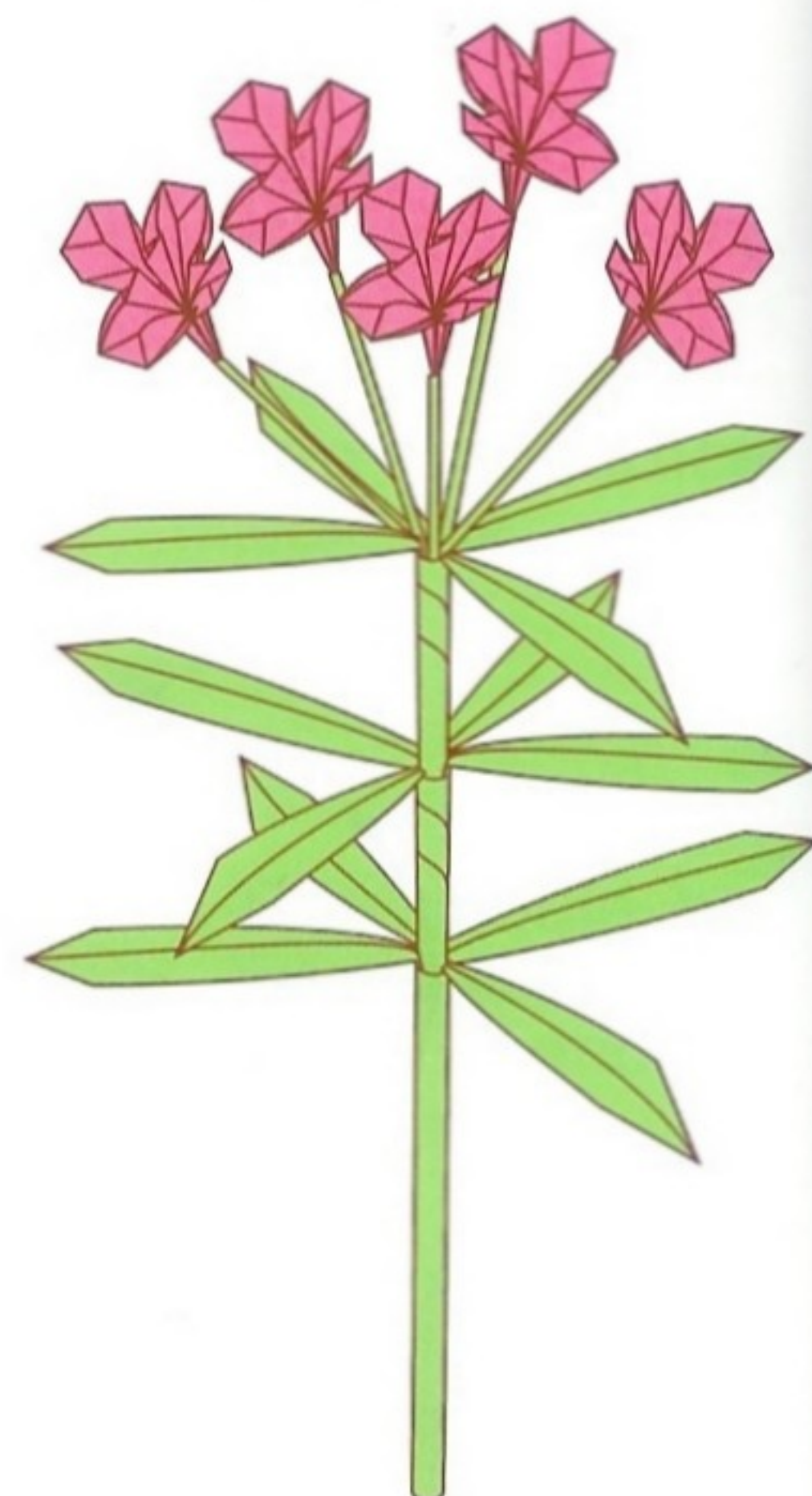


Valley fold the top sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Repeat behind.

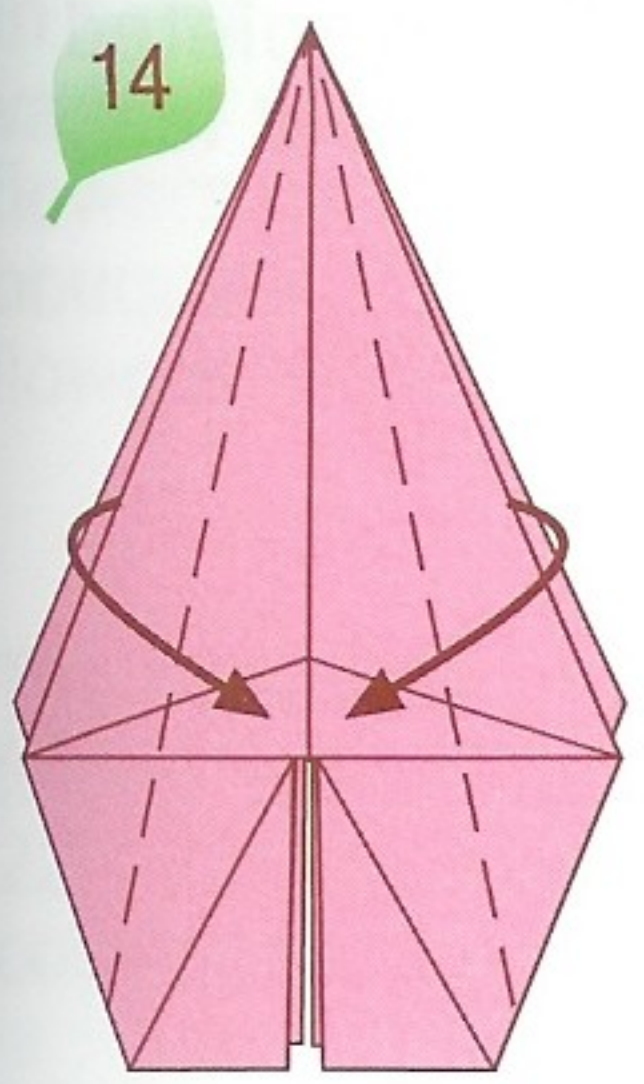
13



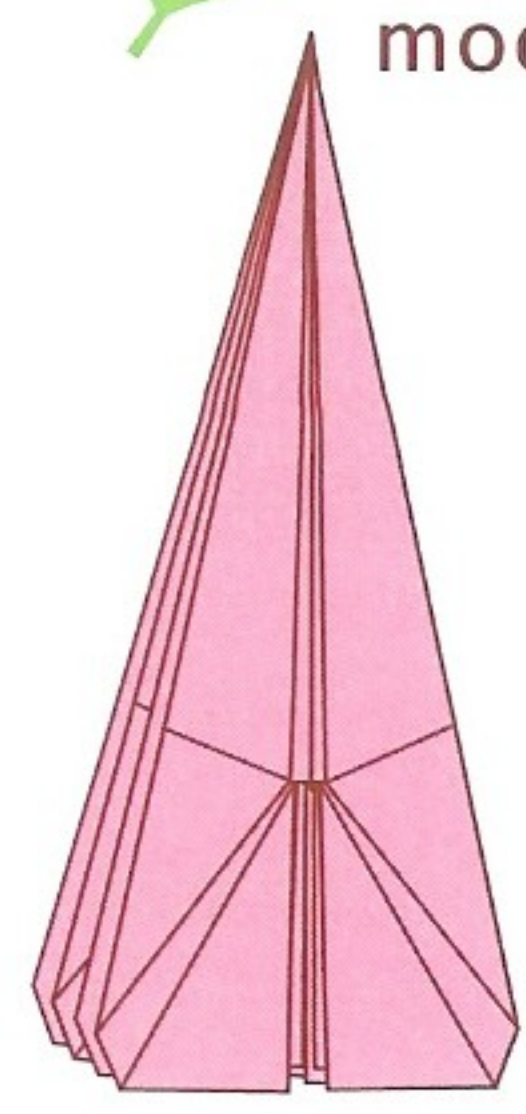
Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



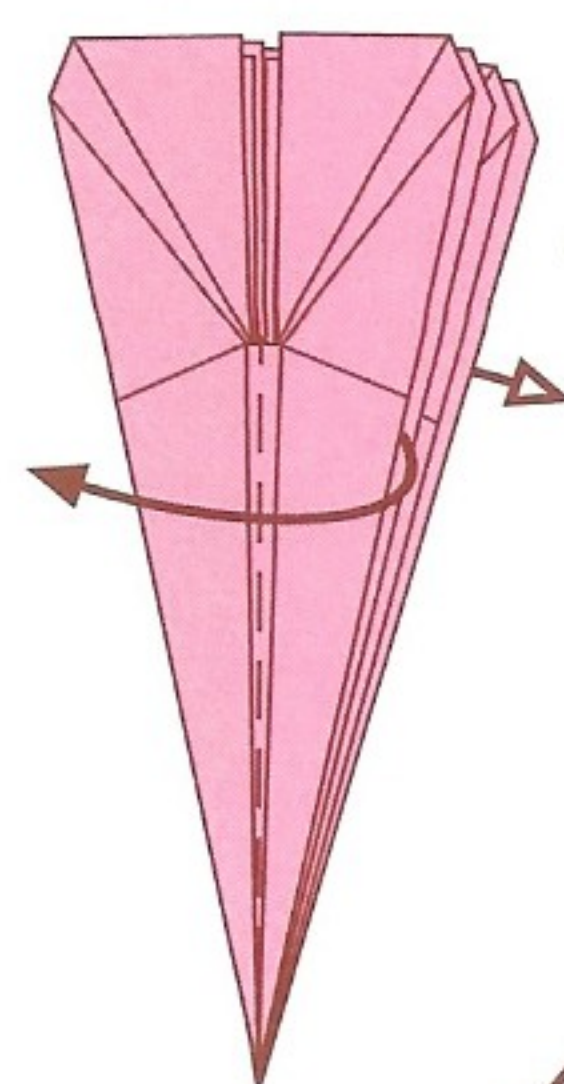
Valley fold the top sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Repeat behind.



15 This should be the result. Turn the model around.

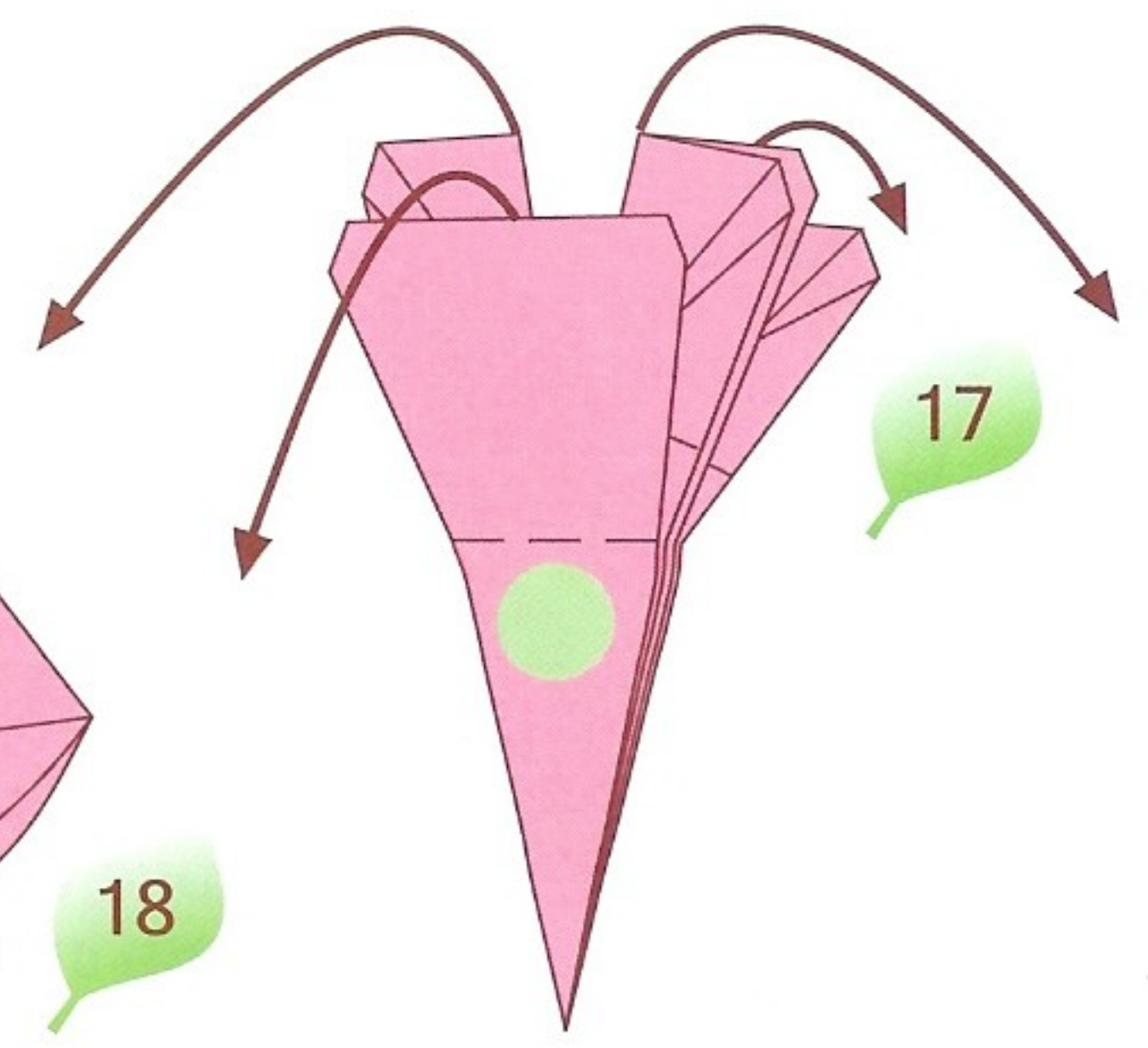


Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



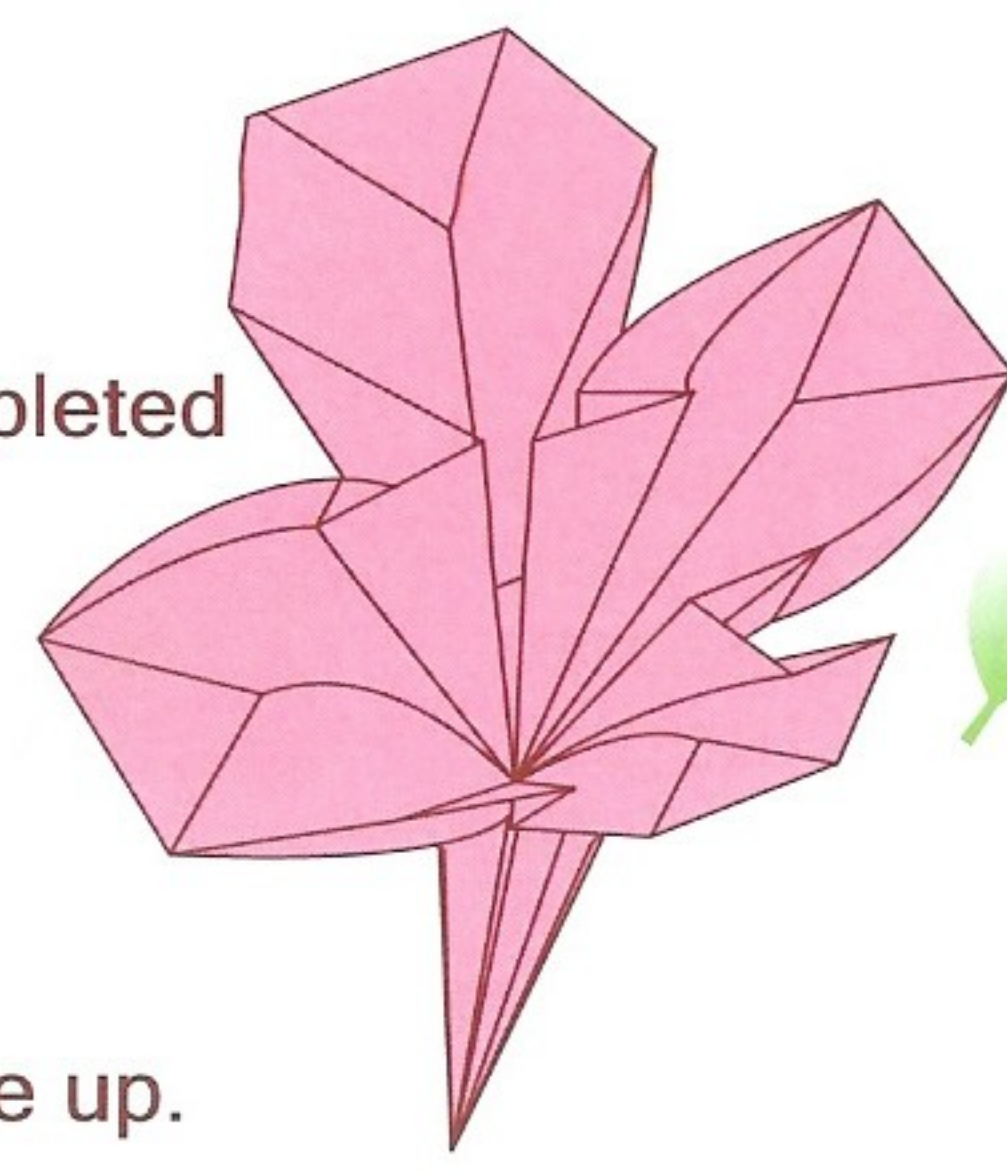
16

Hold the model in the marked place. Open out four petals in the directions shown by the arrows and secure them.



17

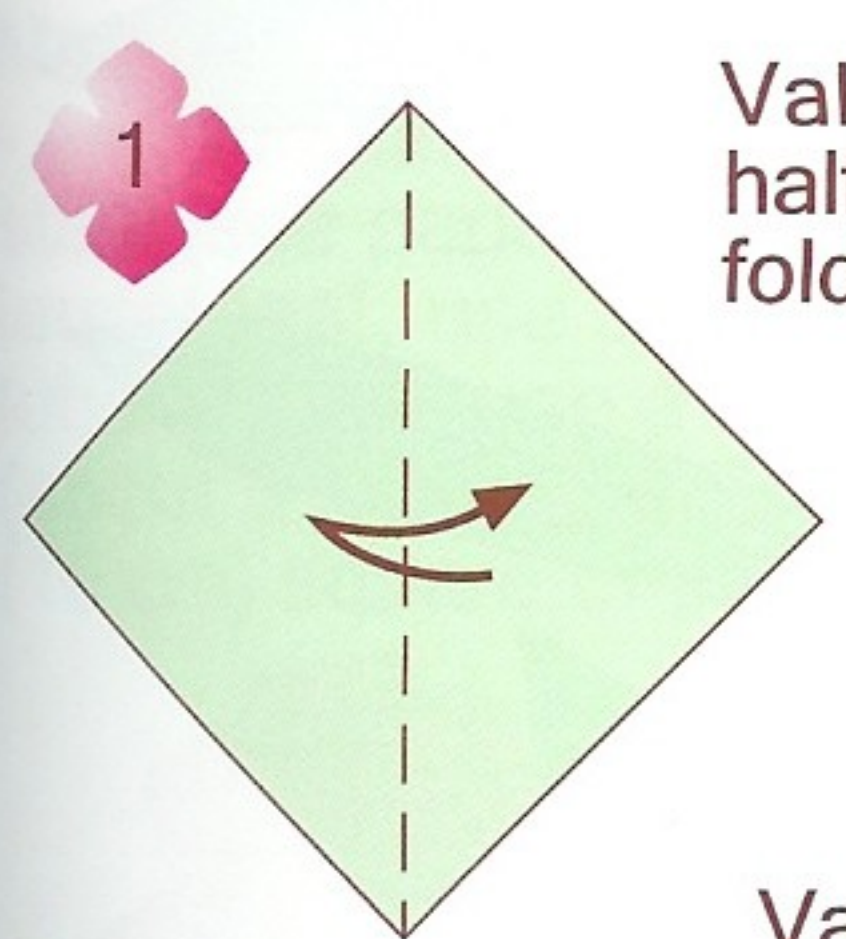
Here is the completed Oleander flower.



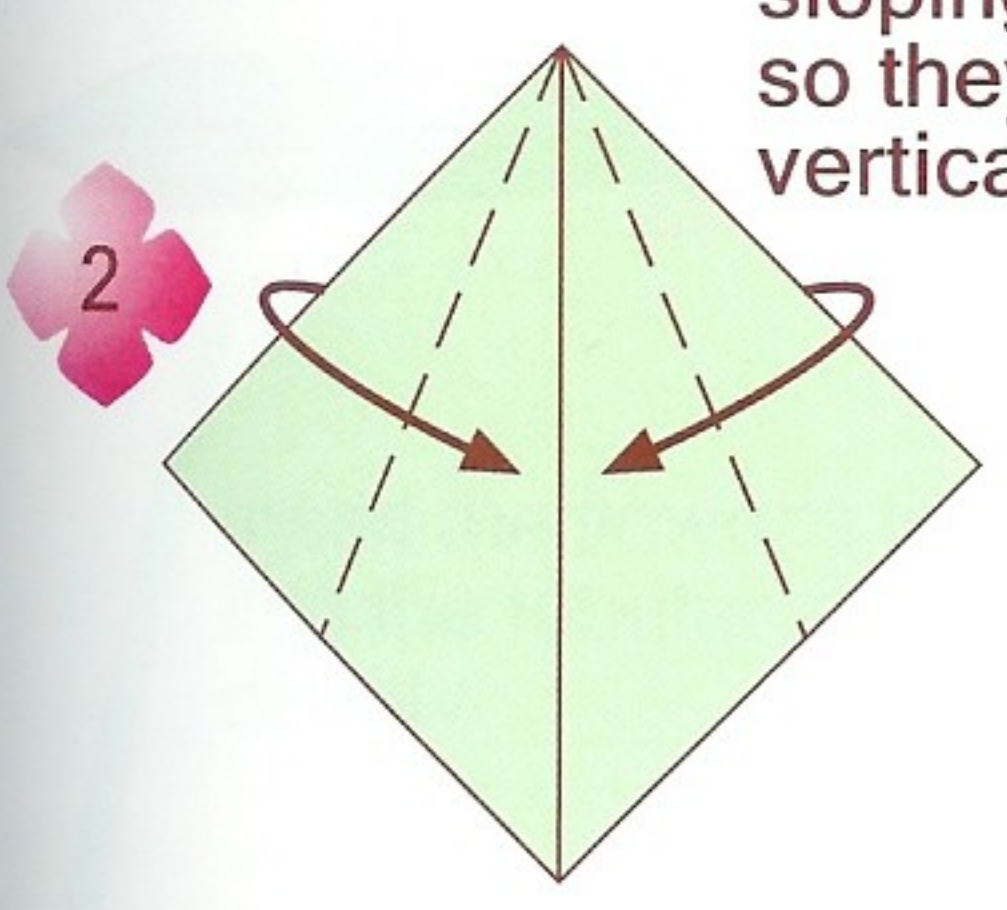
18

Lancet Leaf

Use a 4-inch (10 cm) square, white side up.

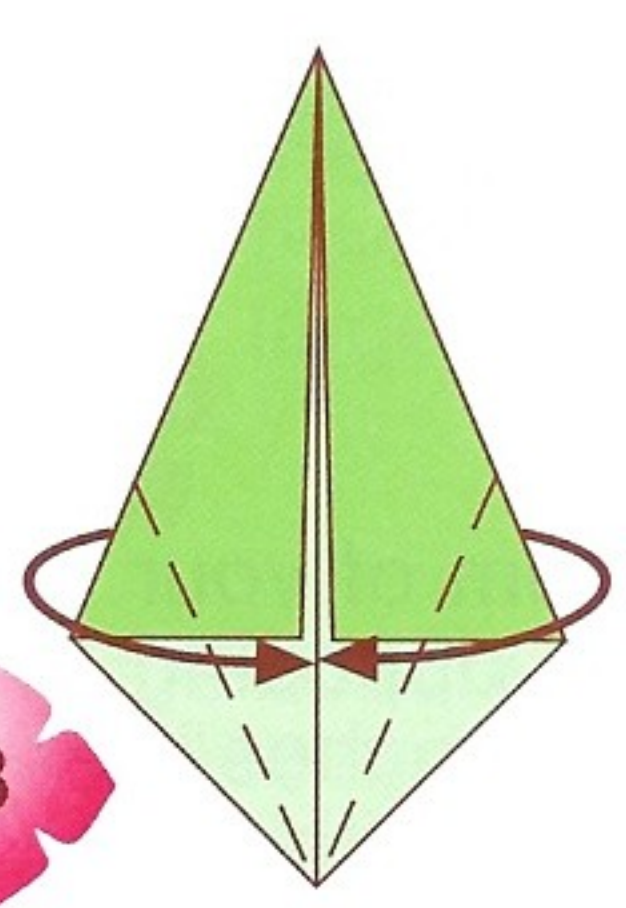


Valley fold the paper in half to mark the diagonal fold line, and open it up.

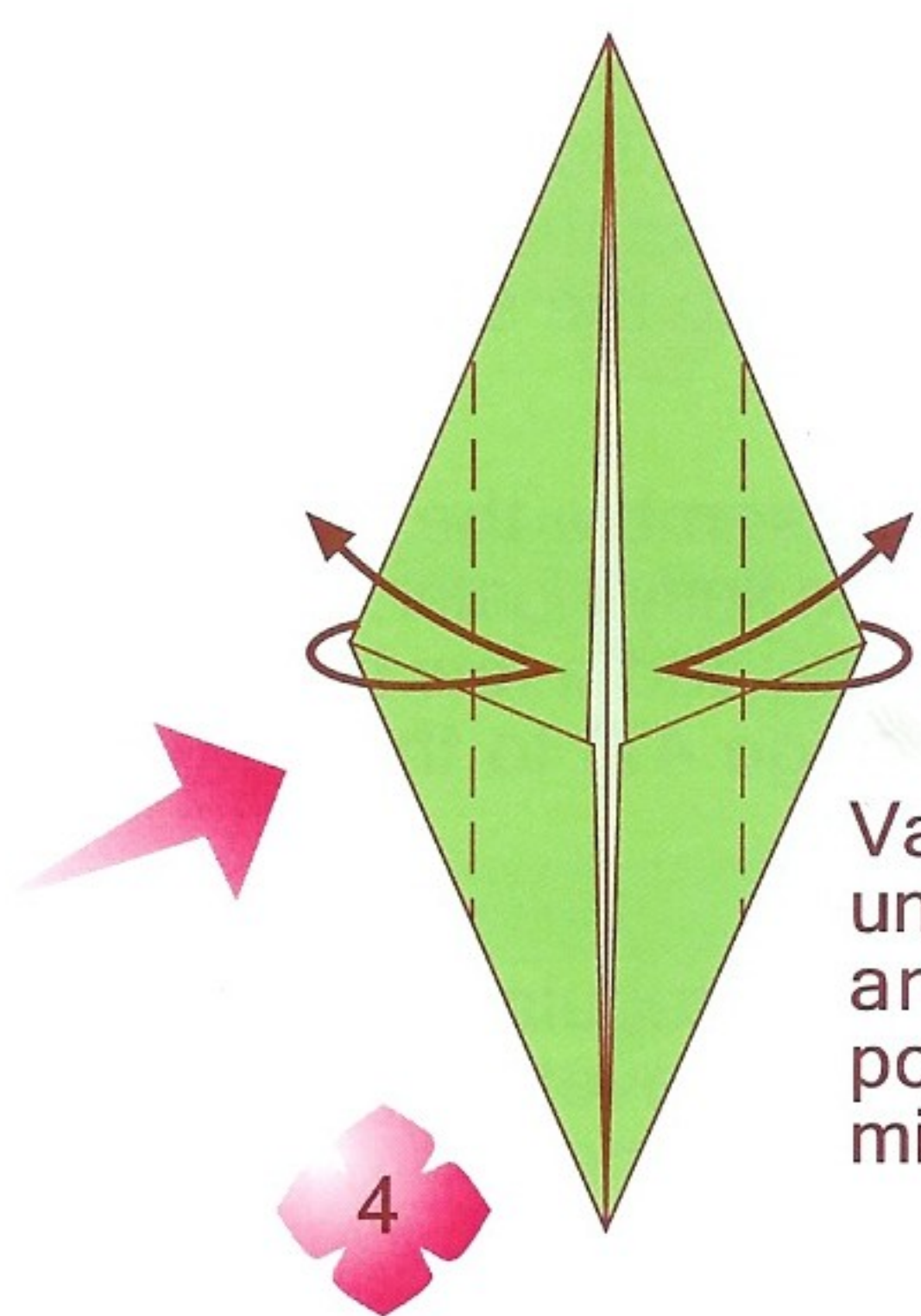
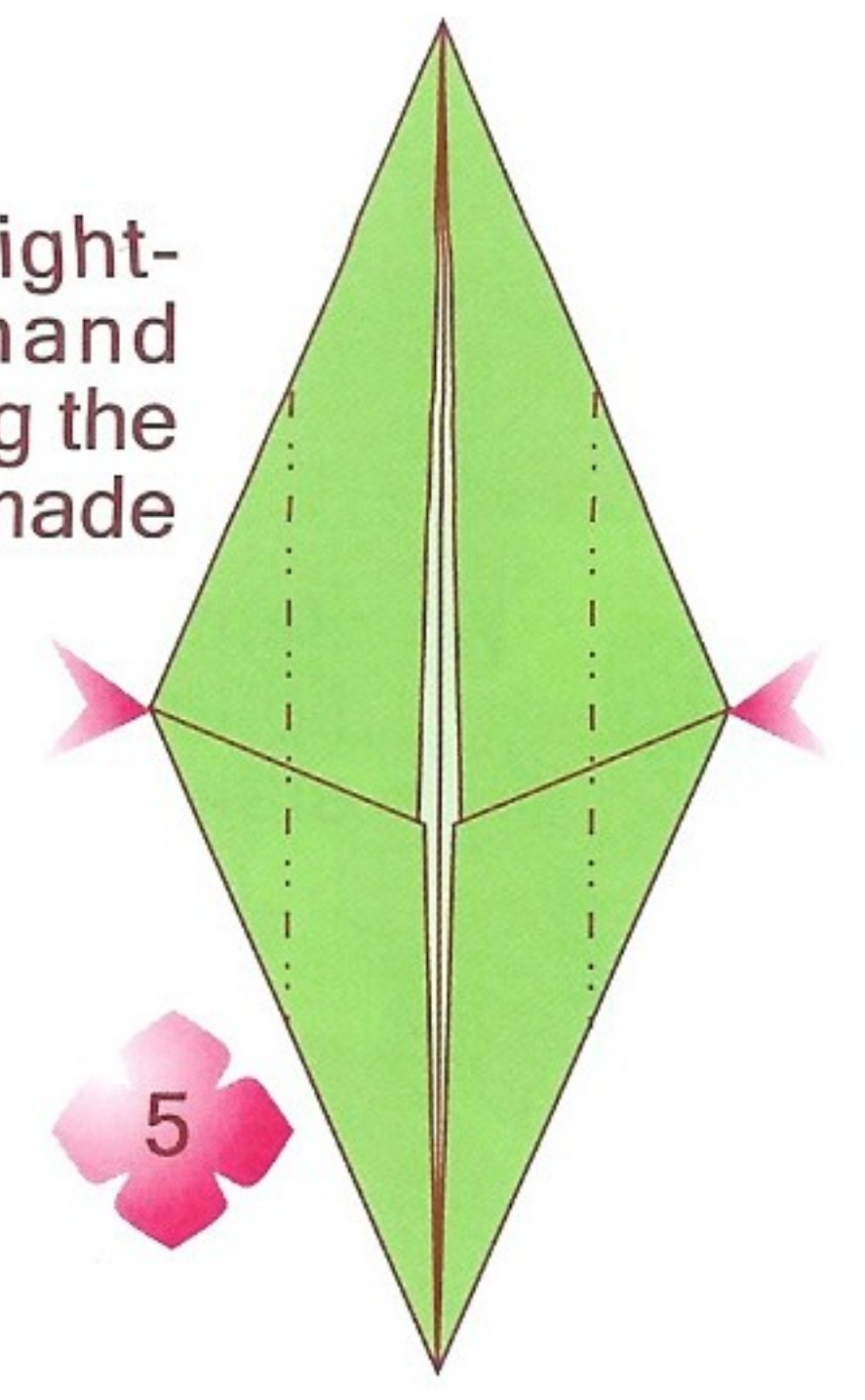


Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

This time, valley fold the lower sloping edges over.

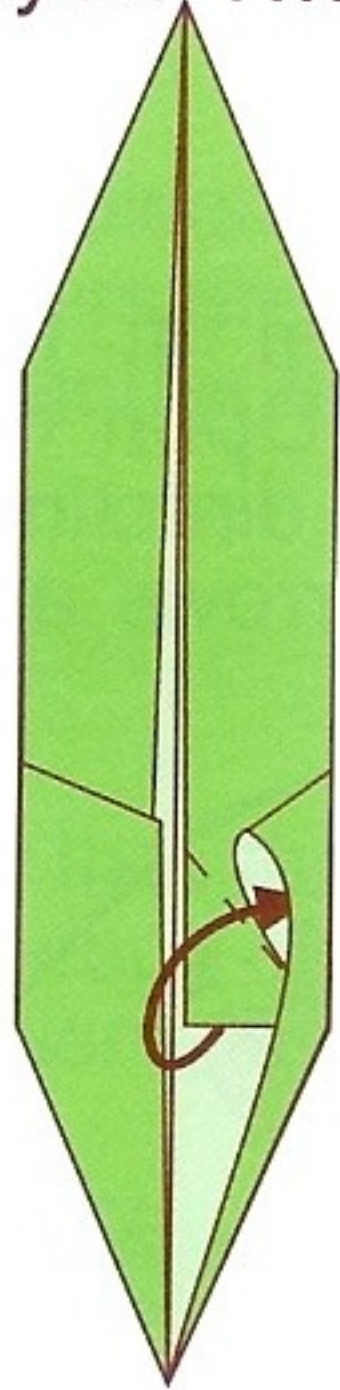


Sink the right- and left-hand points along the fold-lines made in step 4.

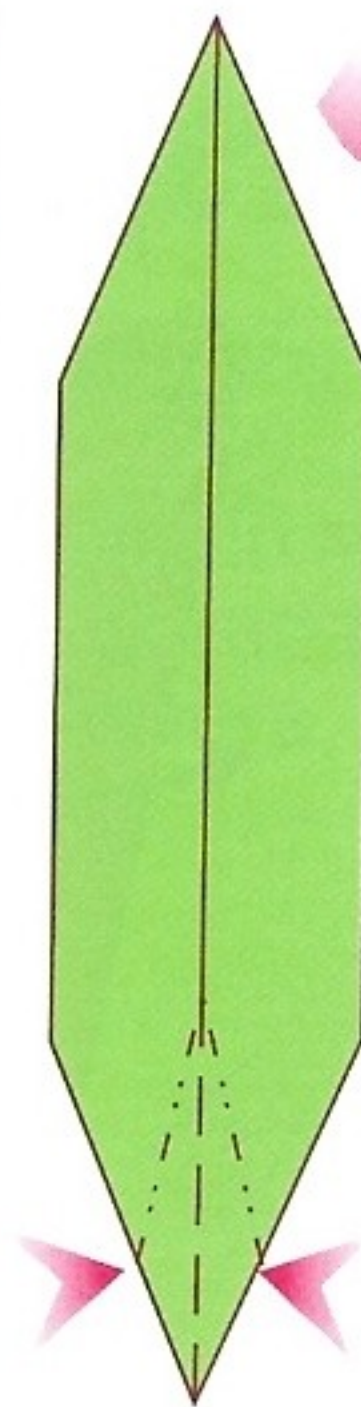


Valley fold and unfold the right- and left-hand points into the middle.

Open the right-hand layer and tuck the inner corner into the inside pocket. Repeat the same with the left-hand layer. Then, turn the model over.

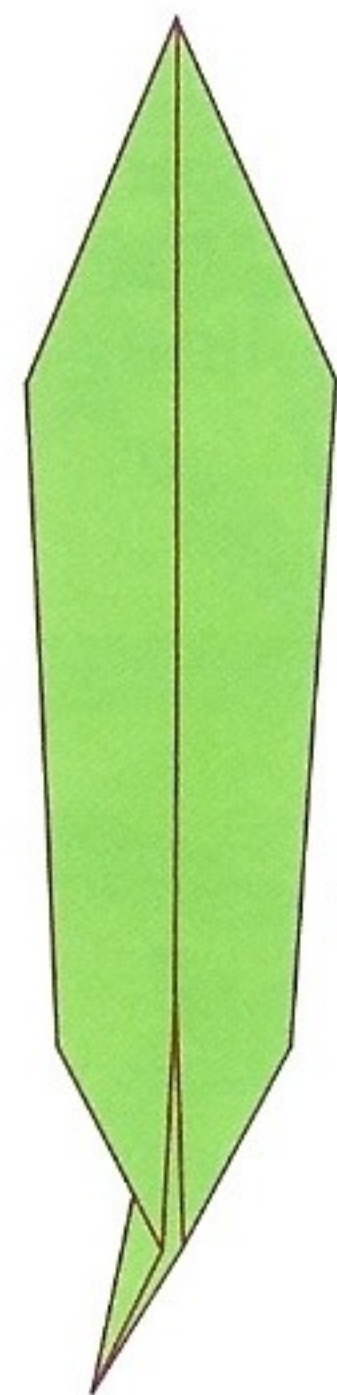


6



7

Form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases as shown and pinch the bottom tip, thereby shaping the little stalk.



Here is the completed lancet leaf.

8

Oleander Branch Assembly

Make several flowers, leaves, tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8) and the base tubular stalk (see page 8) to assemble them into a branch. For the tubular stalk use a rectangle, measuring about 2 x 4 inches (about 5 x 10 cm). For the base tubular stalk use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper.



1

Insert the flower's tip into the tubular stalk deeply.

Here is the flower on the stalk. Put the other flowers into the stalks.



2

Assemble the flowers in the fluffy cluster. Also, you can add a few buds (see page 47) to the flowers.

Put the base tubular stalk in the bottom of your branch. Add several lancet leaves in opposing directions. The method of making the branches is presented on page 9. Finish the branch with the fluffy cluster, thereby forming the Oleander branch.

3

Here is the completed Oleander branch.

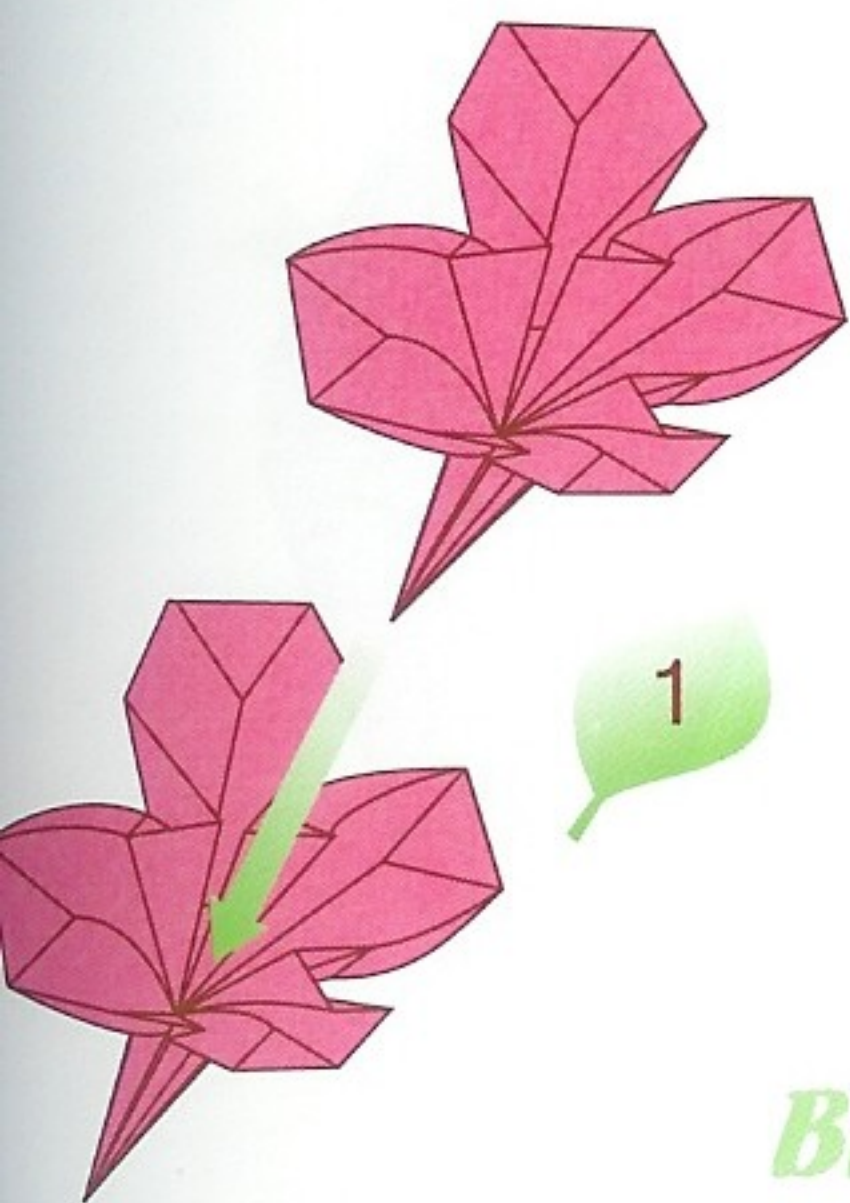
Matthiola Incana

by Katrin Shumakov

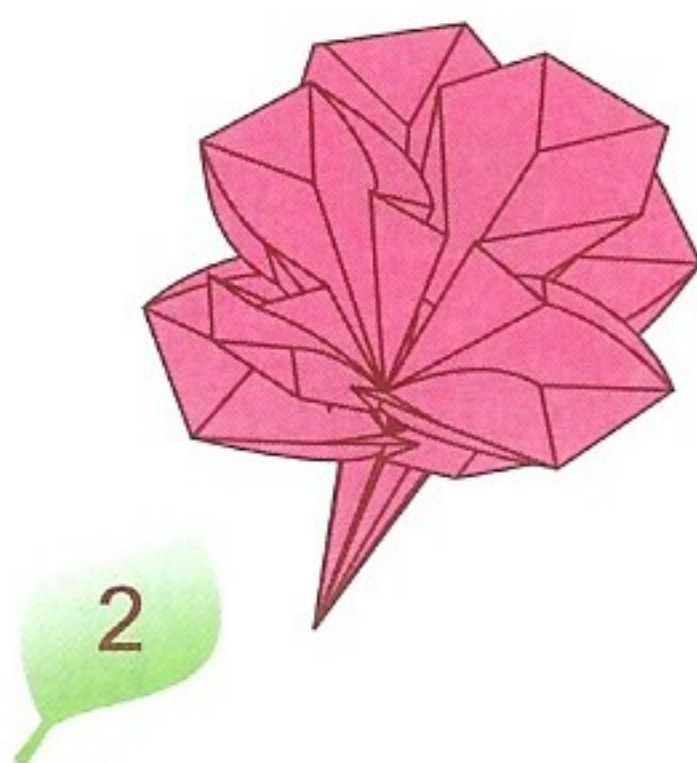
In nature, the fragrant double flowers of the Matthiola Incana are of various colorings. Its grey-green lancet leaves and shoots with plentiful flowers make a good decoration for flower-beds and very good for bouquets. To make the Matthiola Incana branch, you will need a few flowers, lancet leaves and stalks.

Double Flower

The Matthiola Incana flower consists of two modules, each of which is folded according to the diagrams for the Oleander flower (see pages 22 - 23). For each double flower, use two 4-inch (10 cm) squares, colored side up.



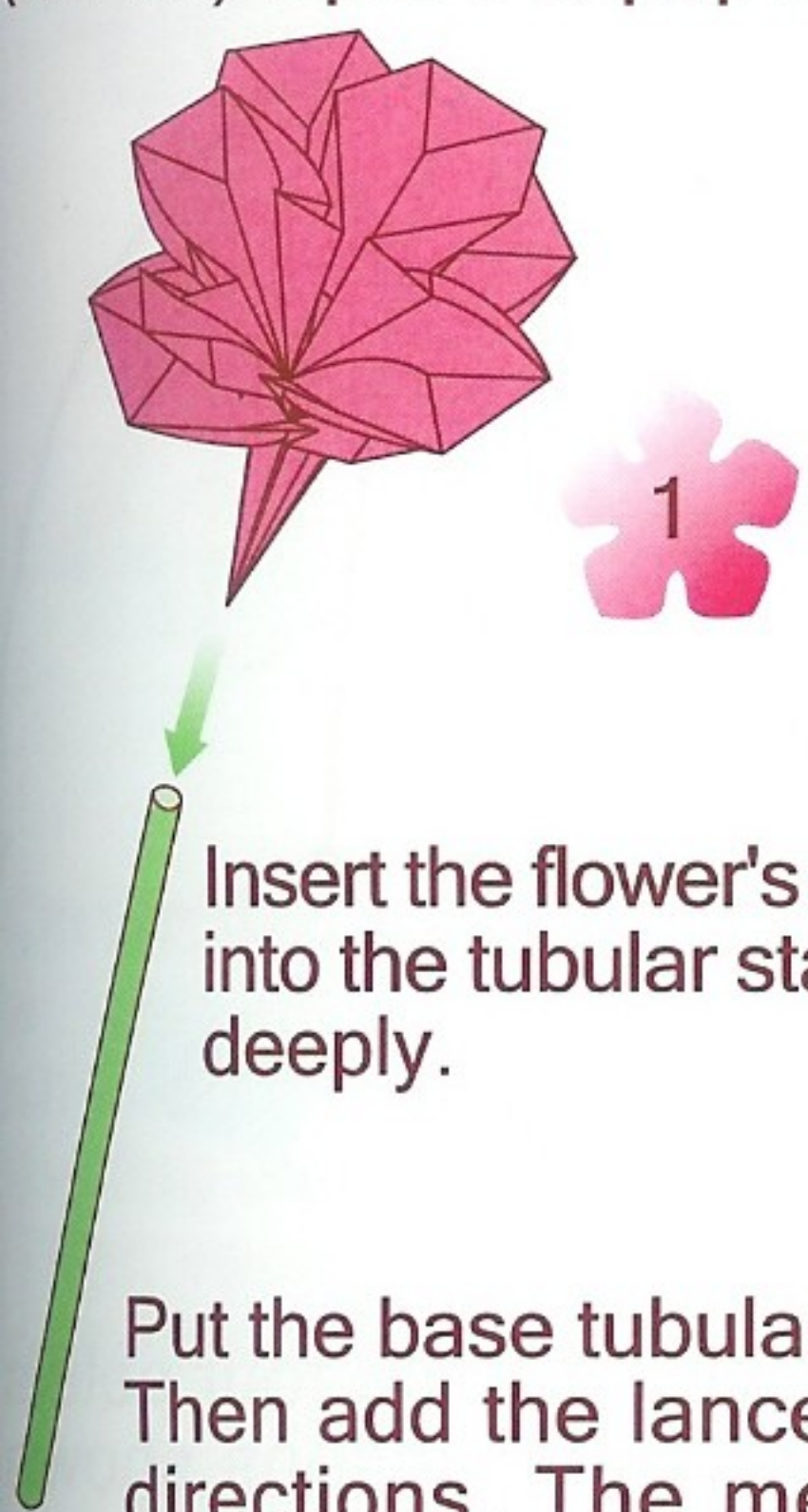
Take two flowers and insert one into another as far as it will go.



The double flower is ready.

Branch Assembly

Make several double flowers, lancet leaves (see pages 23 - 24), tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8) and the base tubular stalk (see page 8) to assemble them into a branch. For the lancet leaf, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper. For the tubular stalk, use a rectangle, measuring about 2 x 4 inches (about 5 x 10 cm). For the base tubular stalk, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper.



Insert the flower's tip into the tubular stalk deeply.



Here is the double flower on the stalk. Put the other flowers into the stalks. The double flowers assemble in large plentiful clusters.

Put the base tubular stalk in the bottom of your branch. Then add the lancet leaves placing them in opposite directions. The method of making the branches is presented on page 9. Add the flower clusters, thereby forming the Matthiola Incana branch.

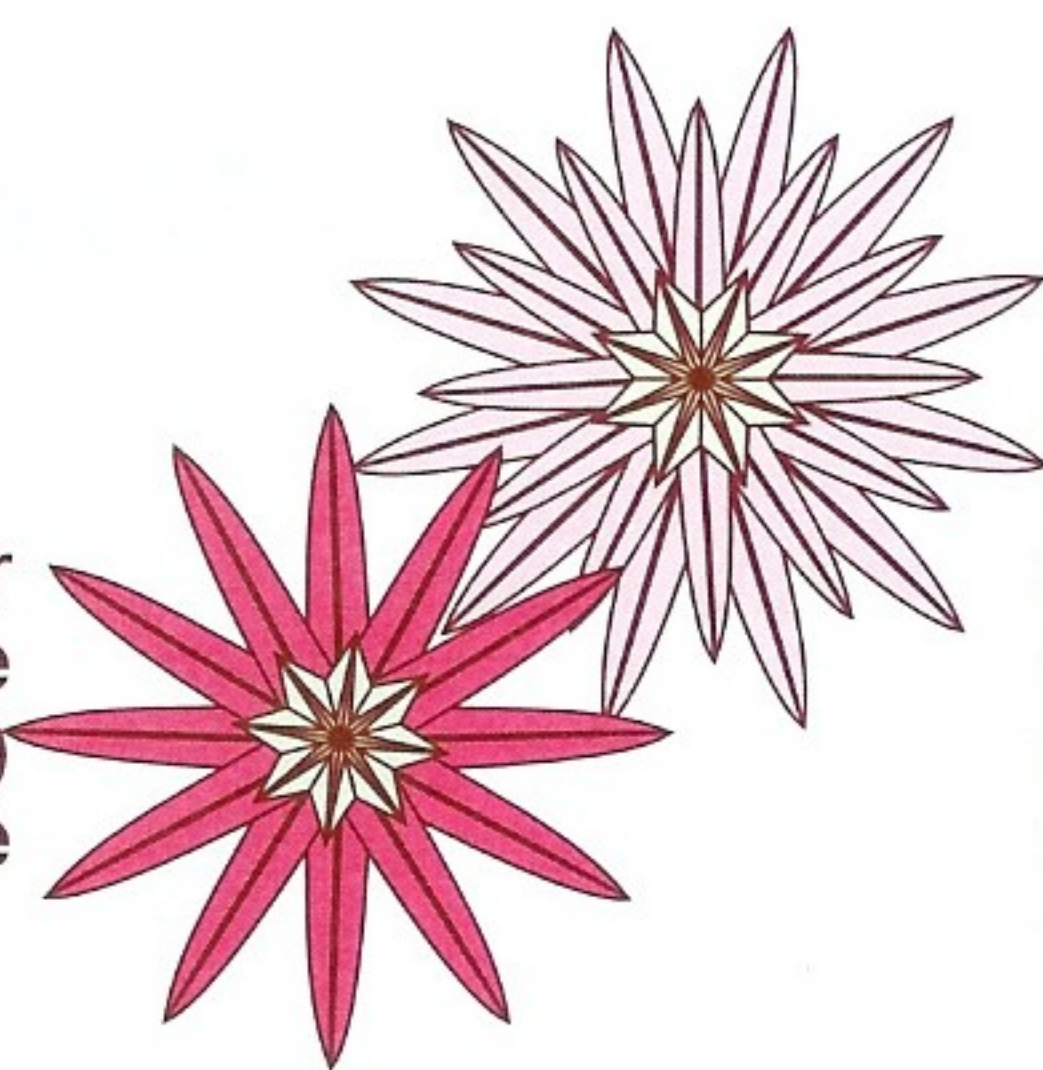


Here is the completed Matthiola Incana branch.

Daisy and Aster

by Katrin Shumakov

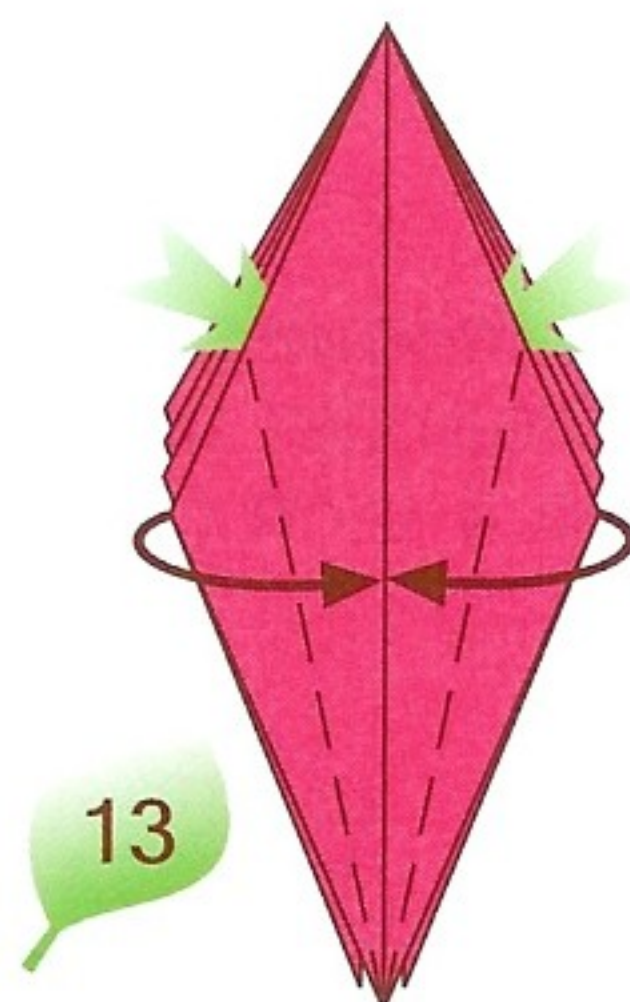
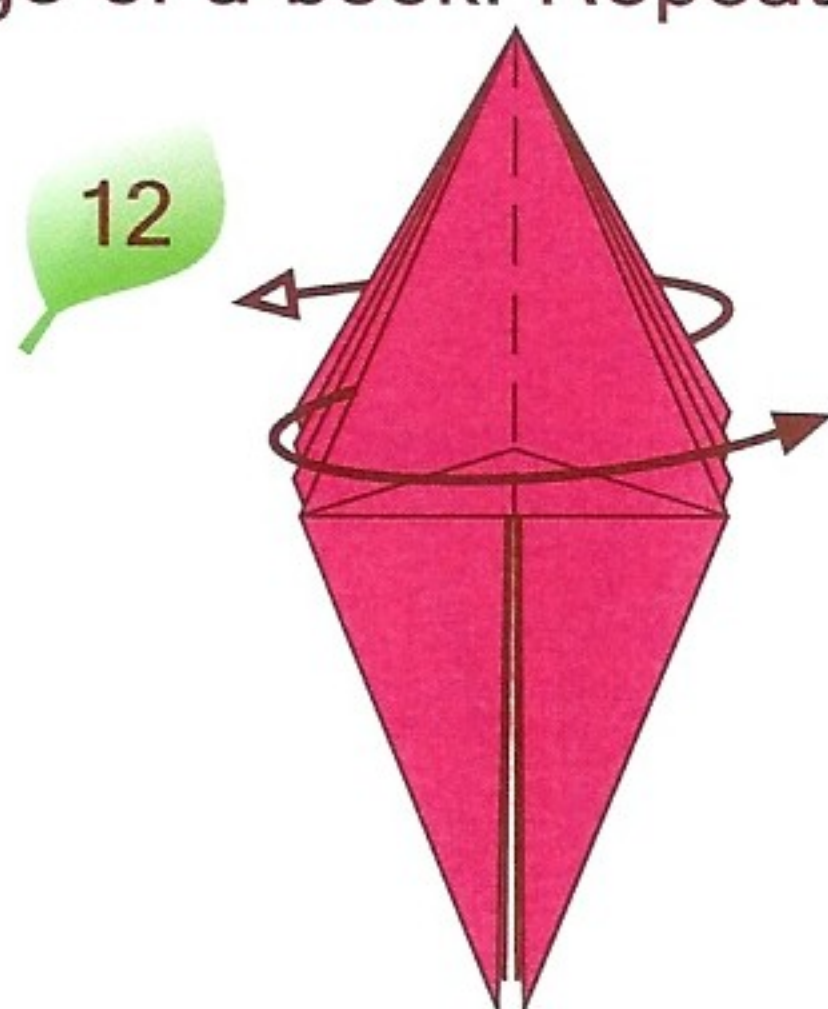
This flower design can be used for both the paper Daisy and the paper Aster. The flower consists of three 'Thin petals' modules and one 'Corolla' module. For each 'Thin petals' module, use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper. For the 'Corolla' module, use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper.



Module 'Thin Petals'

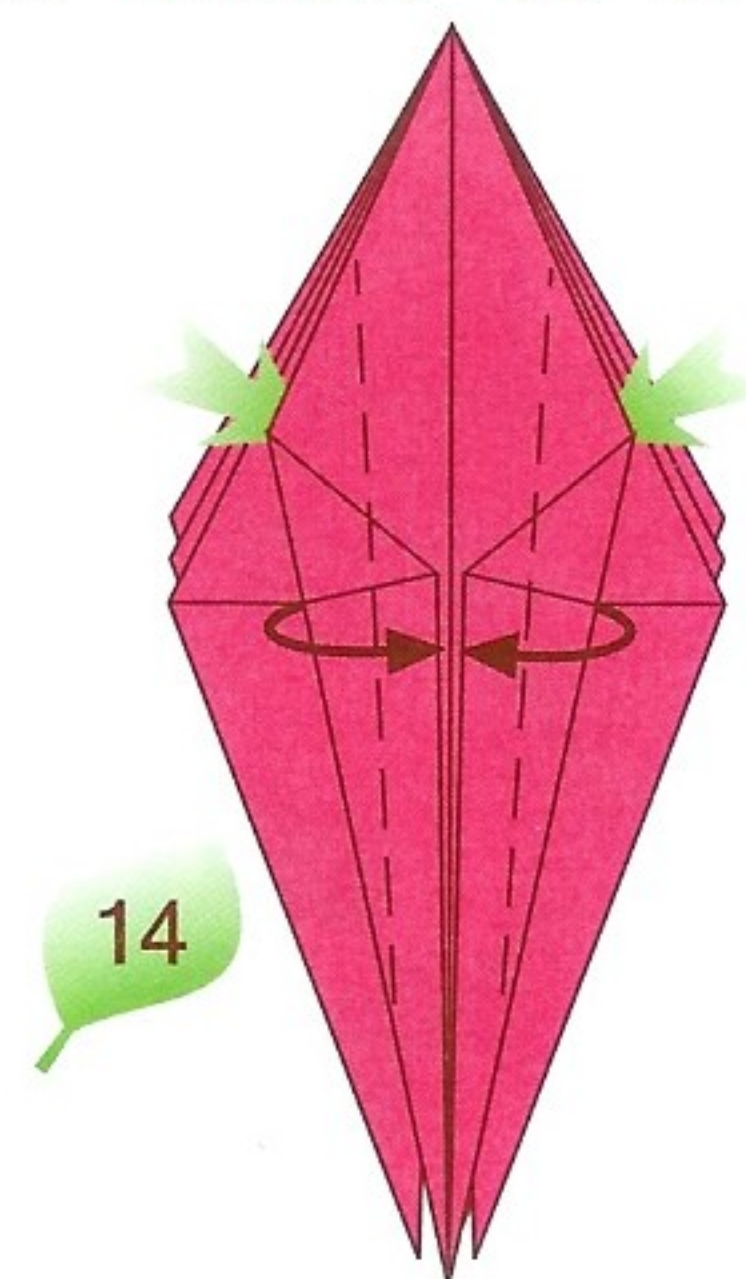
Begin with a snail base (see steps 1 to 12 on page 19).

Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



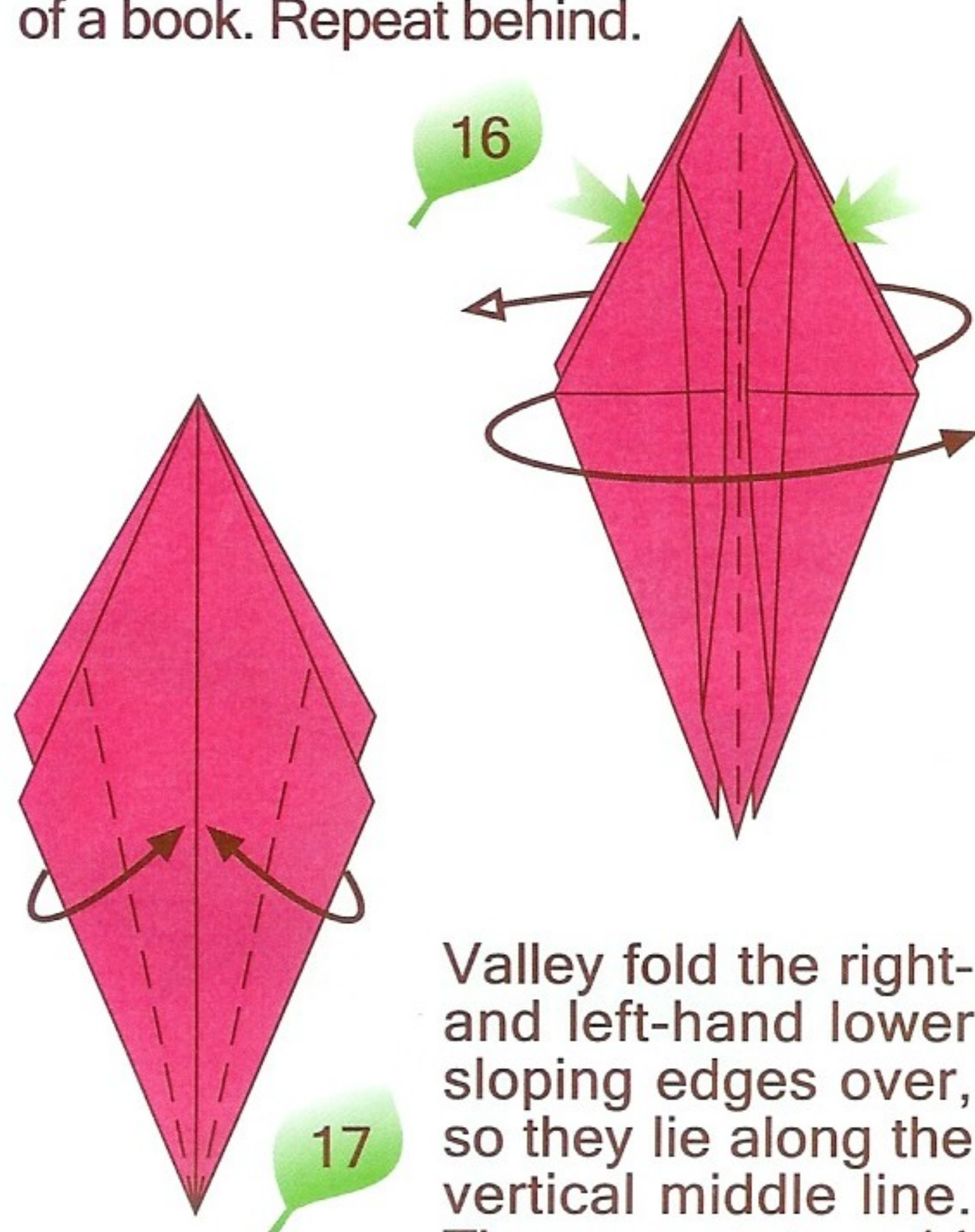
Separate the front layers as shown. Valley fold the right- and left-hand lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

Valley fold the right- and left-hand sloping edges over to the middle as shown.

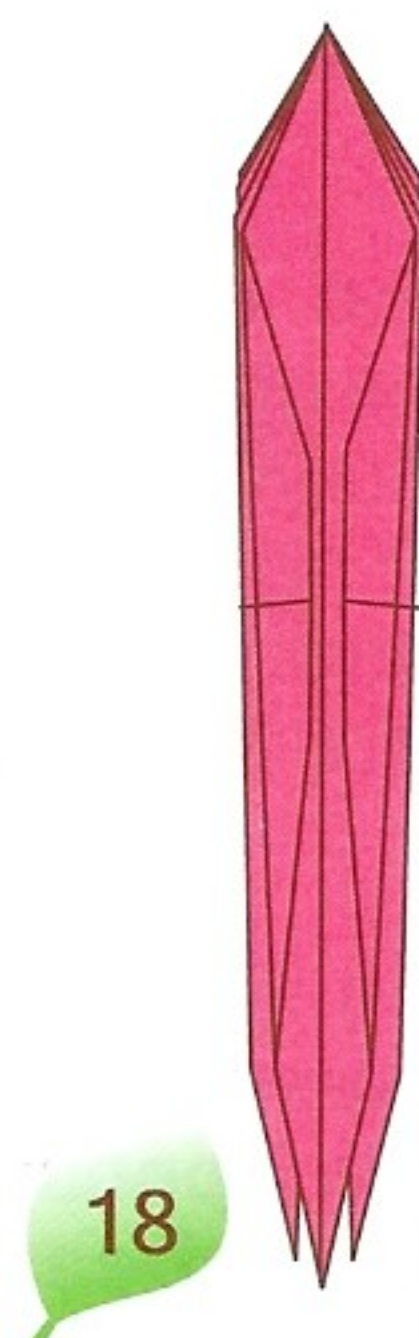
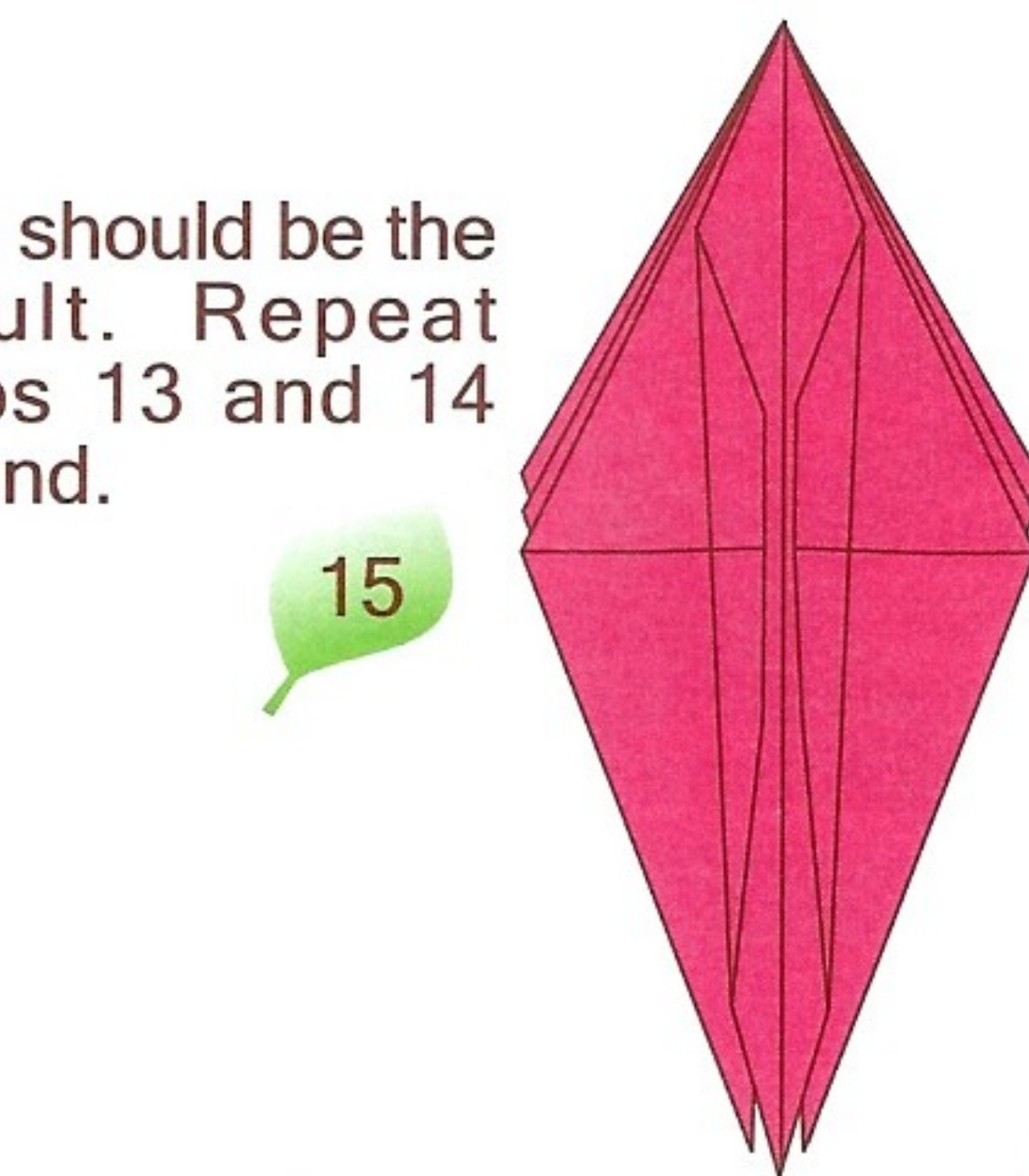


Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

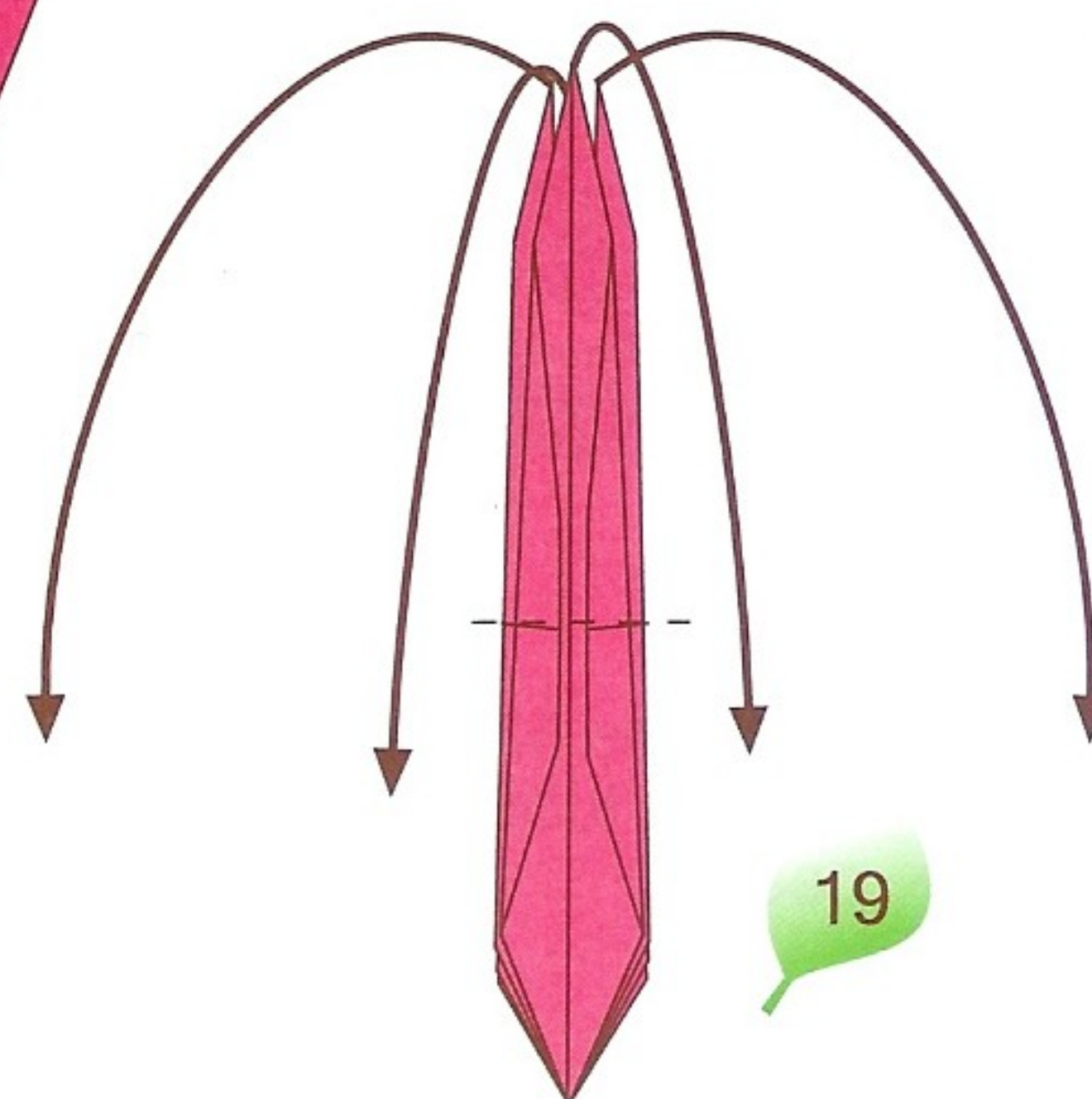
This should be the result. Repeat steps 13 and 14 behind.



Valley fold the right- and left-hand lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Then repeat steps 14 and 15.



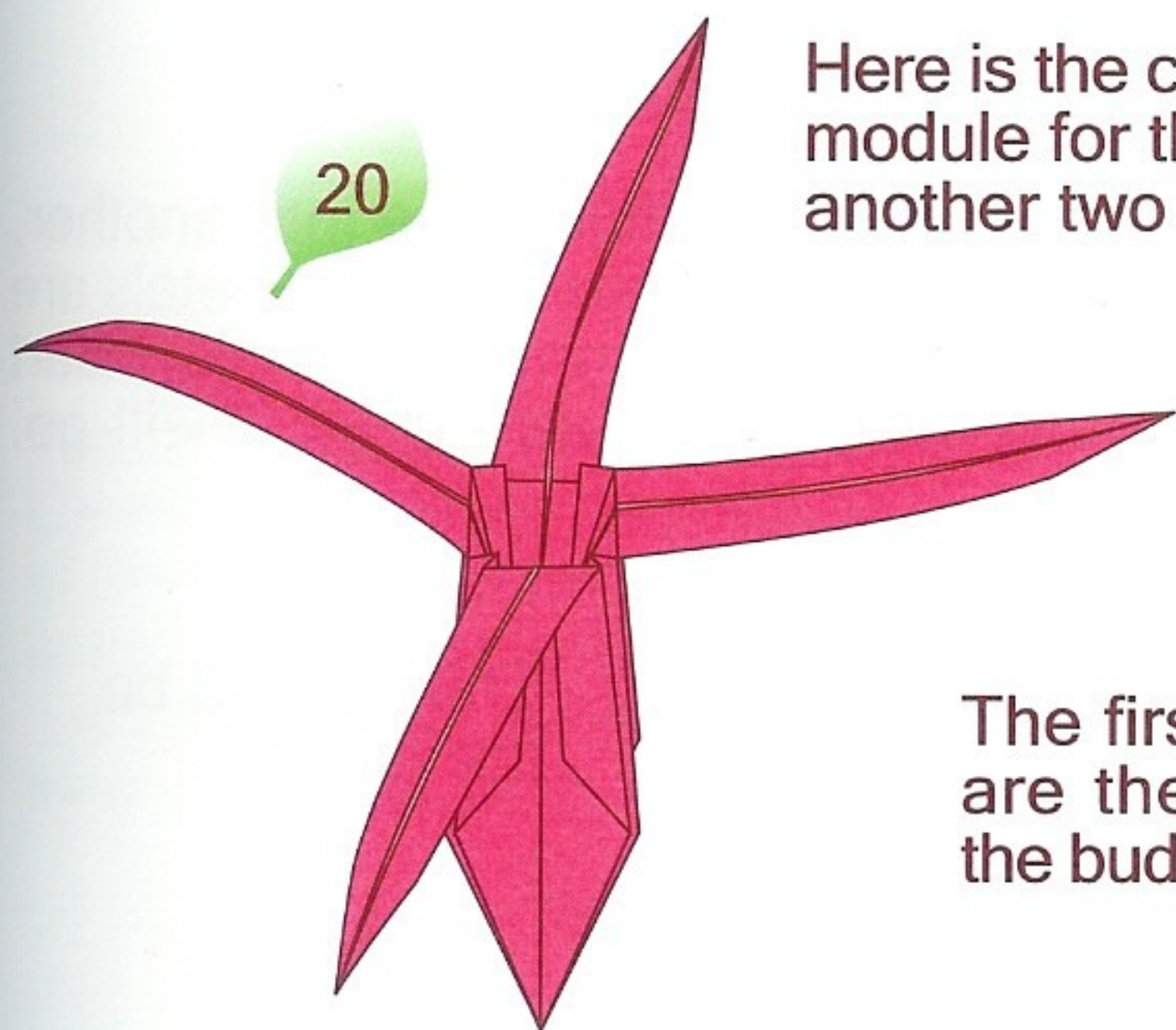
This should be the result. Turn the model around.



Open out the four petals in the directions shown by the arrows and secure the paper.

20

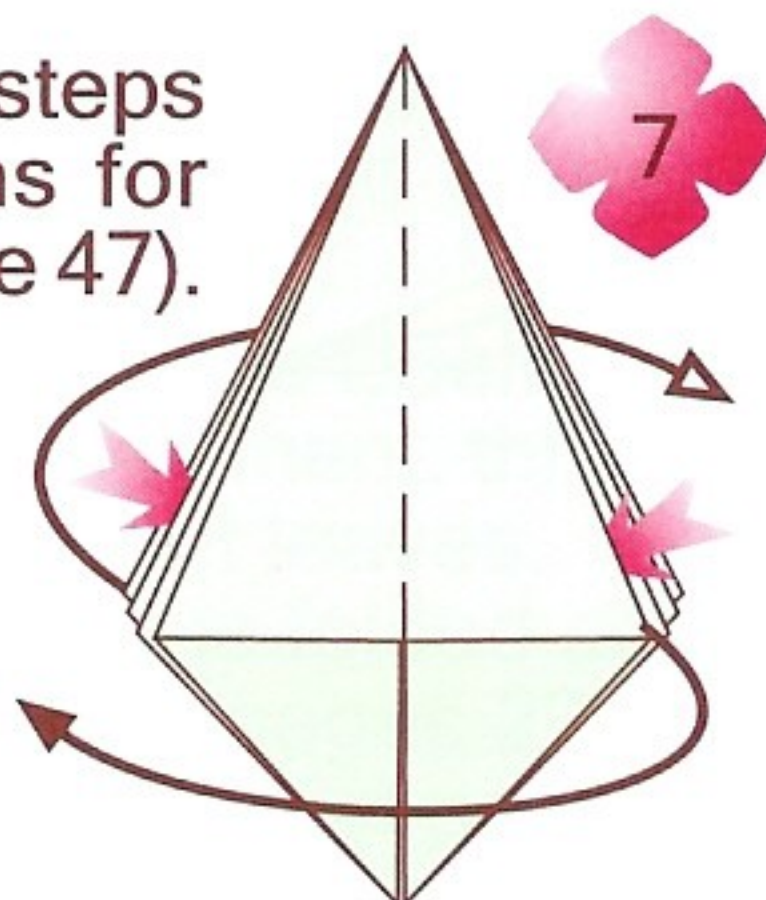
Here is the completed 'Thin Petals' module for the Daisy flower. Make another two modules.



Module 'Corolla'

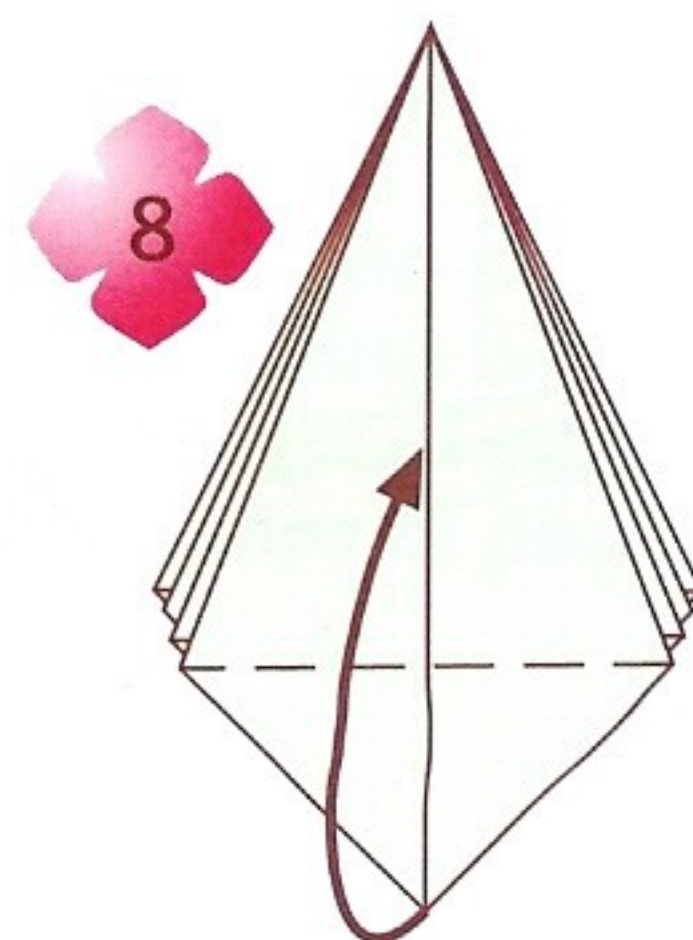
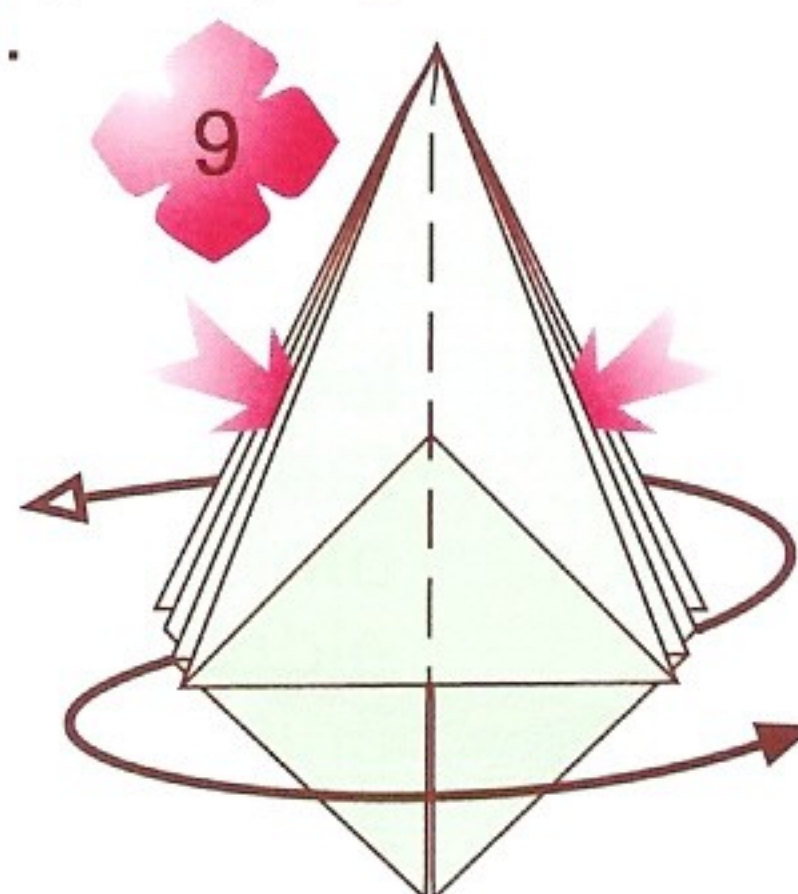
Use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper, white side up.

The first seven steps are the same as for the bud (see page 47).



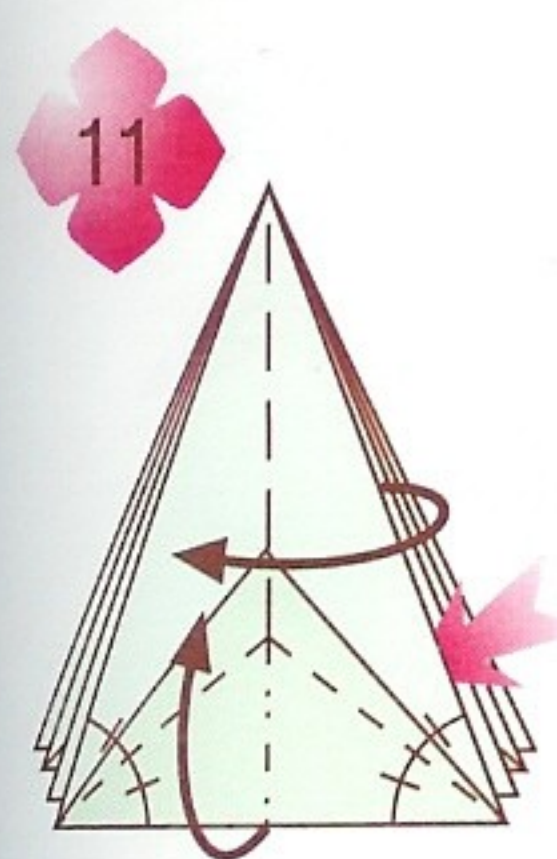
Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

Separate the layers as shown. Valley fold the two left-hand flaps over to the right, as though turning the pages of a book. Repeat behind.



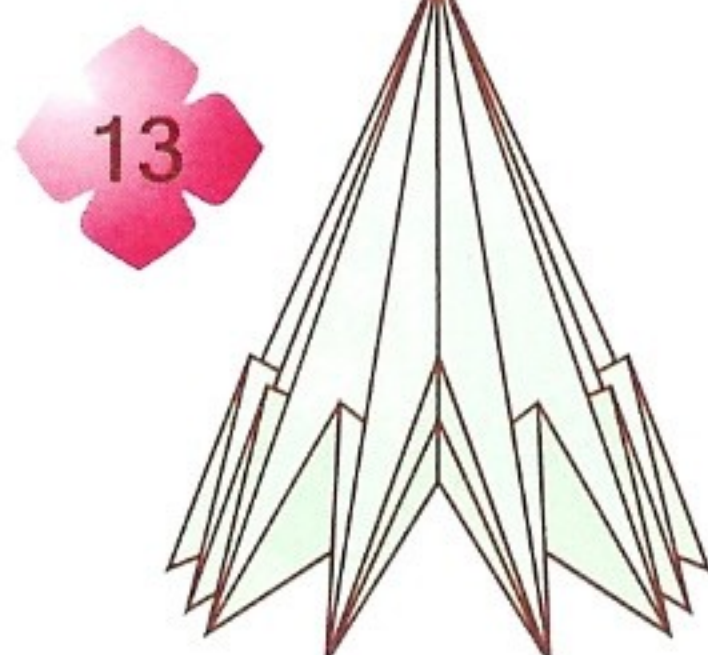
Valley fold the bottom corner up as shown. Repeat behind.

Valley fold the bottom corner up. Repeat behind.

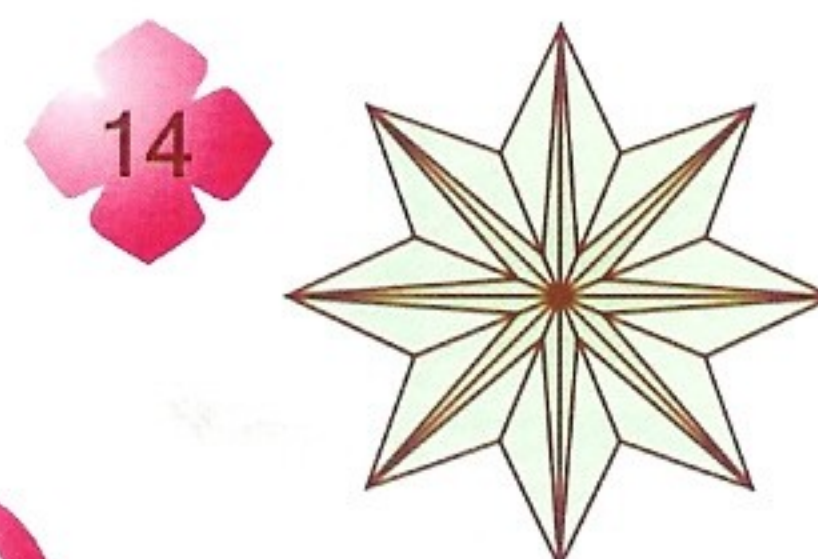


Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold as shown, at the same time valley folding the flap over to the left.

On this flap again make a tent-like fold as shown and valley fold the flap over to the left. Then repeat with the remaining flaps.



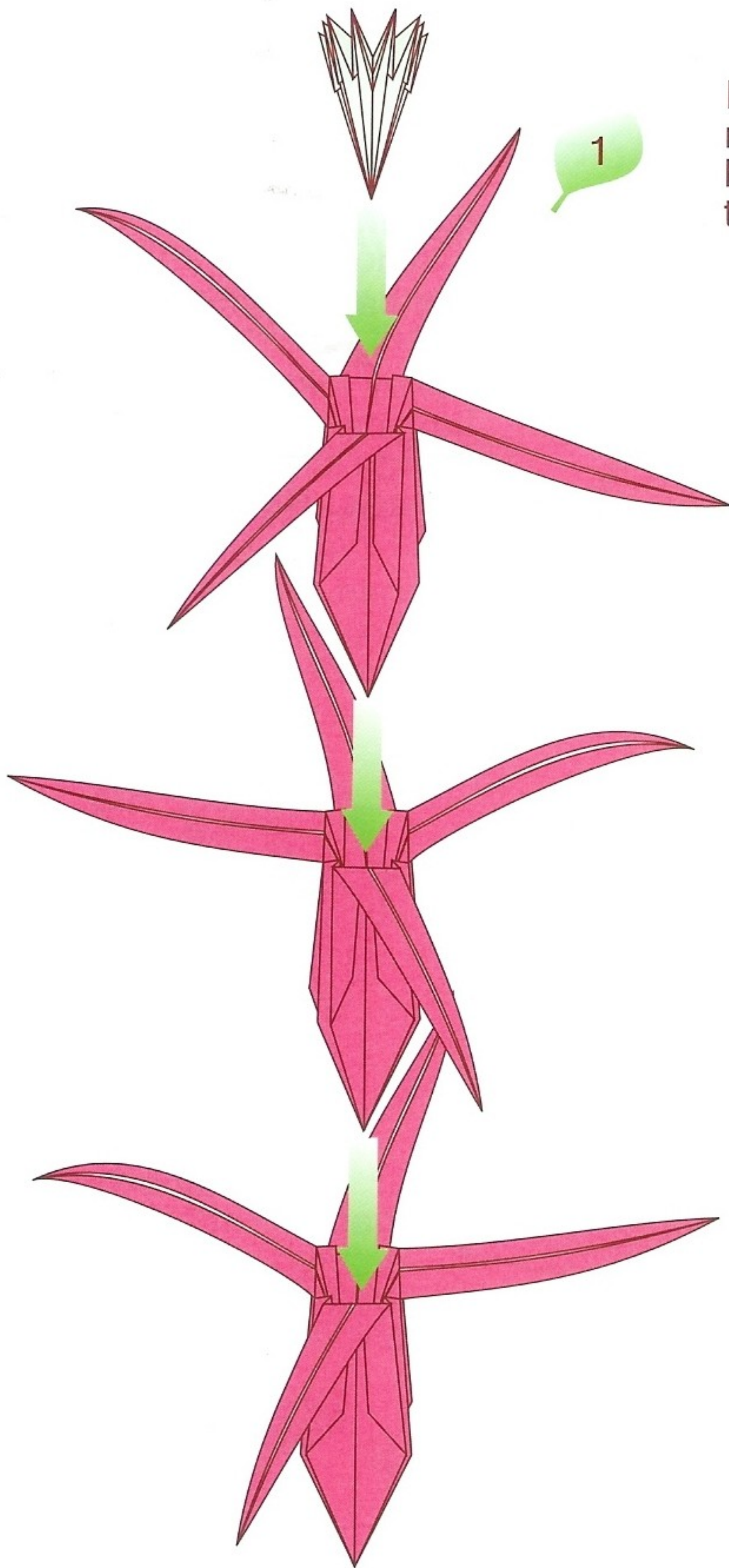
This should be the result. Turn the model around.



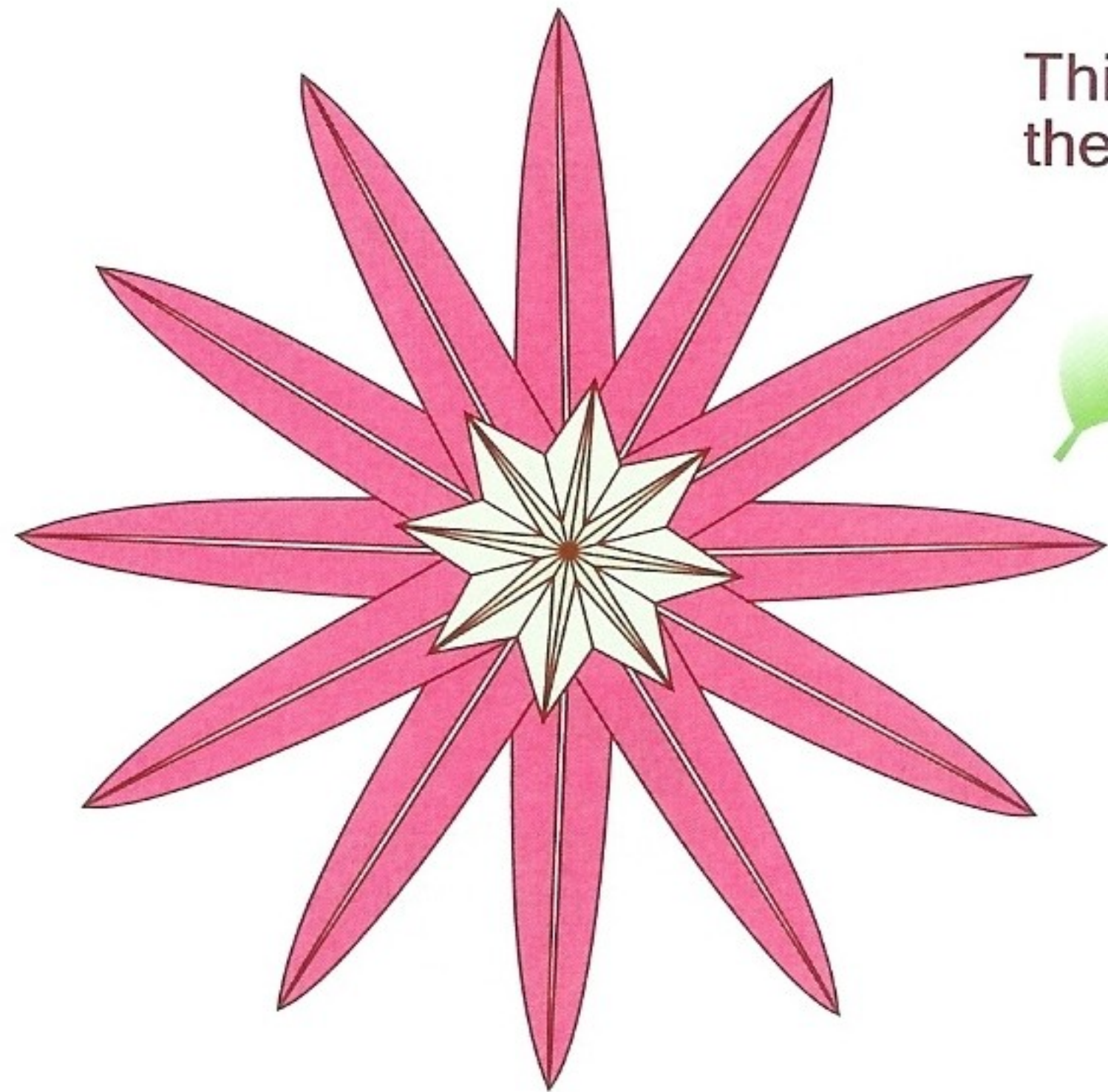
Here is the completed 'Corolla' module.

Flower Assembly

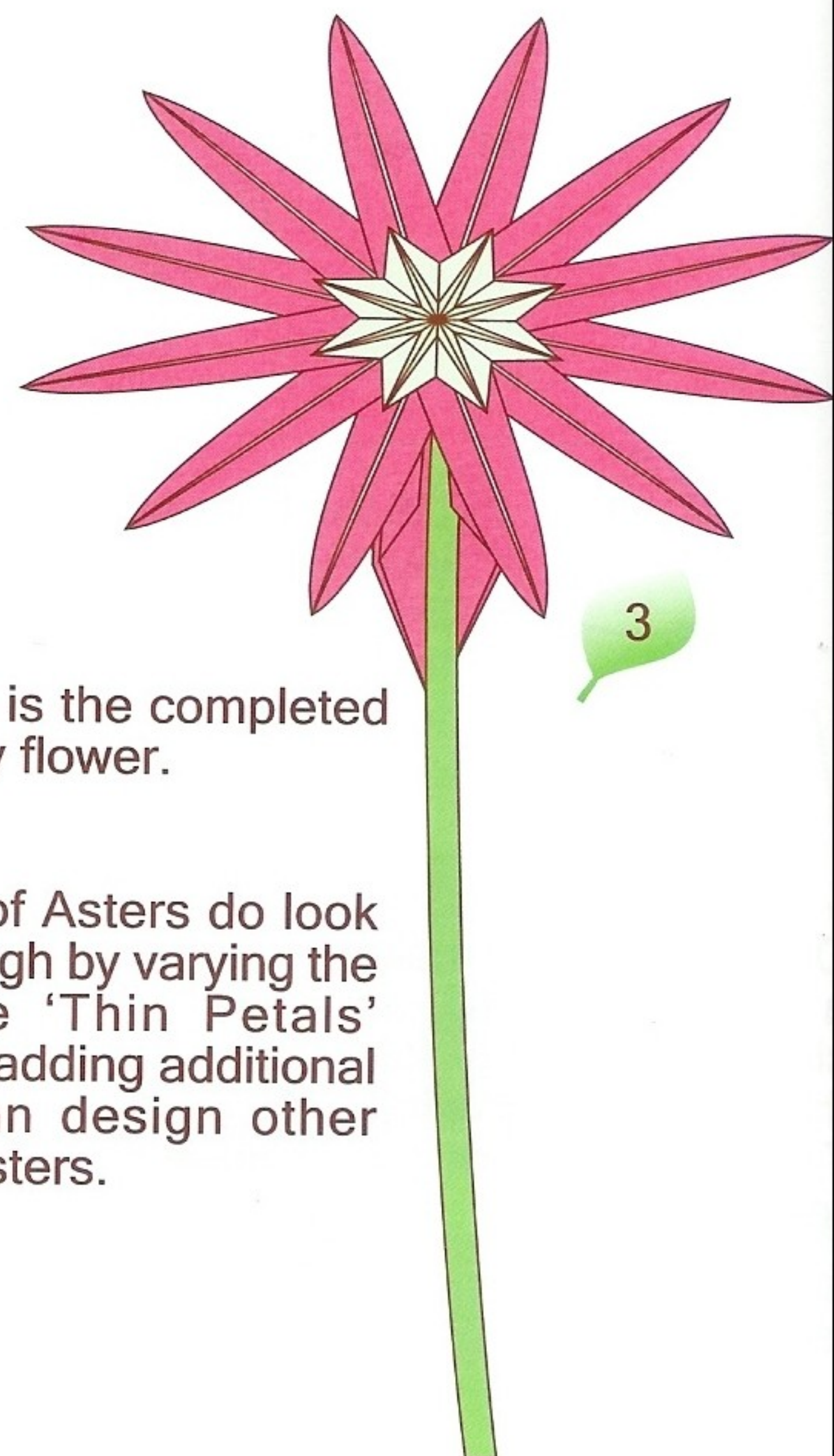
Insert the three 'Thin Petals' modules one into another, rotating the 2nd and 3rd modules, so that their petals are between the petals of the bottom module. Finally insert the 'Corolla' module into flower as far as it will go.



This should be the result.

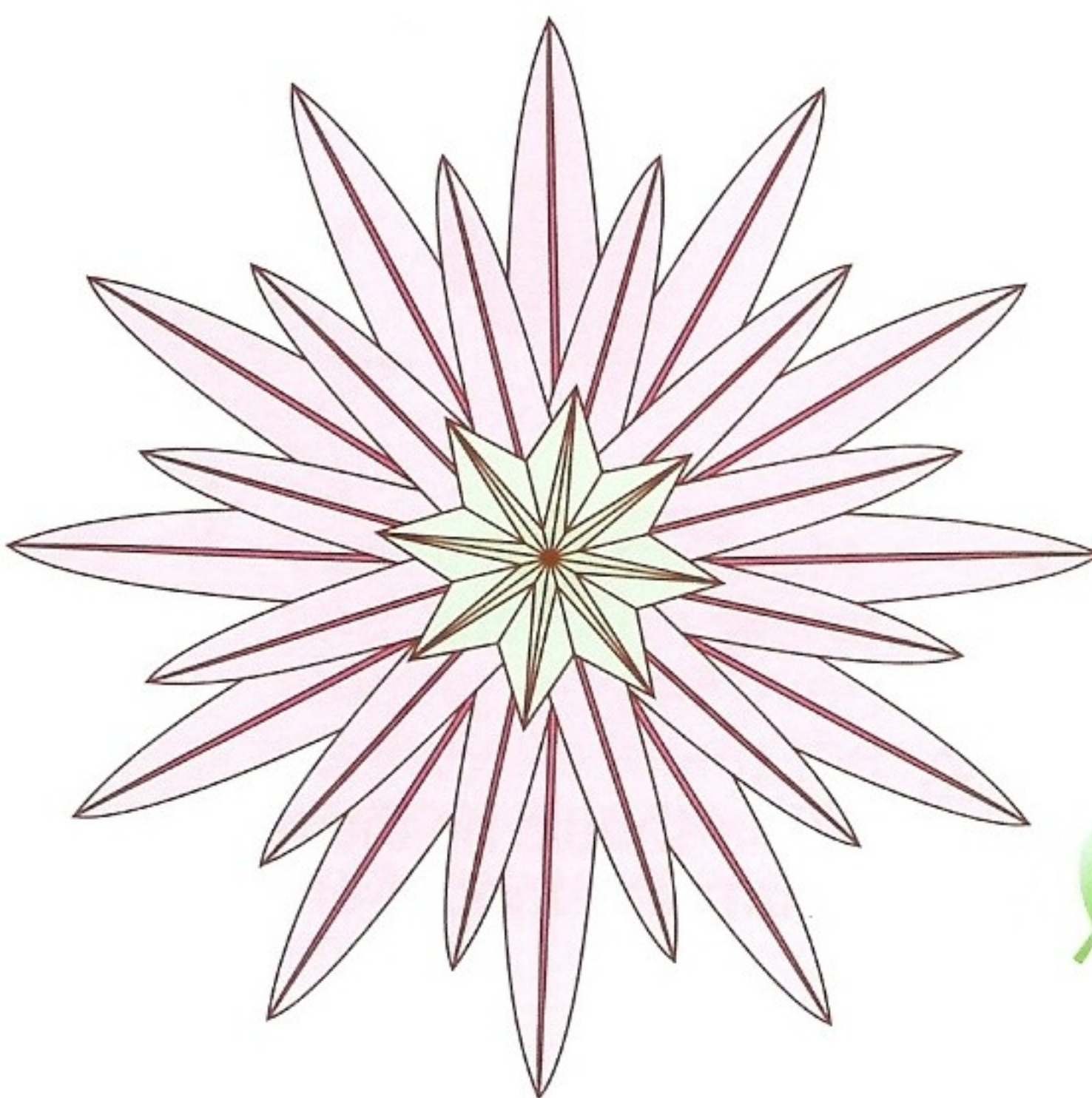


Add the flat stalk, folding it according to the diagrams on page 7. For the stalk use a rectangle of paper, about 4 x 10 inches (10 x 20 cm) in size.



Here is the completed Daisy flower.

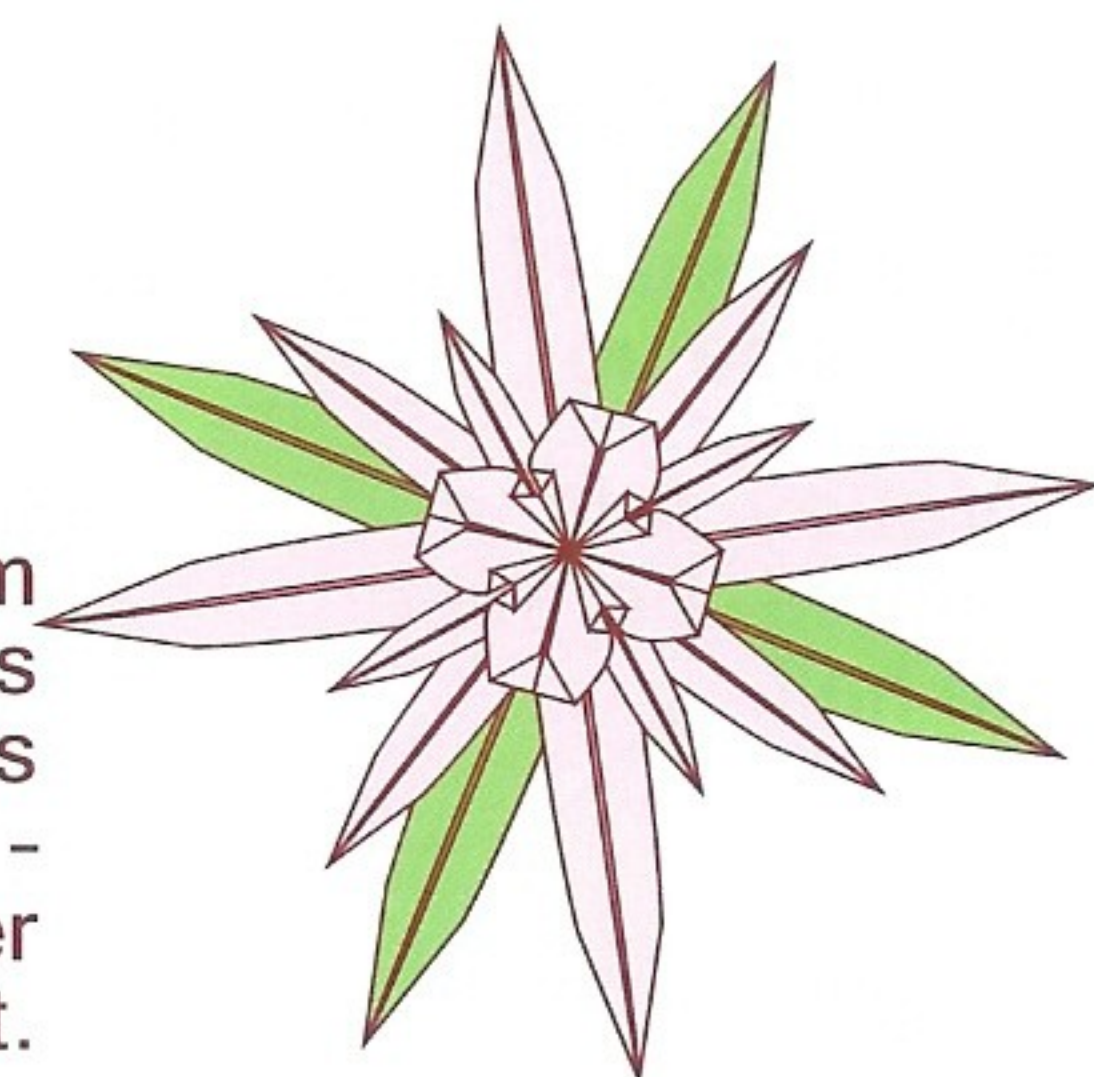
Some kinds of Asters do look similar, although by varying the sizes of the 'Thin Petals' modules and adding additional ones you can design other varieties of Asters.



Edelweiss

by Katrin Shumakov

The Edelweiss is known as an exotic mountain flower. Translating from German, the word 'Edelweiss' means 'Noble white', but the colorings of the flowers are not only white, but also grey or cream. The Edelweiss is the floral emblem of Switzerland. This flower has a Latin name - 'Leontopodium', which is translated as 'Lion's Paw'. Indeed its flower in a star-like form appears to be made from flannel or velvet.



The paper variant of the Edelweiss flower consists of several elements: a corolla element, three circles of thin petals, a sepal and a stalk with lancelet leaves.

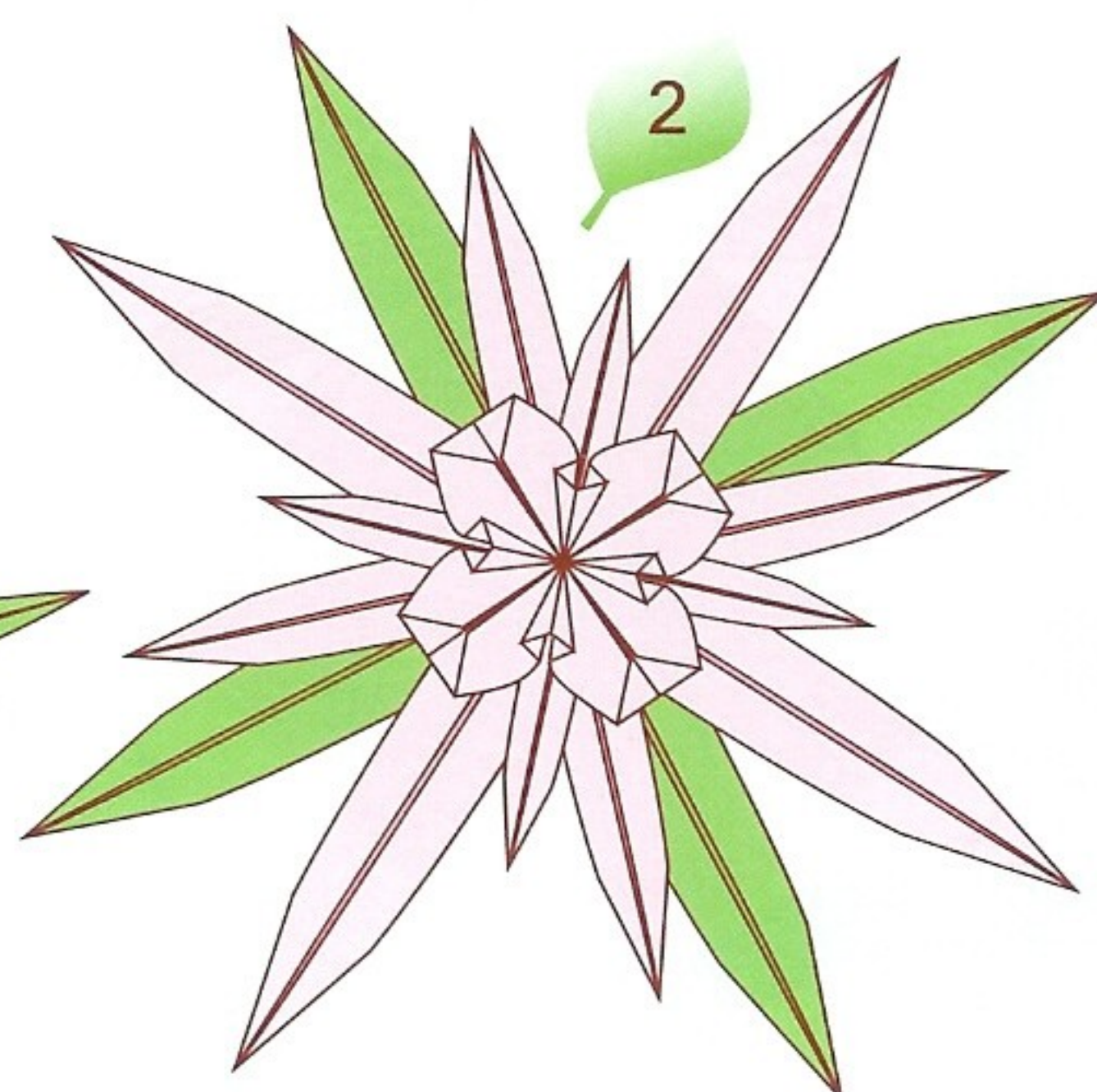
The corolla element is folded according the diagrams of the Oleander flower (see pages 22 - 23). For this element, use a 2 ½ -inch (6 cm) square of paper.

Follow the diagrams of the 'Thin Petals' module (see pages 26 - 27) and fold the three circles of thin petals, using 6-inch (15 cm), 4-inch (10 cm) and 3-inch (7.5 cm) squares of paper as well as the sepal, using a 6-inch (15 cm) square of paper in grey-green coloring.

Flower

Begin with the green sepal and insert the biggest 'Thin Petals' module into it. Continue to assemble the elements by inserting one into another. Rotate each module a bit, so that its petals fall between the petals of the previous module.

This should be the result.

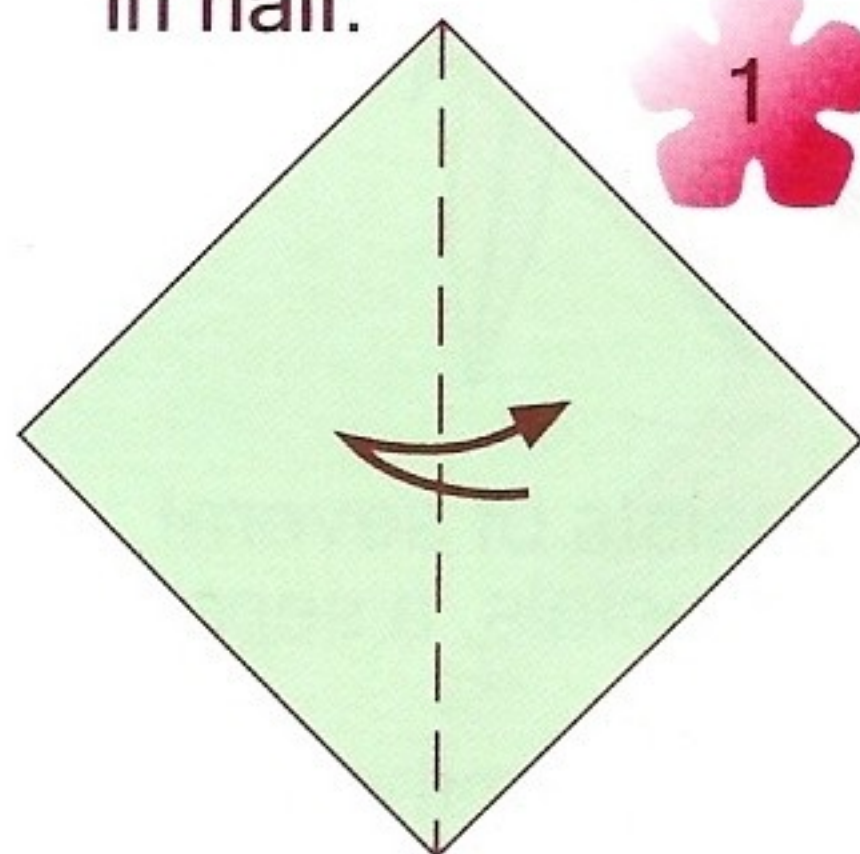


Make the flat stalk according the diagrams on page 7. Glue it to one side on the bottom of the sepal.

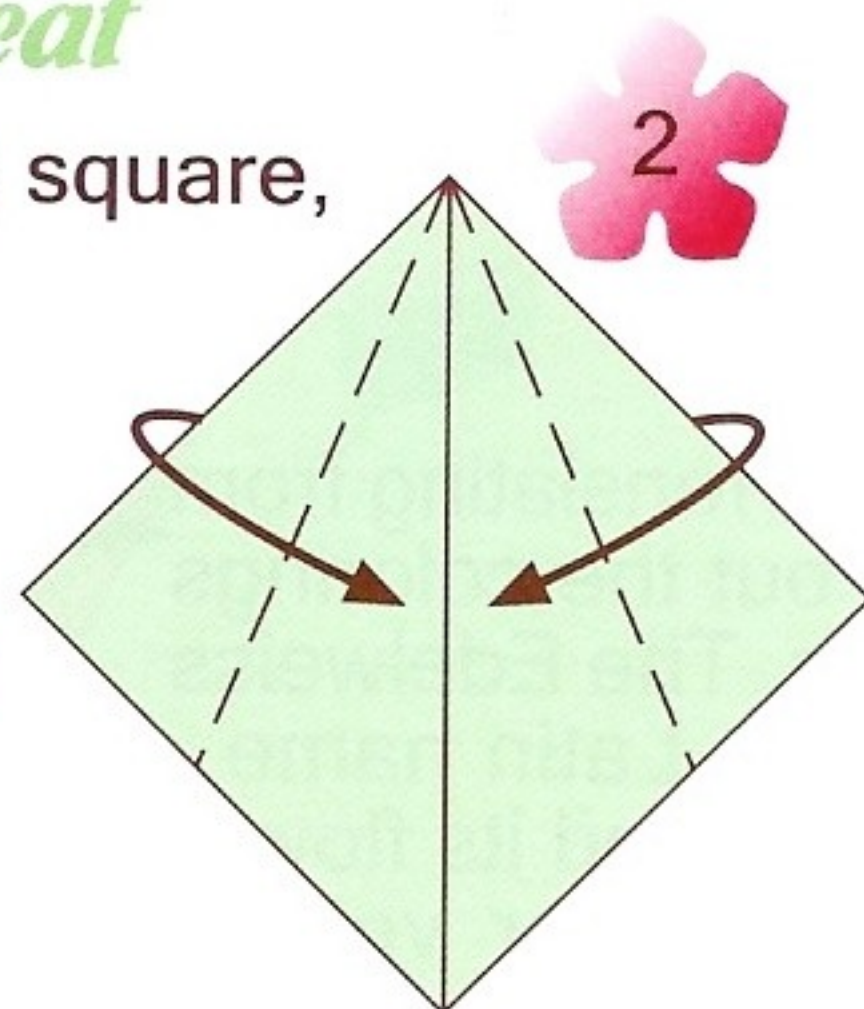
Thin Lancet Leaf

Use a 4-inch (10 cm) square, white side up.

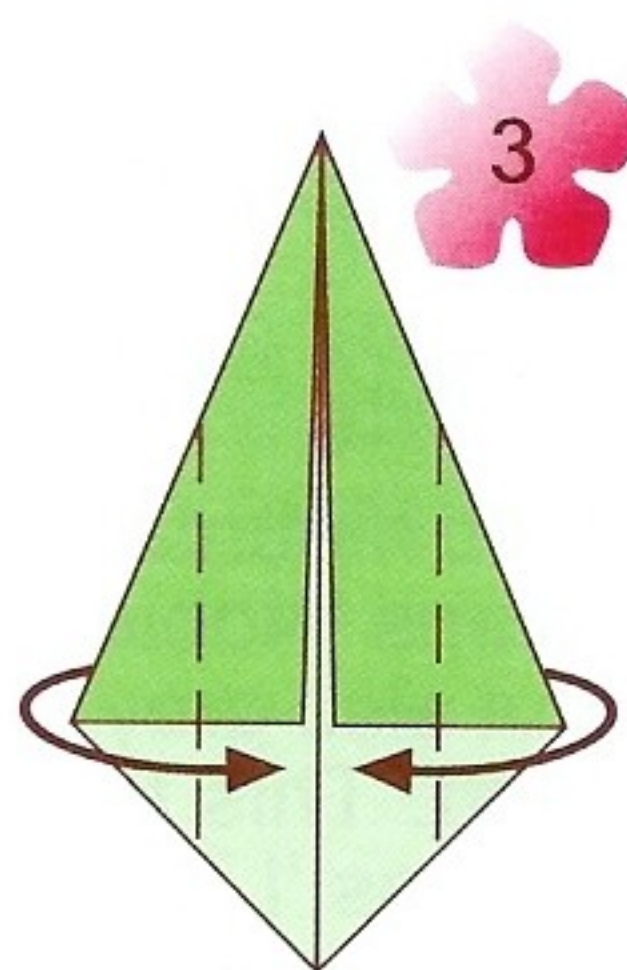
Valley fold and unfold the paper in half.



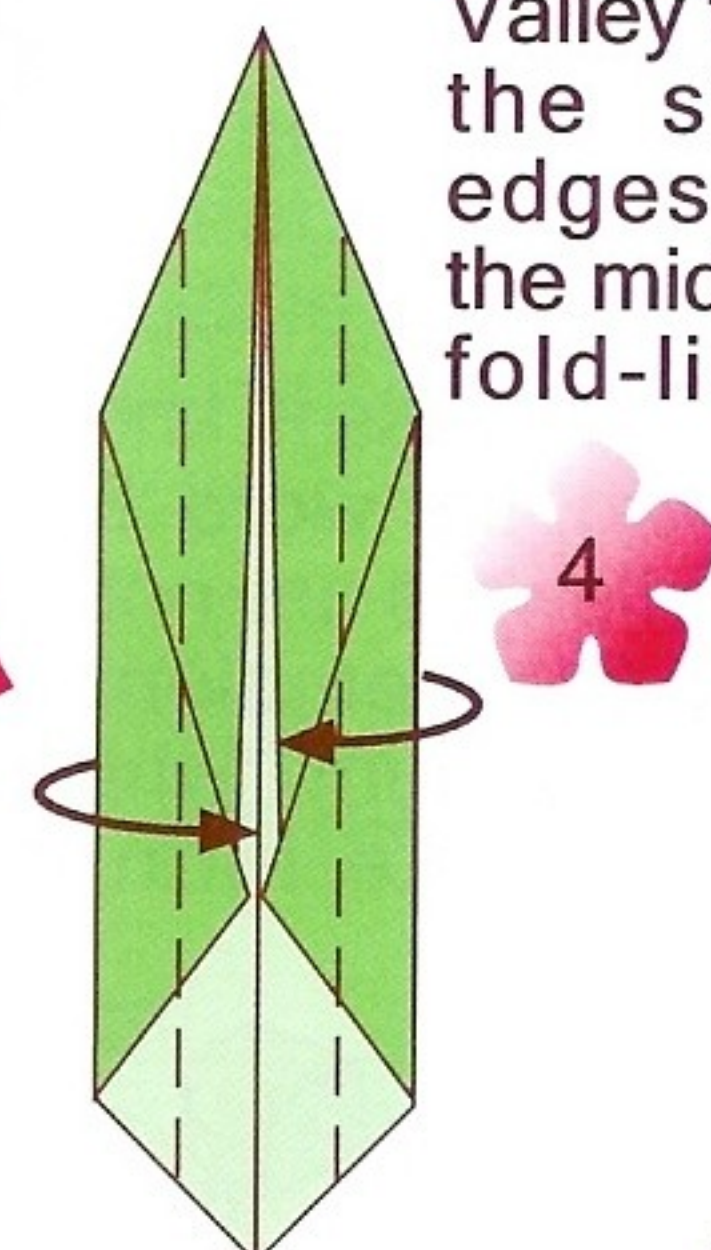
Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle fold-line.



Valley fold the side points to touch the middle fold-line.



Valley fold the side edges to the middle fold-line.



Form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases as shown and pinch the bottom tip, thereby shaping the little stalk.



Here is the completed thin lancet leaf.



The result. Turn the model over.



Edelweiss Flower Assembly

Make the base tubular stalk (see page 8), using a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

Put the tubular stalk in the base and insert several lancet leaves with the flower on the stalk as far as they will go... And the Edelweiss flower is ready.

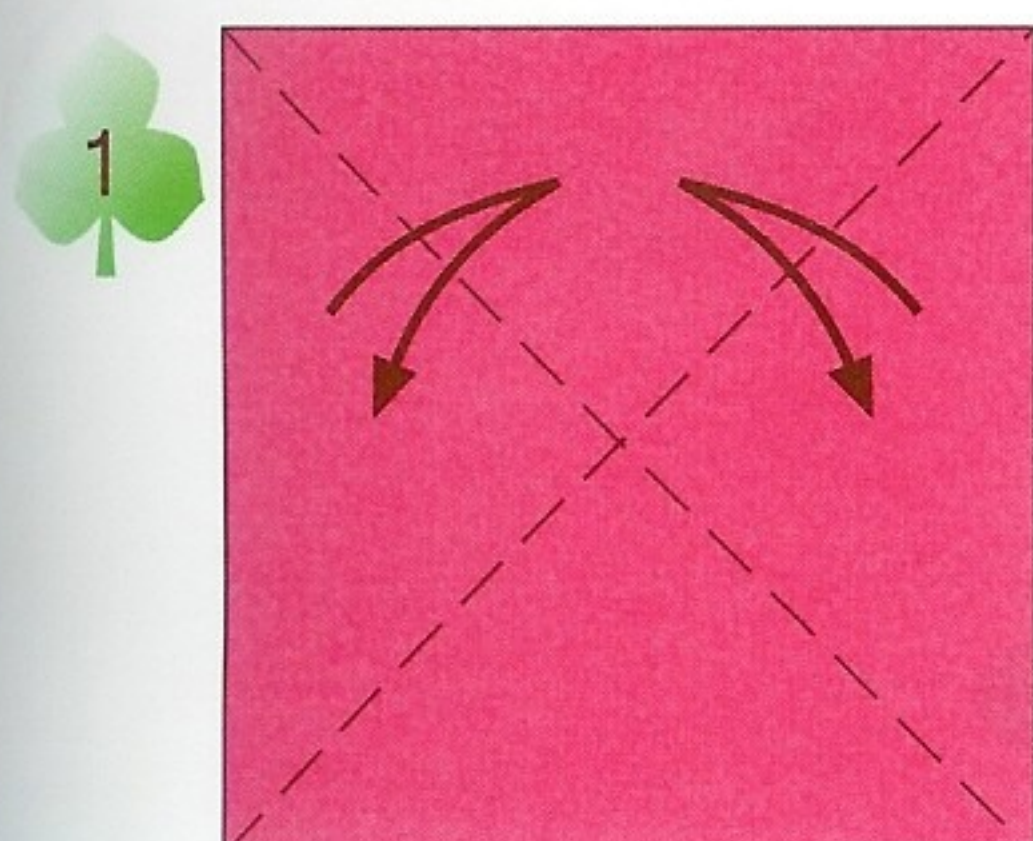
There are entire legends, in which the alpine Edelweiss is known as a flower of love and courage, as it grows high up in the mountains and is very difficult to get, so presenting this flower to a favorite girl is regarded as a sign of love. In nature, this plant is rare and carefully protected now. But you shouldn't search for it in the mountains, you see, now you can fold it from paper!

Dahlia

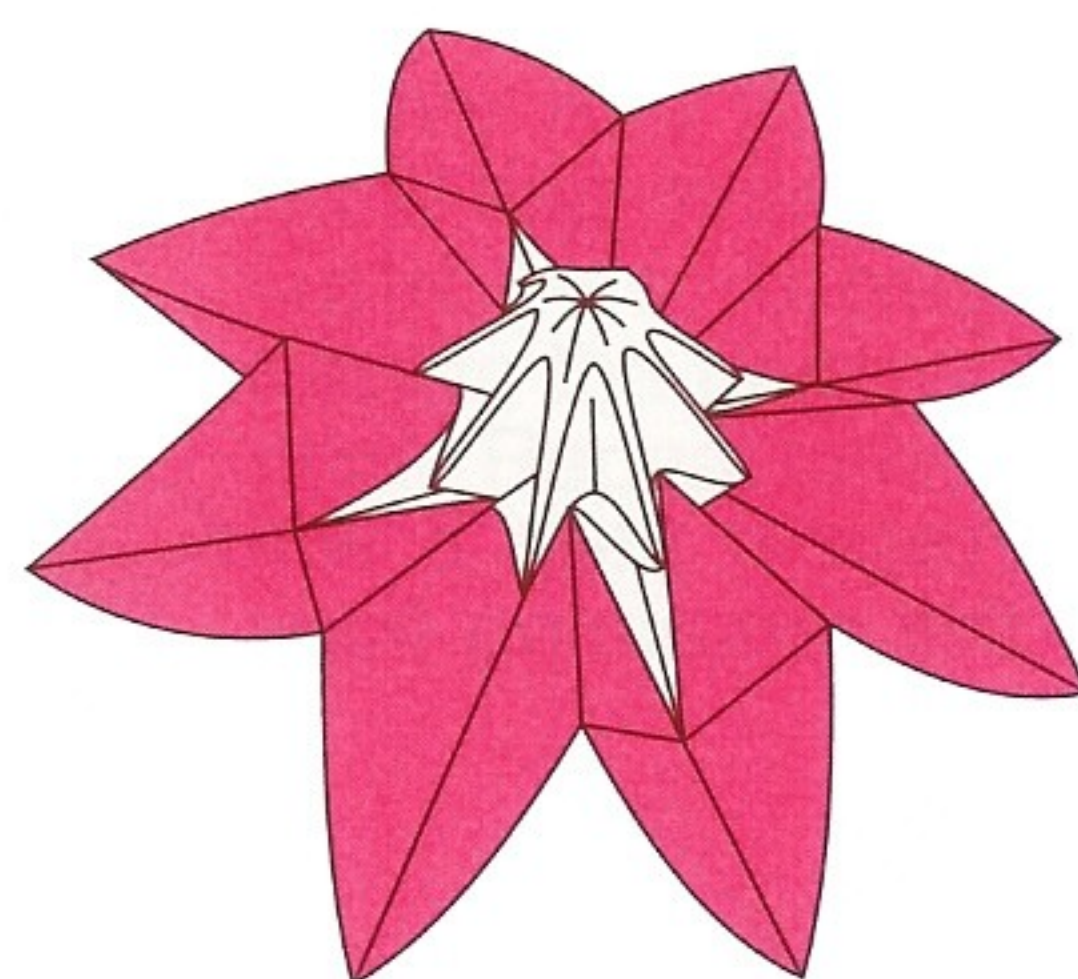
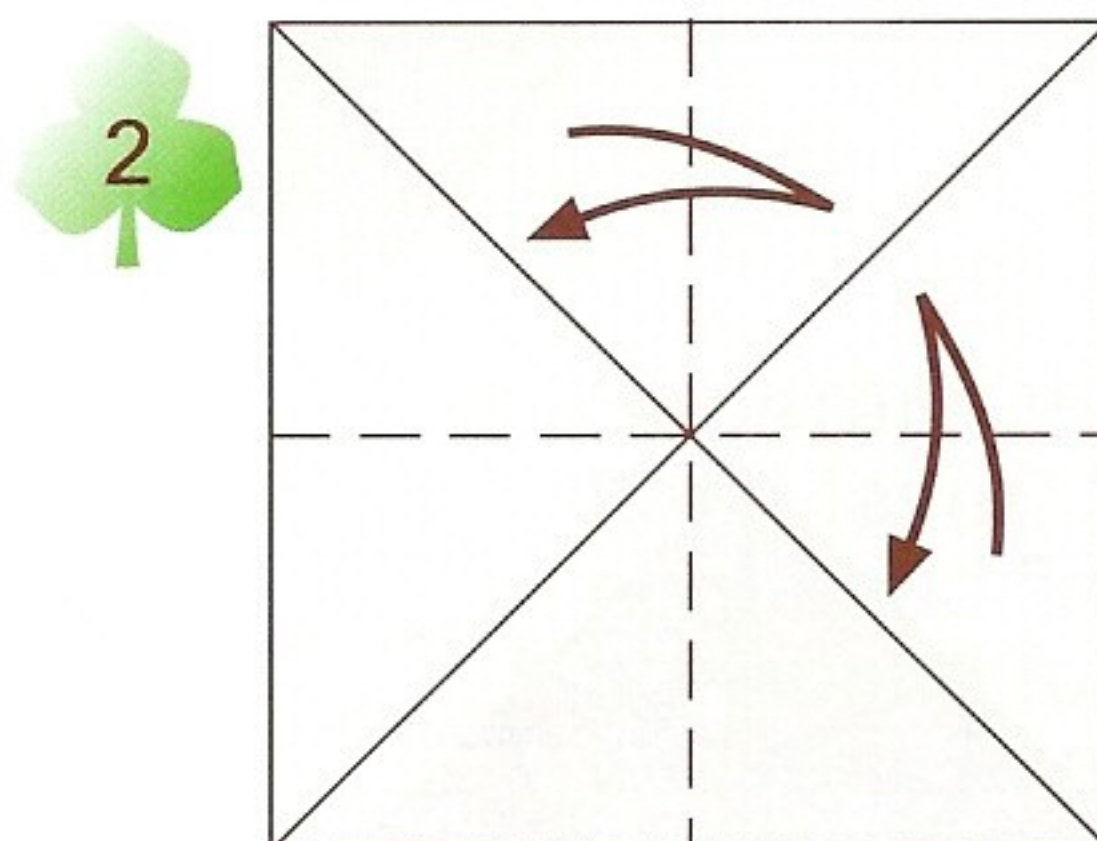
by Katrin Shumakov

Use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper, colored side up.

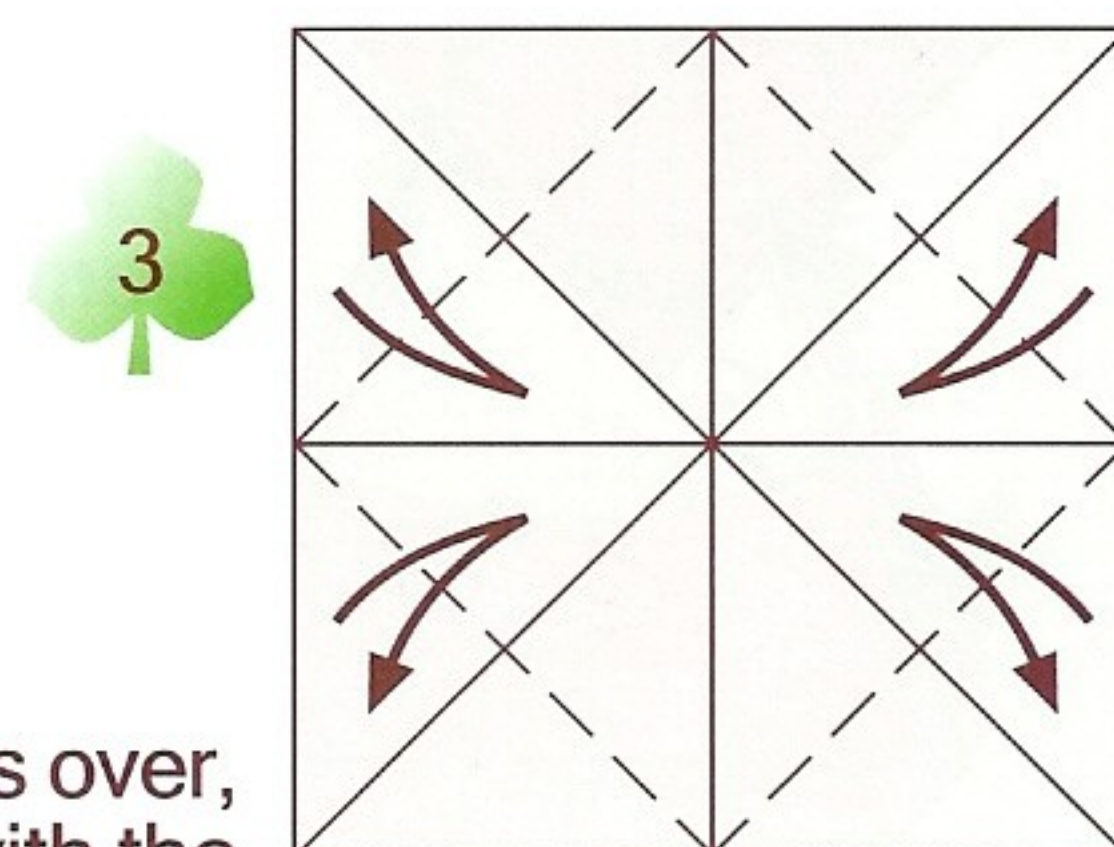
Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up. Turn the paper over.



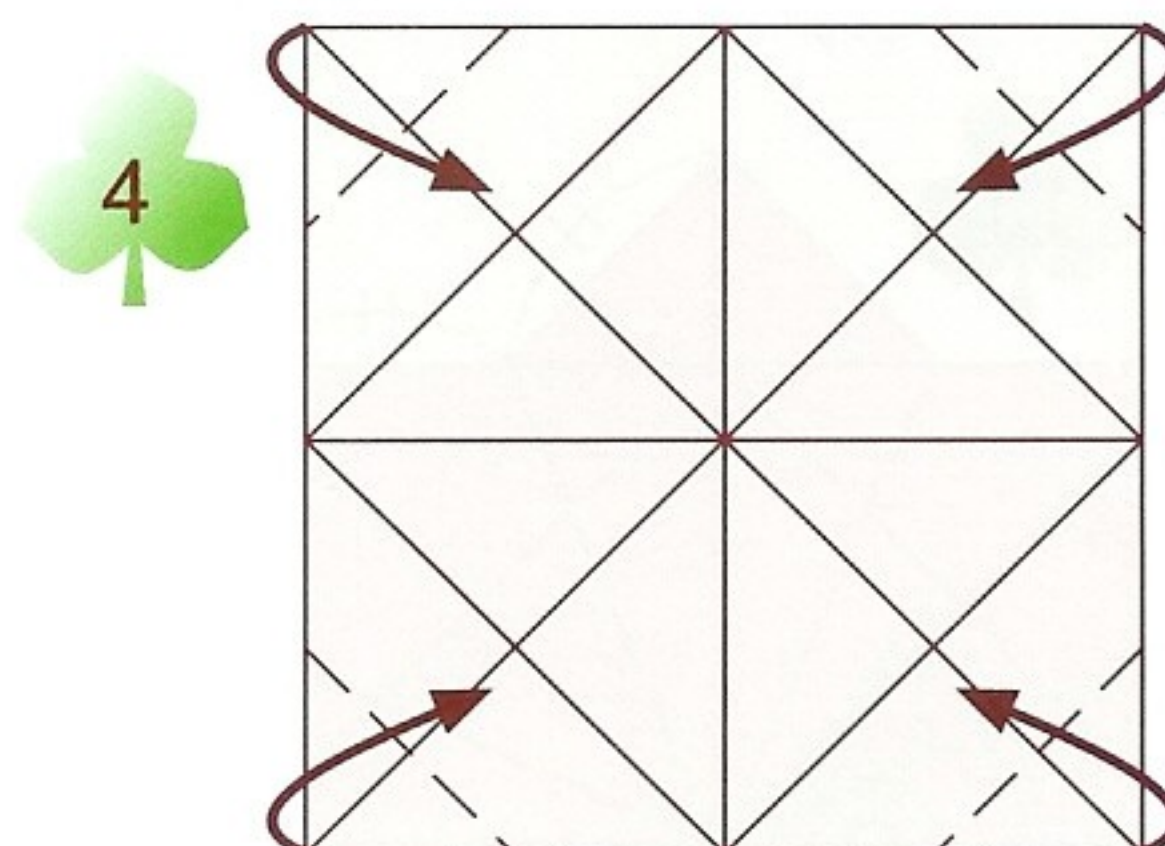
Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.



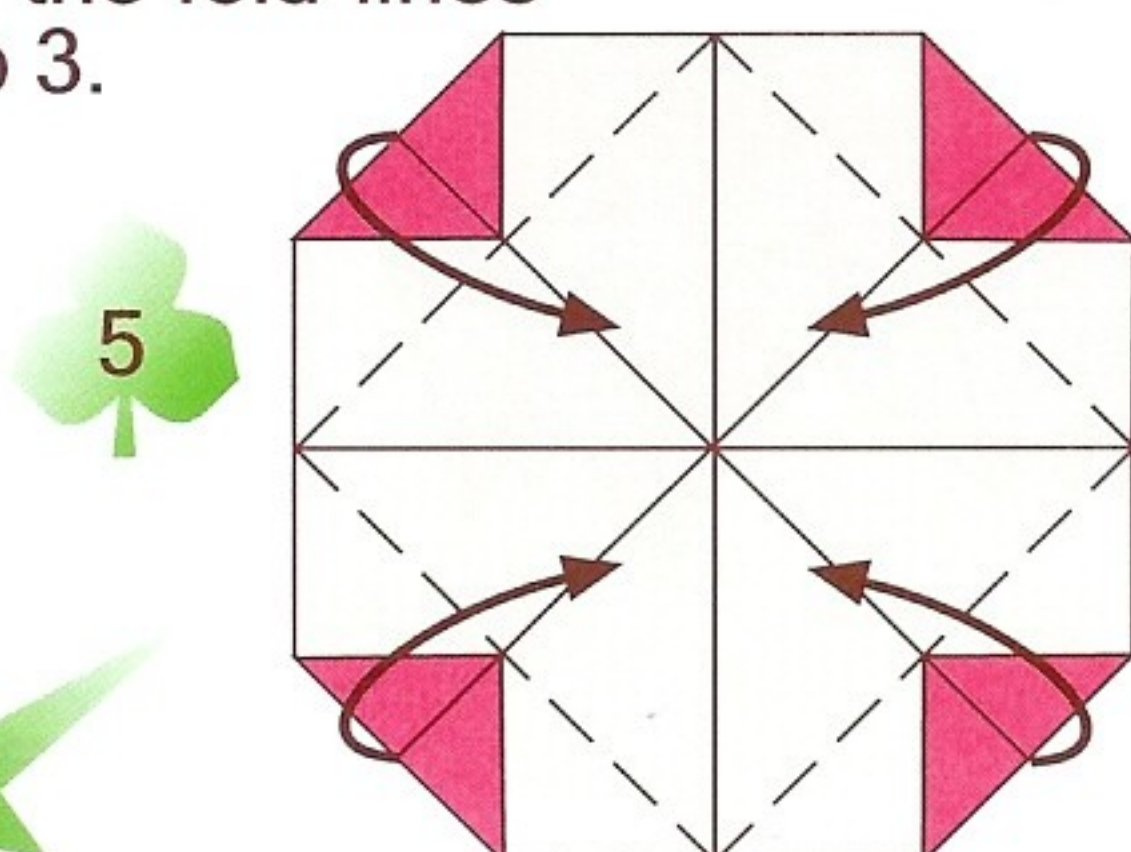
Valley fold the corners into the middle. Press them flat and unfold them.



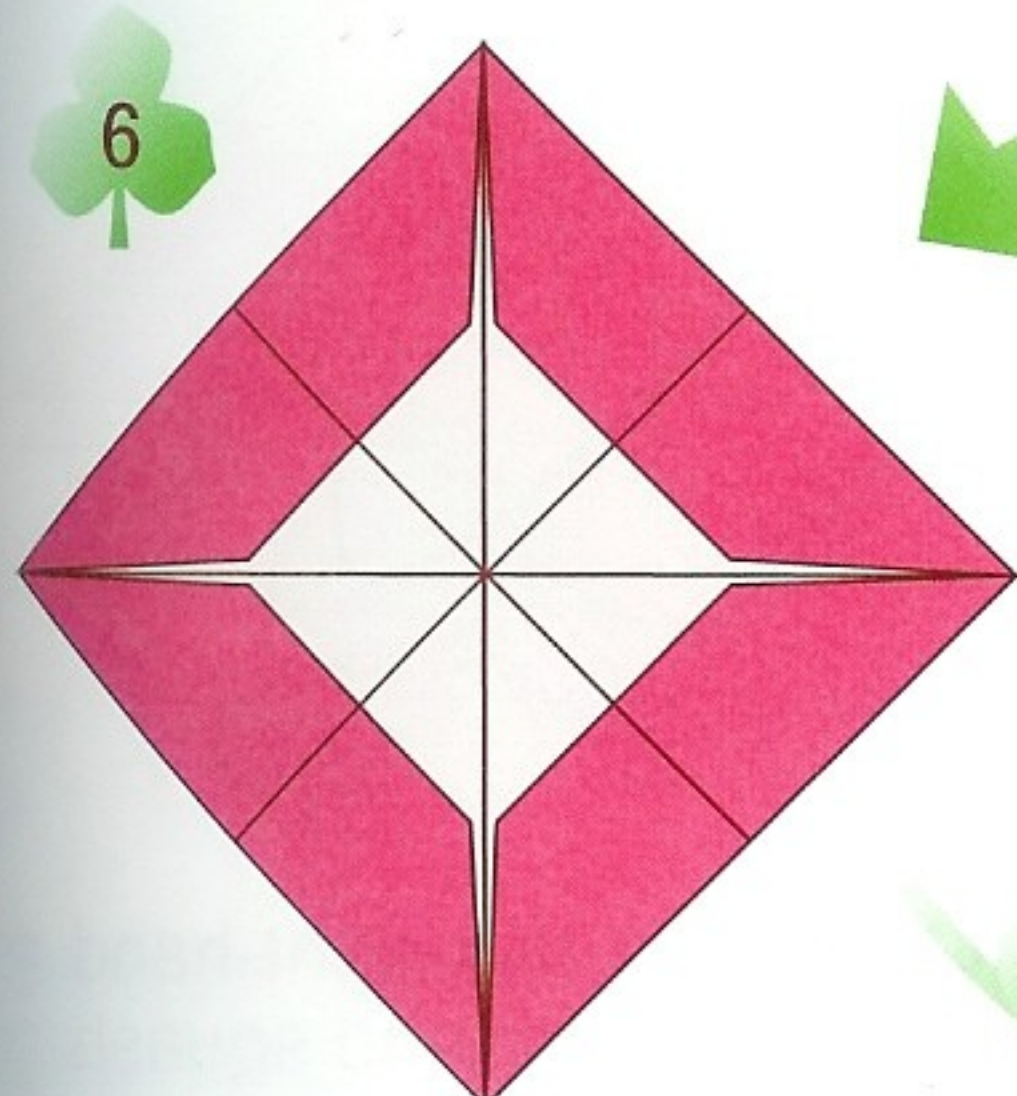
Valley fold the corners over, so they are aligned with the intersection of the diagonals and the fold-lines made in step 3.



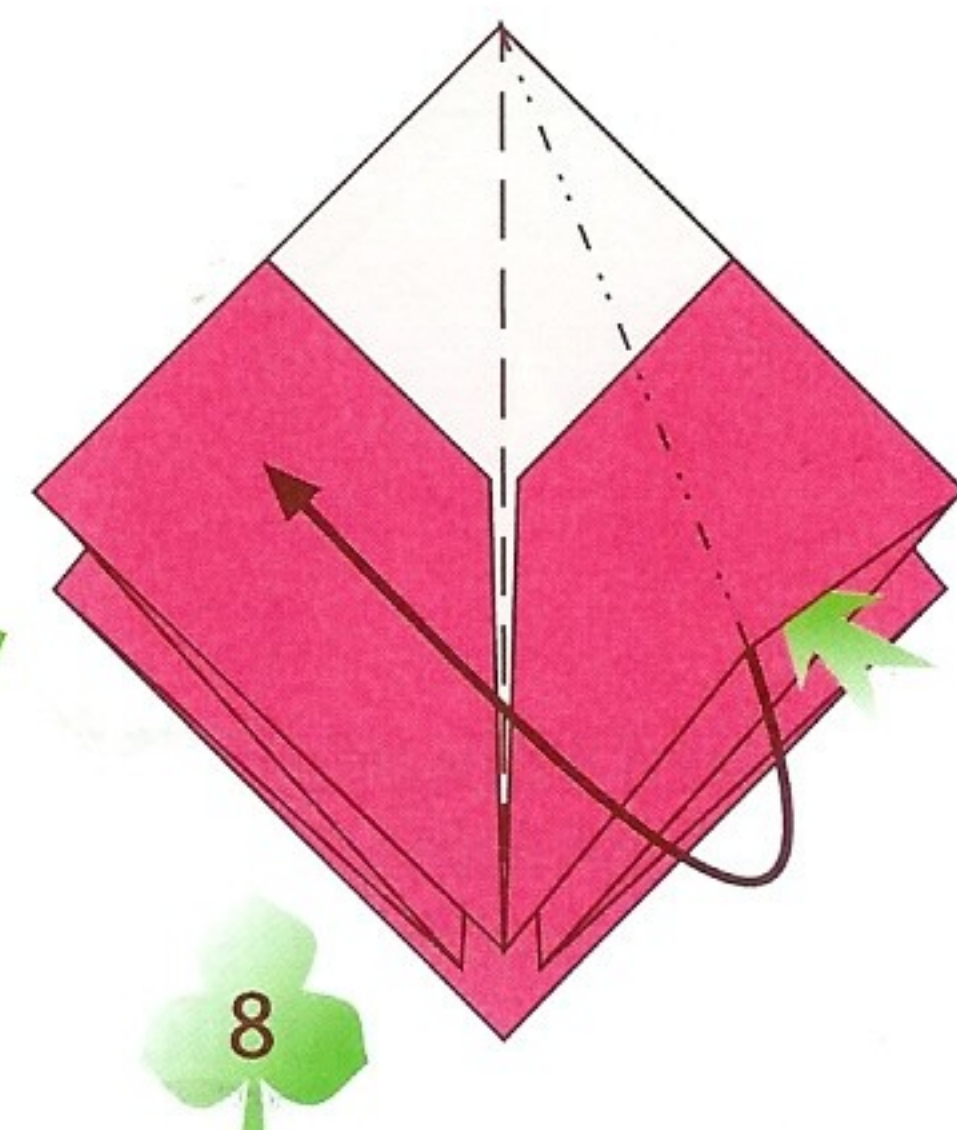
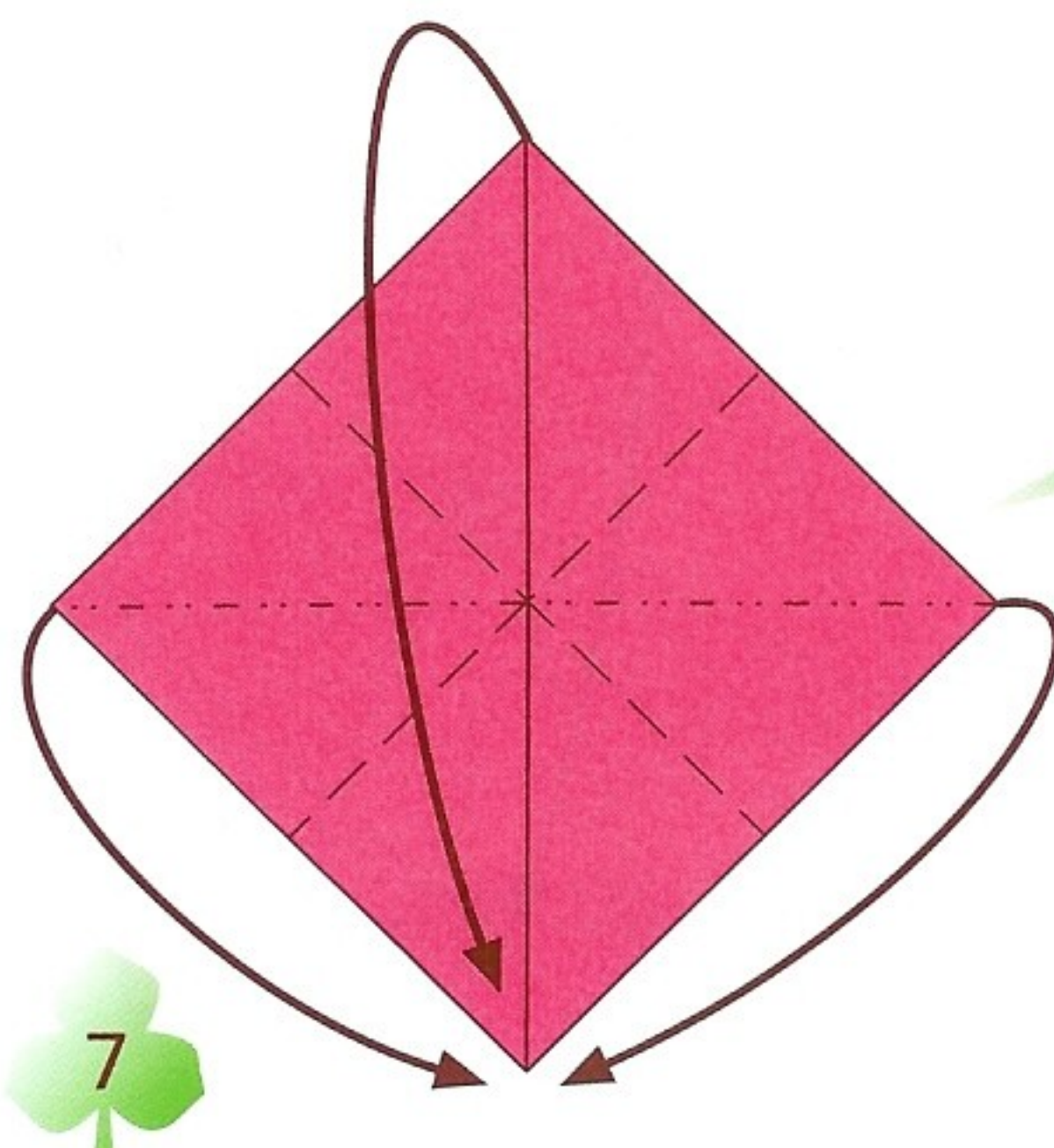
Valley fold the newly made edges along the fold-lines made in step 3.



This should be the result. Turn the model over.

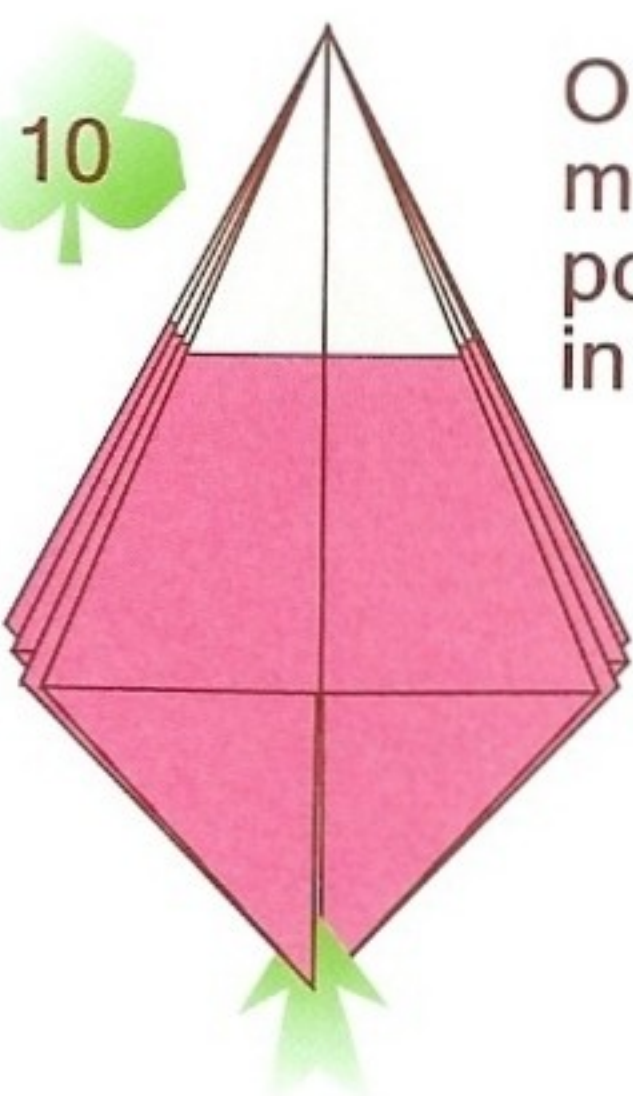
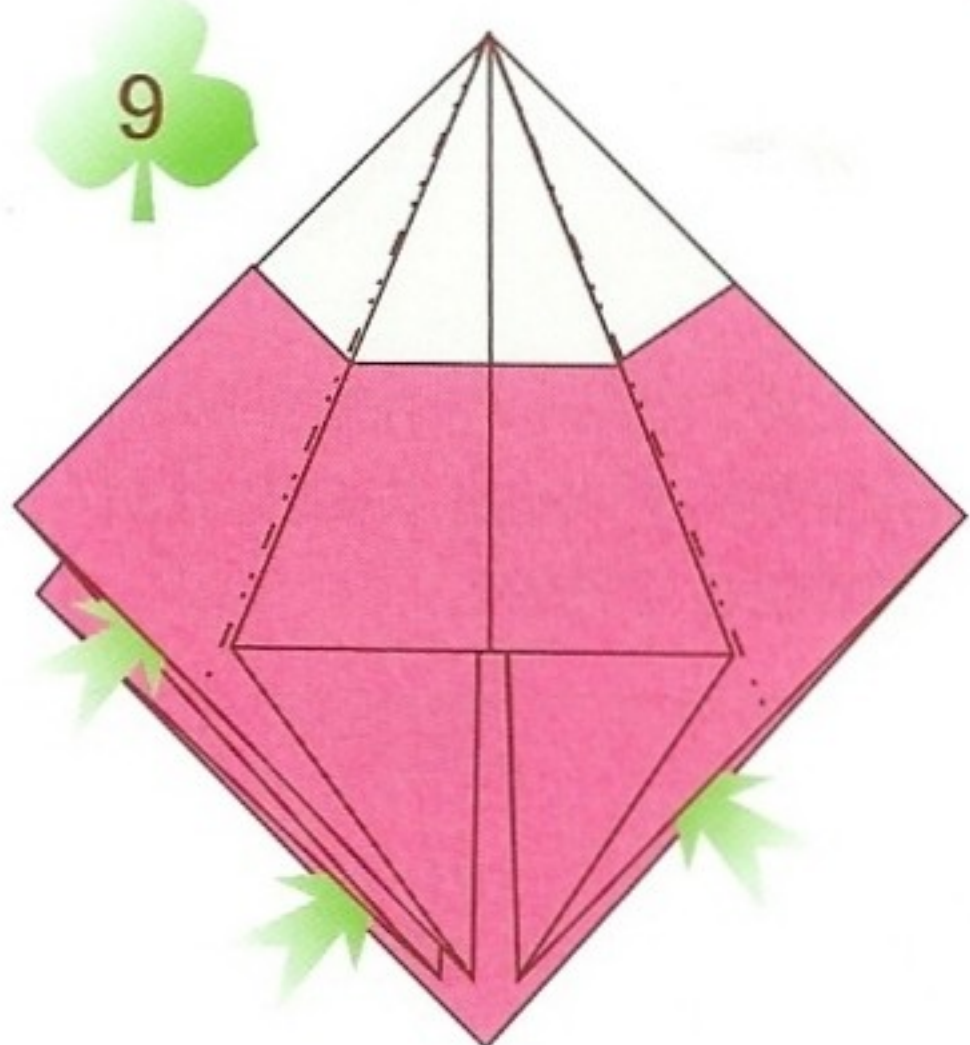


Press the middle of the fold-lines, until the sides pop up. Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the top down neatly into a square, thereby completing the preliminary base.

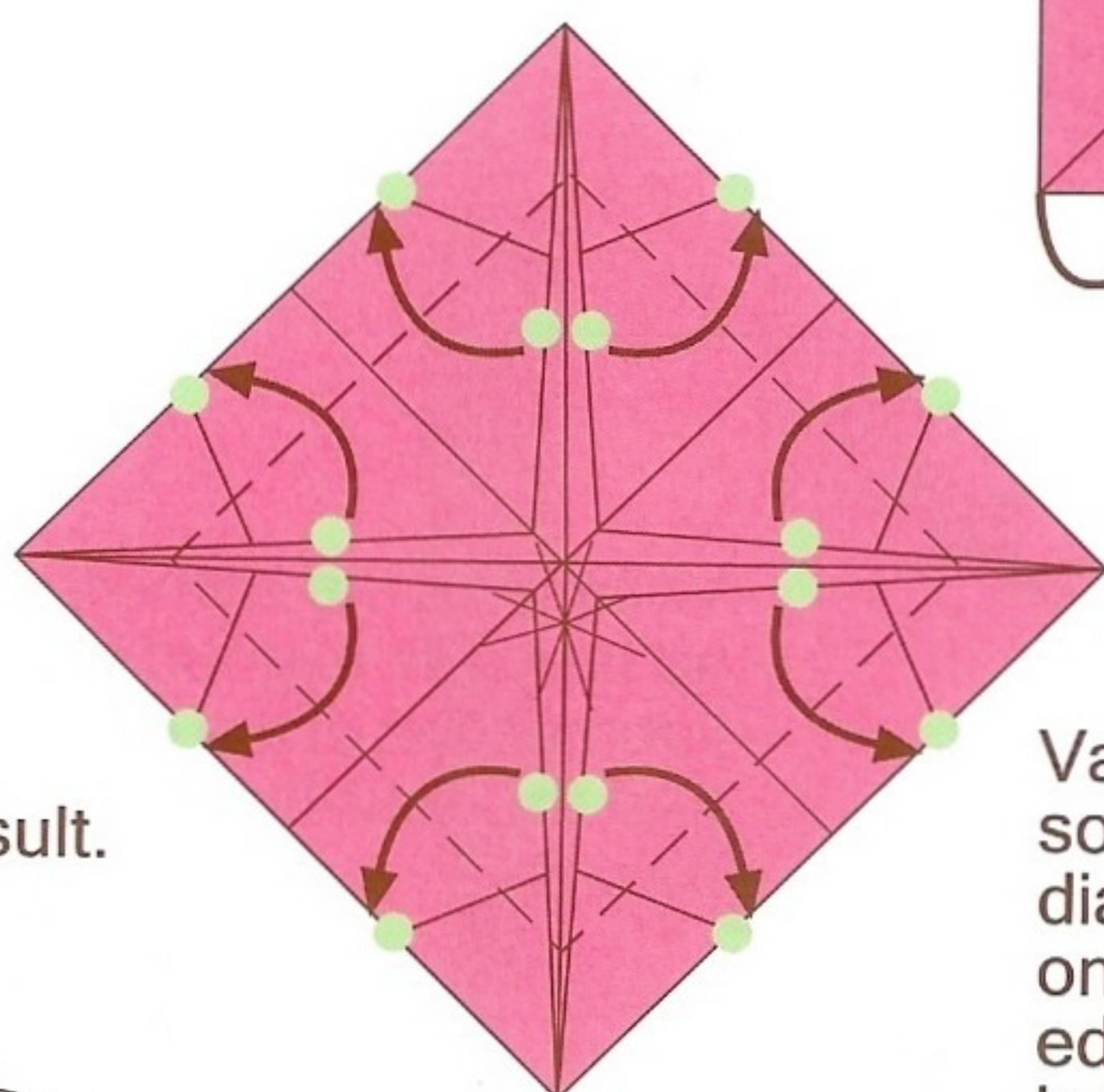
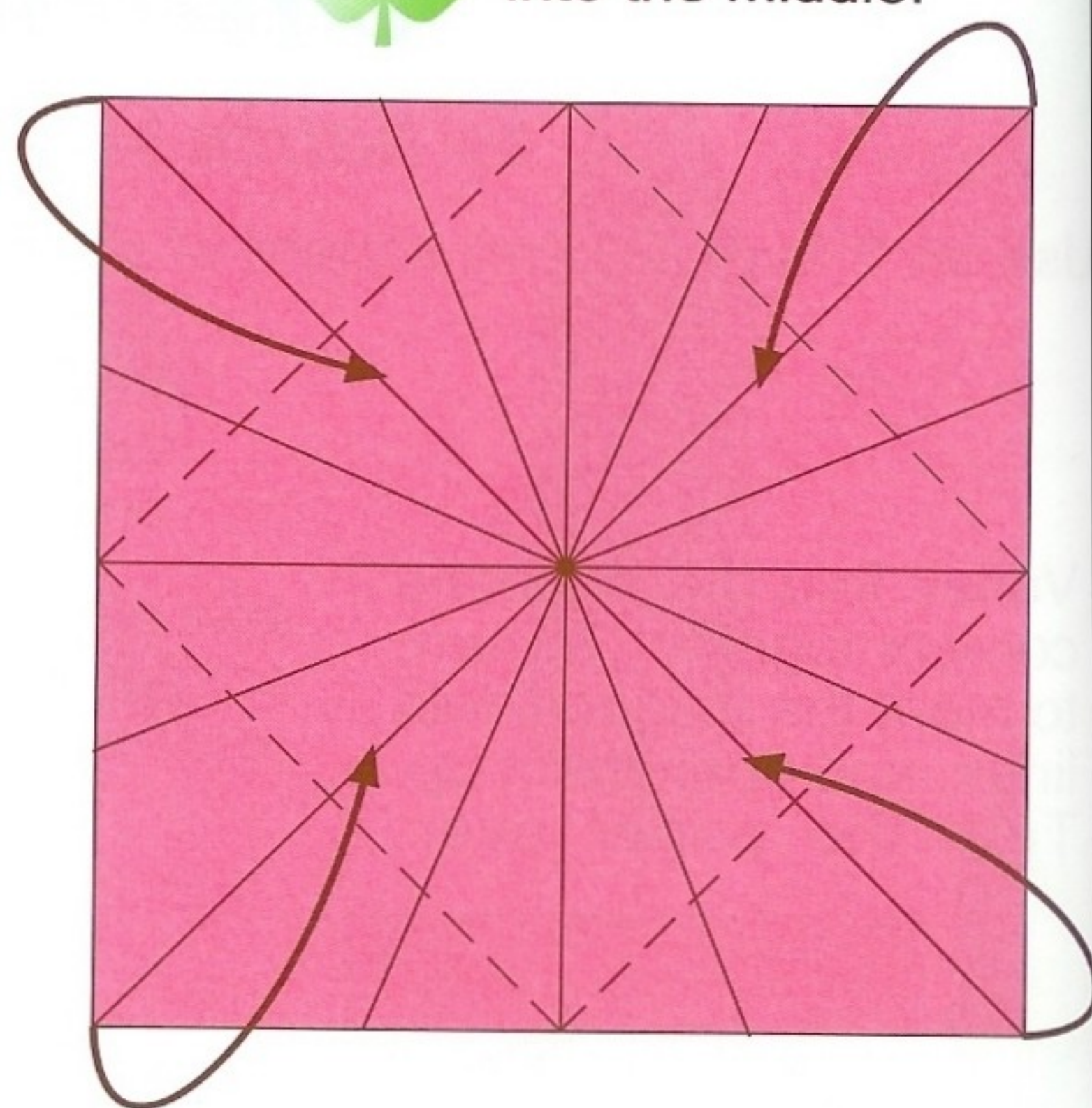


Open out the right-hand flap of paper and squash it into a triangle.

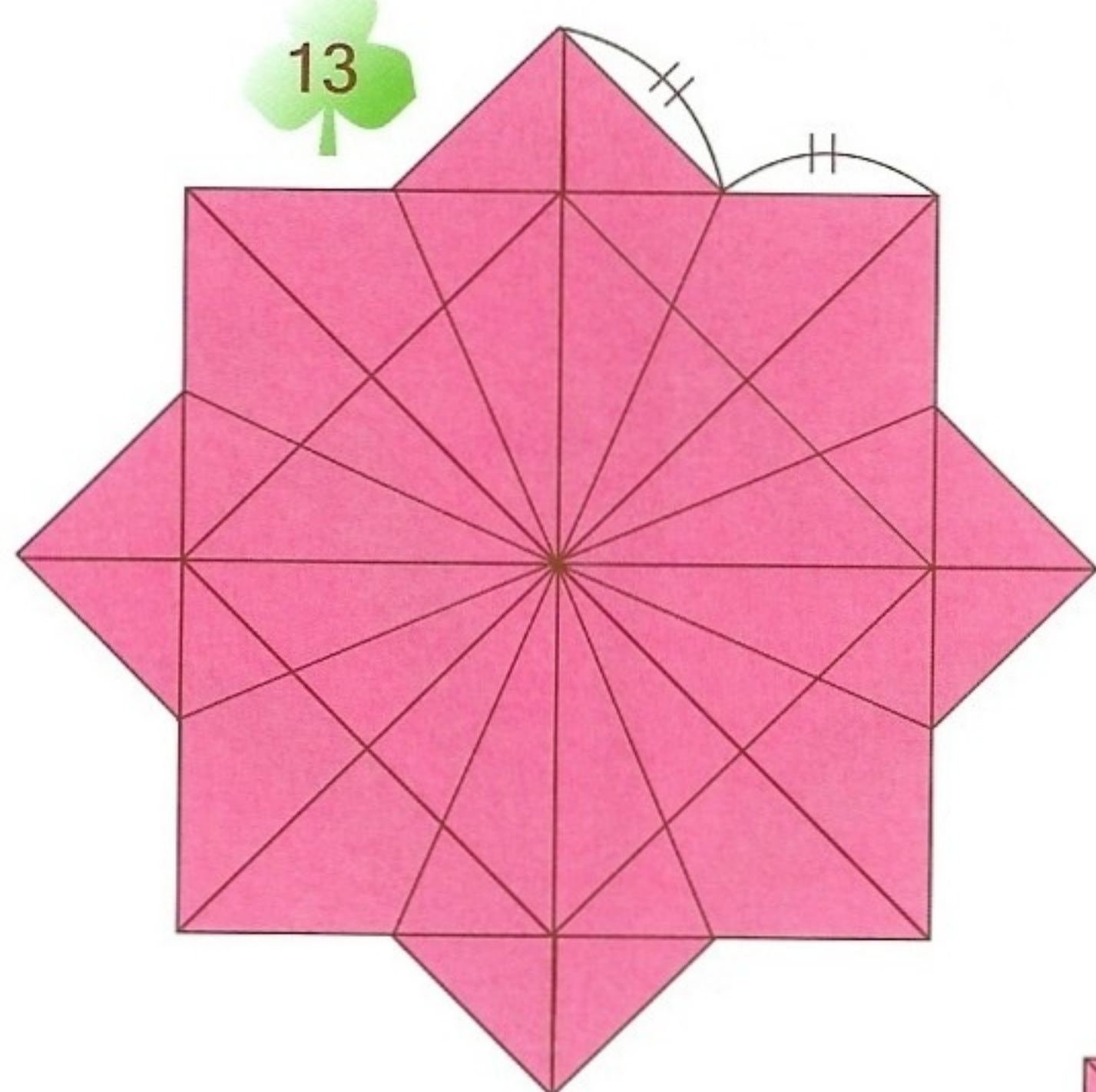
Repeat step 8 with the remaining flaps.



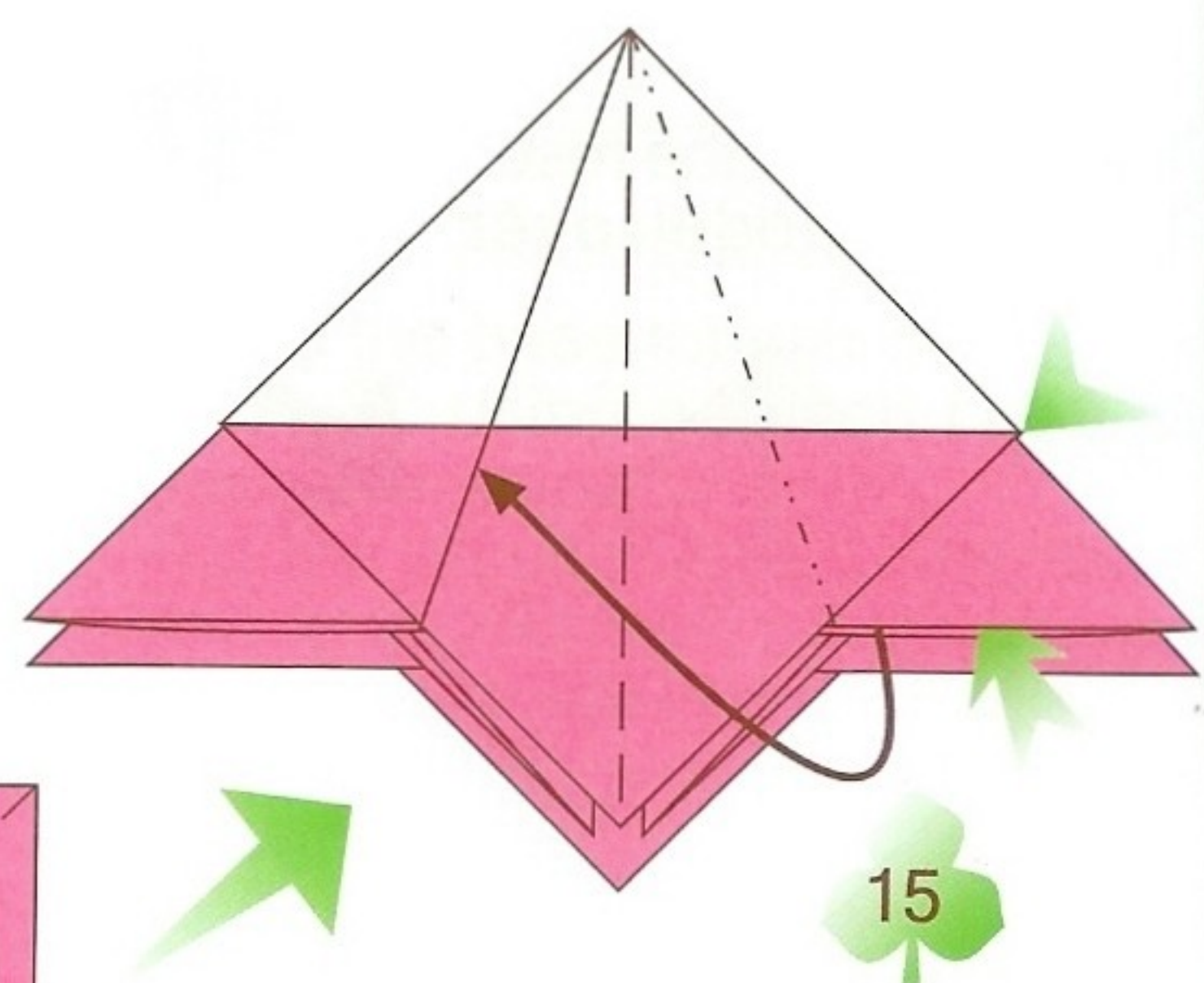
Open out the model into the position shown in the next step.



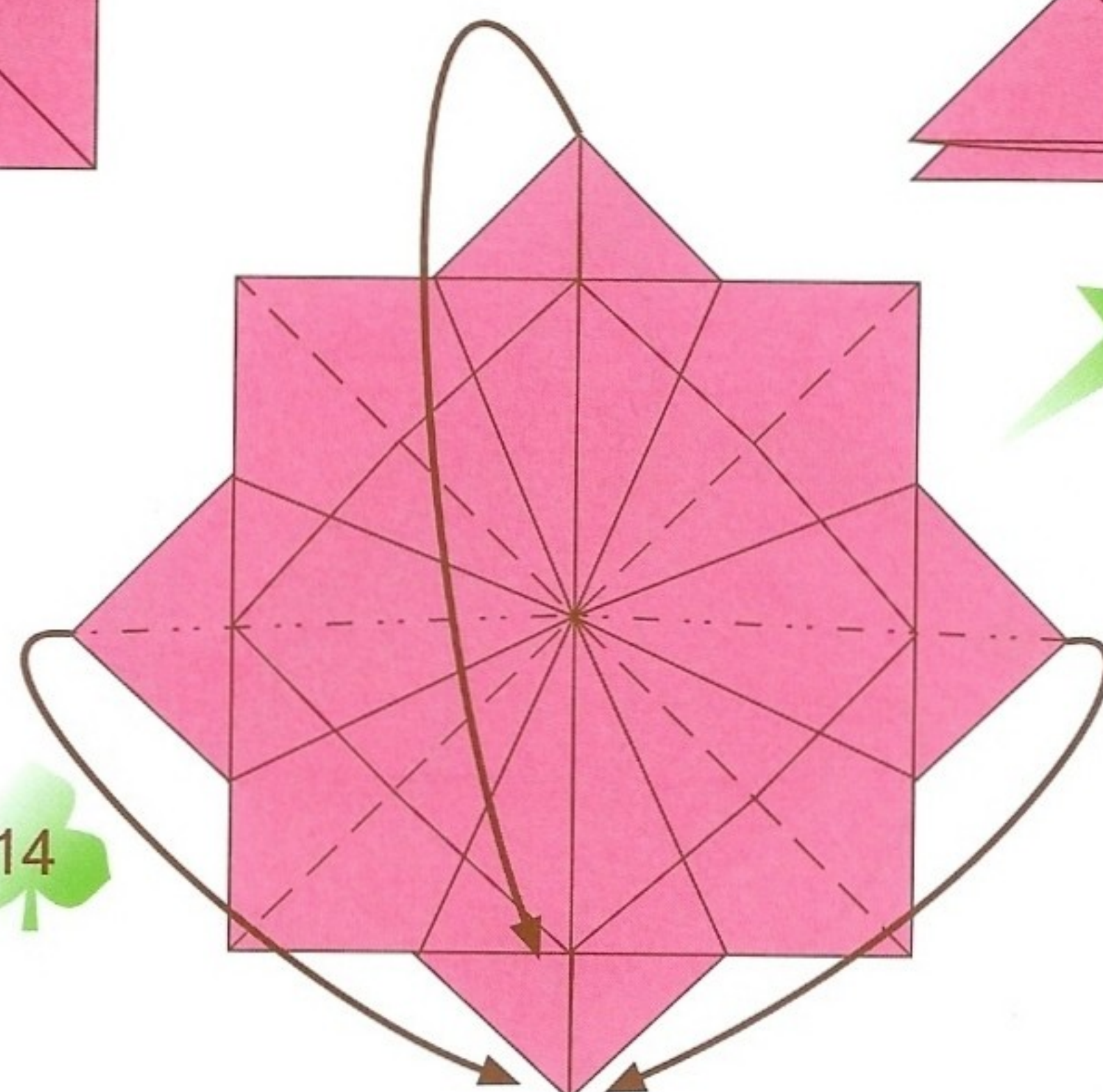
This should be the result.



Valley fold the corners outward, so that the marked dots on the diagonals coincide with the dots on the edges. Note that now all edges must be equal as shown in the next step.

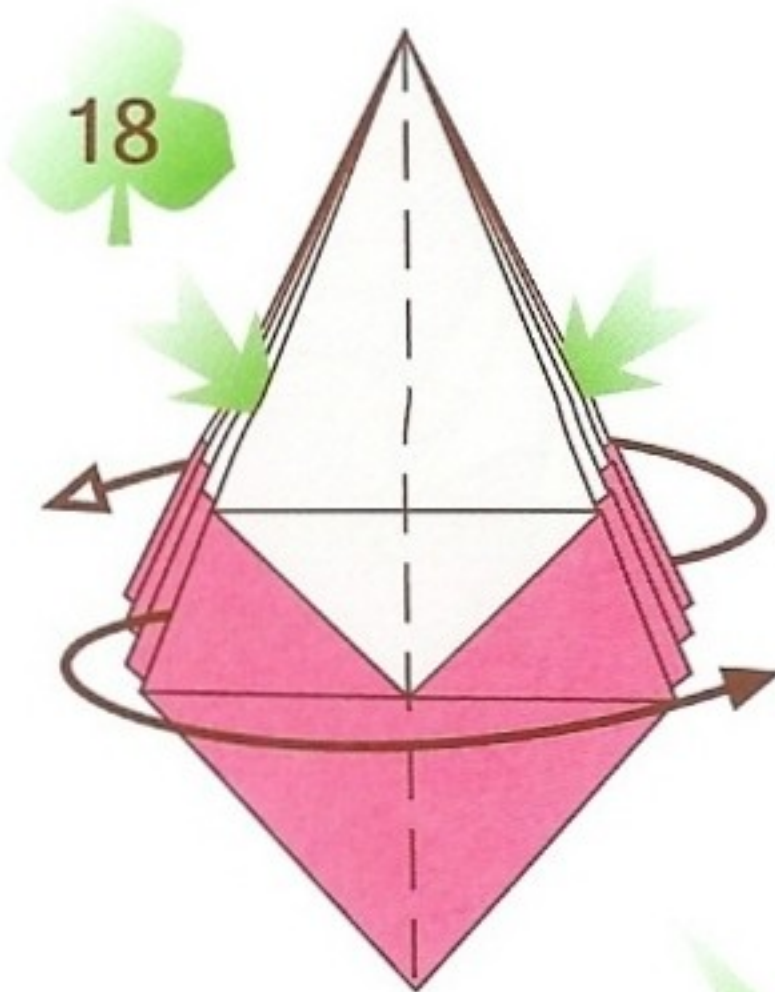
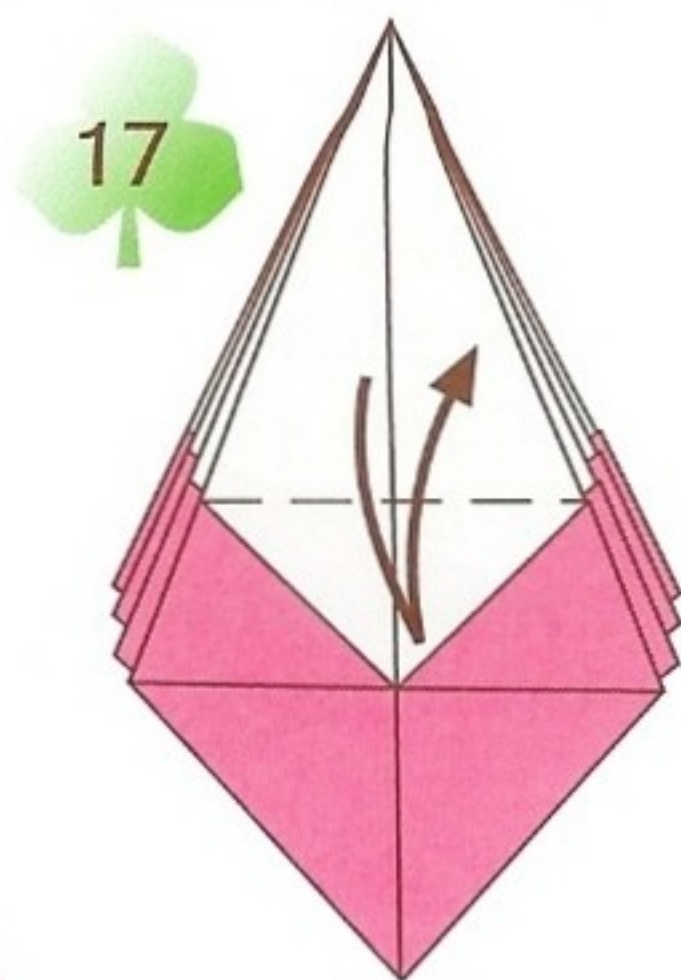


Form 'mountain' and 'valley' folds again by bringing the sides together and down towards you. Press the top down neatly into the shape shown in the next step.



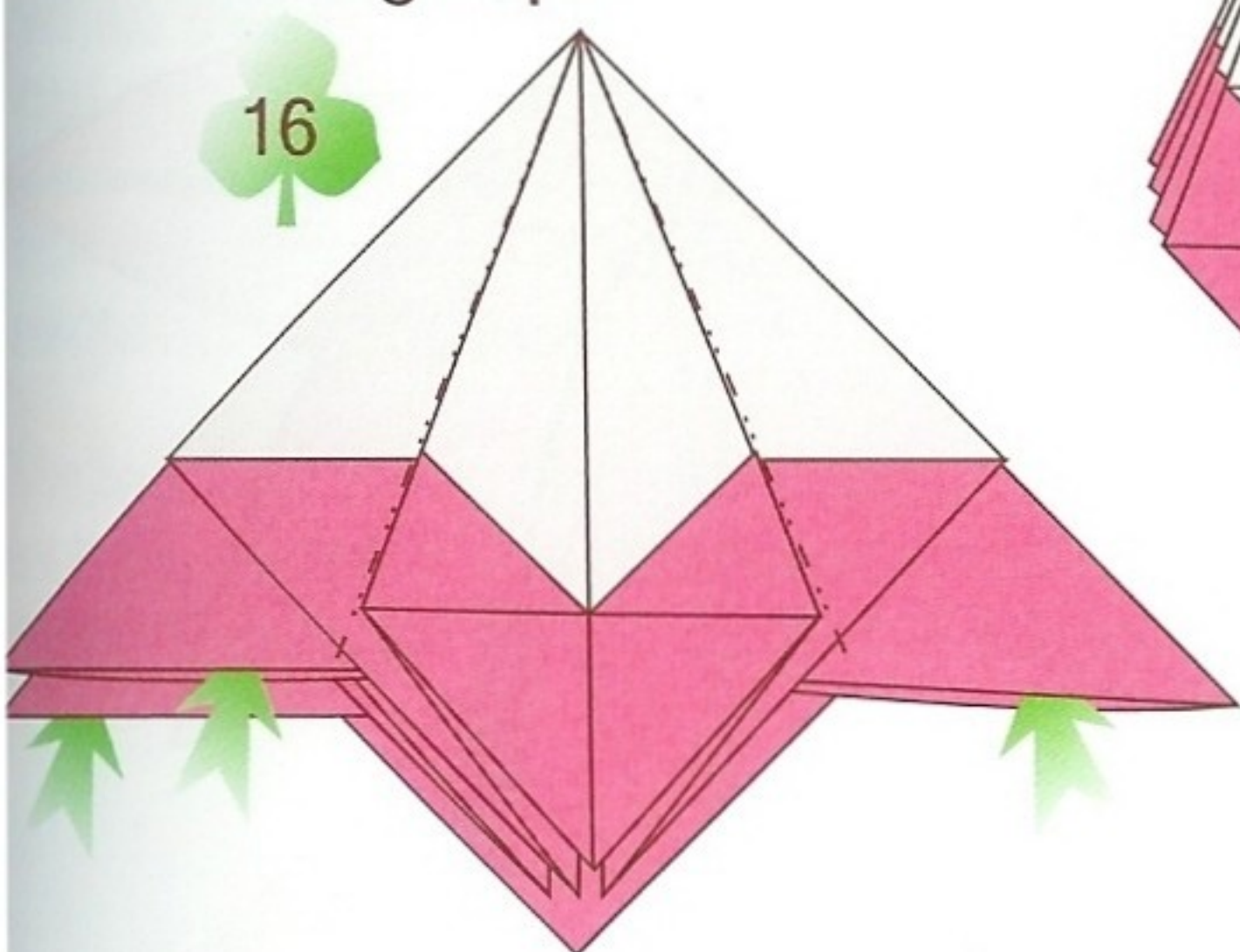
Open out the right-hand flap of paper and squash it into a quadrangle.

Valley fold and unfold
the model in half.



Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

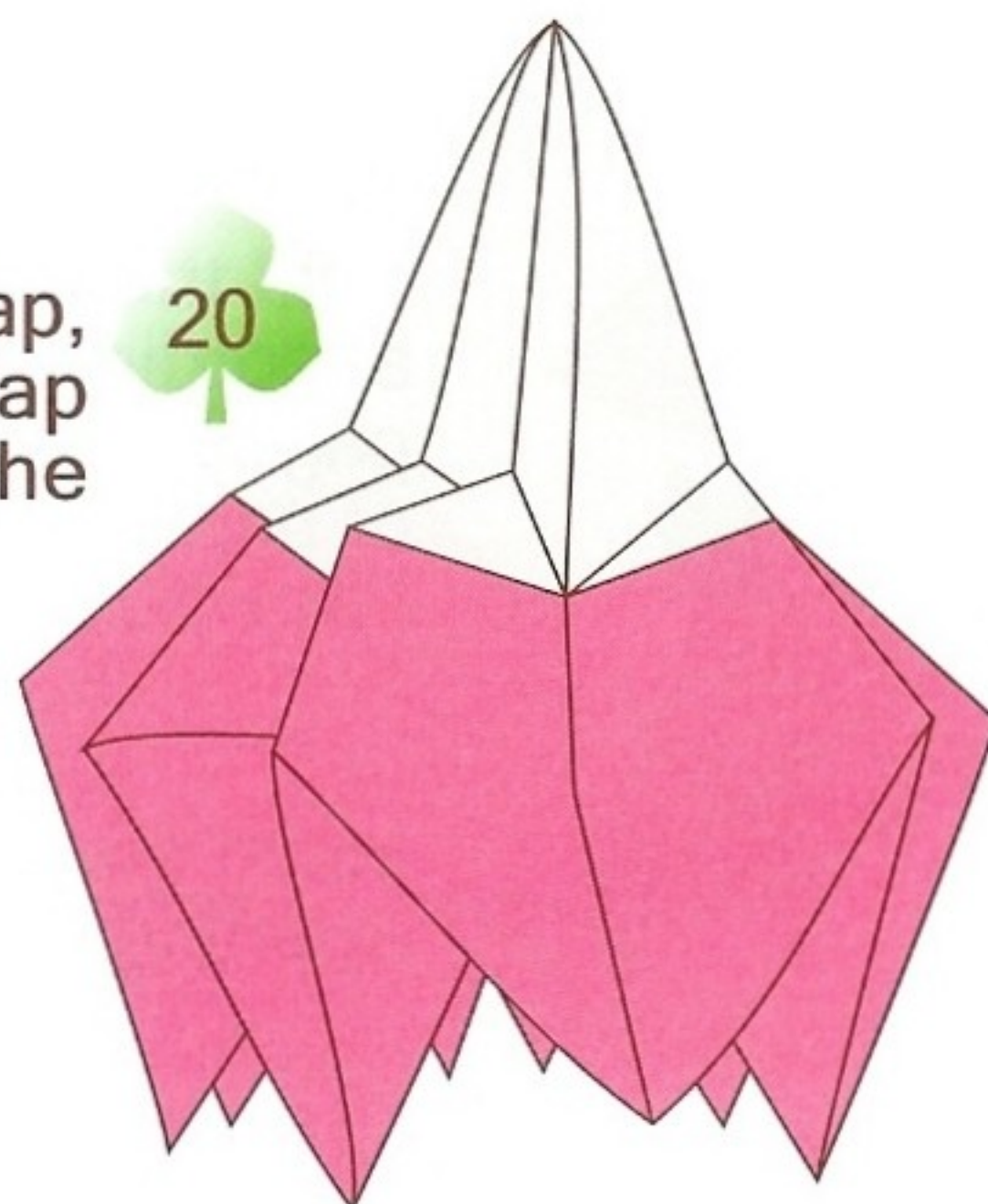
Repeat step 15 with
the remaining flaps.



Separate the first right-hand layer. Step fold the right-hand flap, so that the horizontal fold-line meets the vertical middle line as shown. Unfold it.

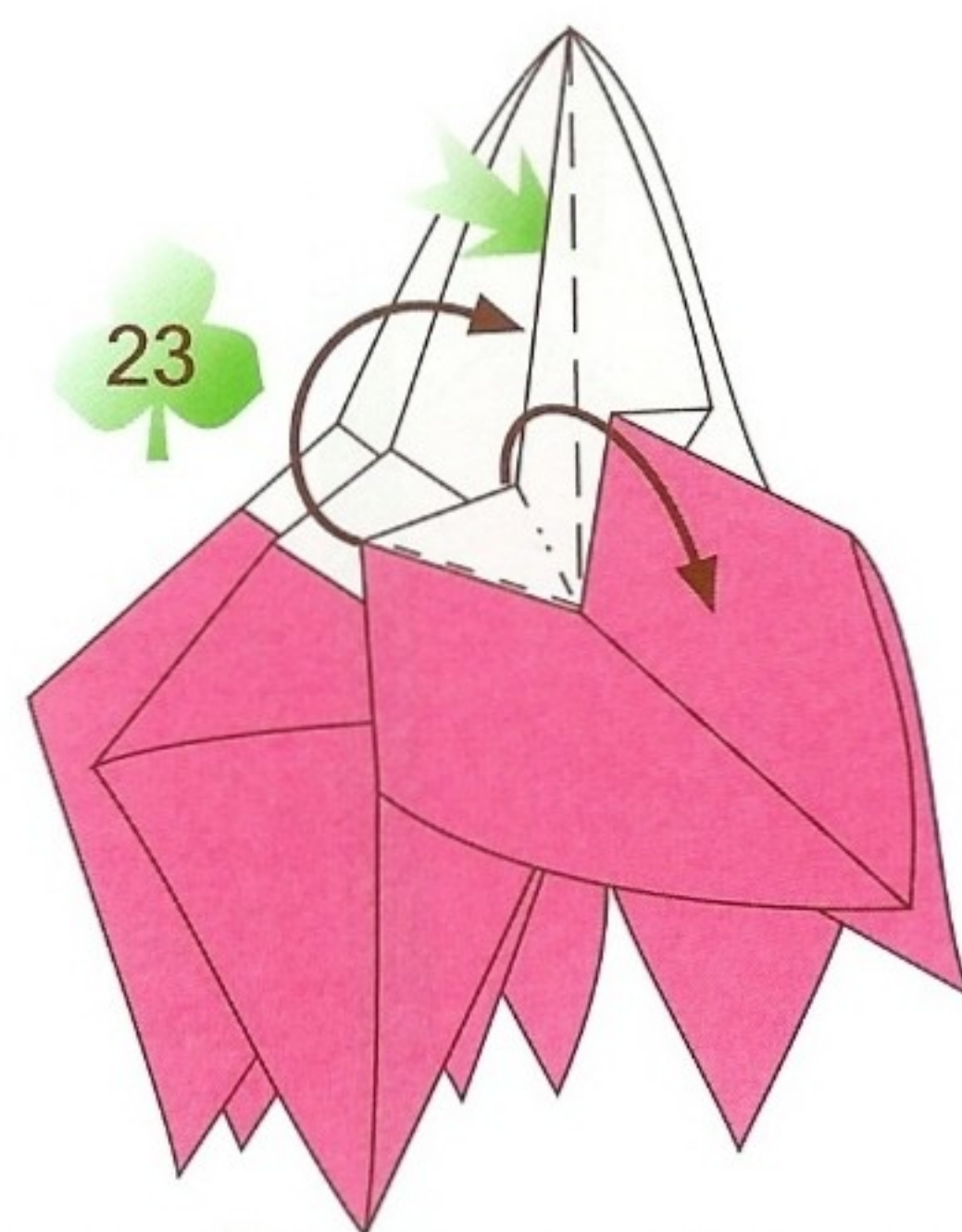


Repeat step 19 for each flap, consistently folding the flap over, as though turning the page of a book.

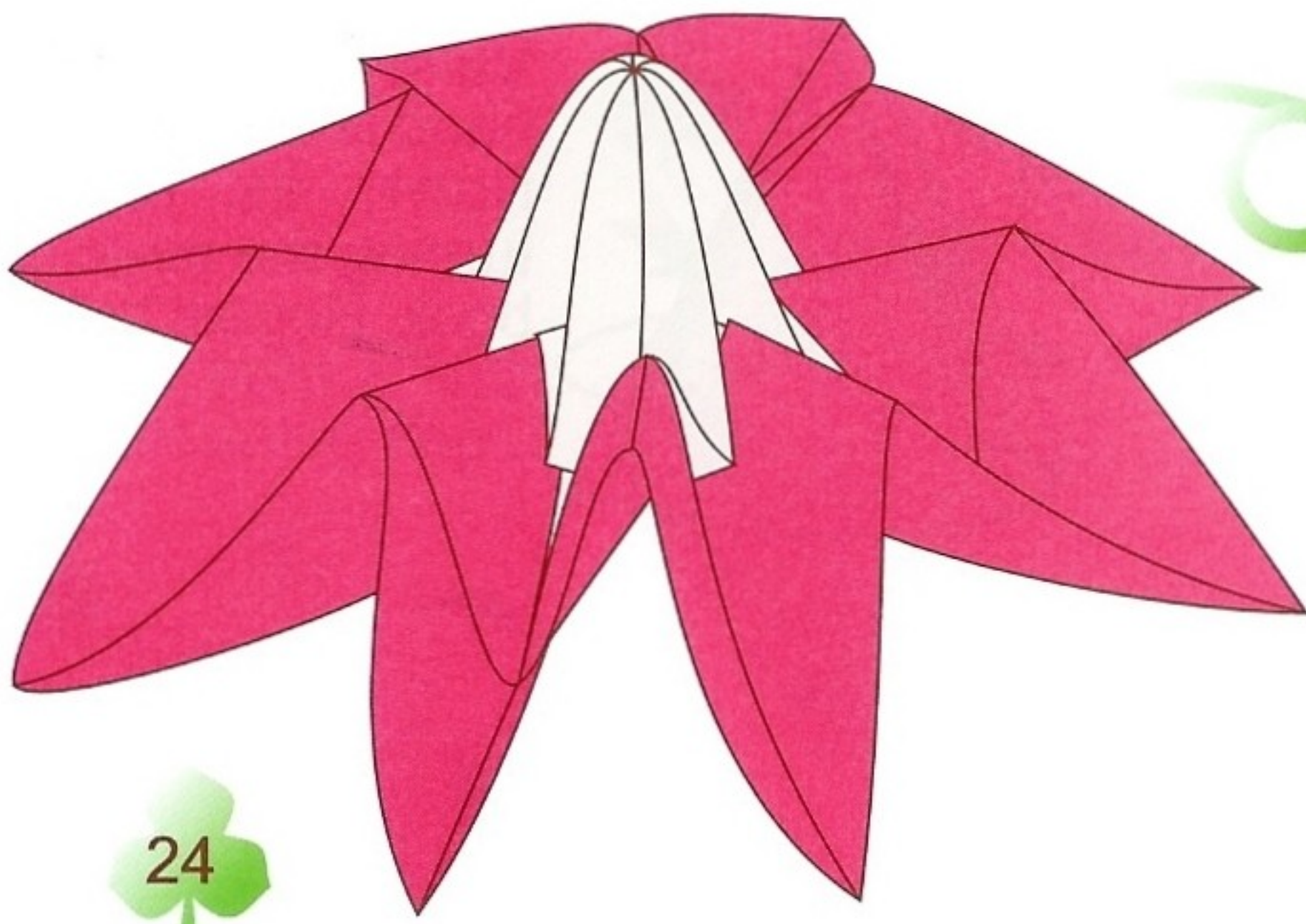


Separate the first right-hand layer. Step fold the right-hand flap along the fold-lines made in step 19 and this time secure the paper.

This should be the result.

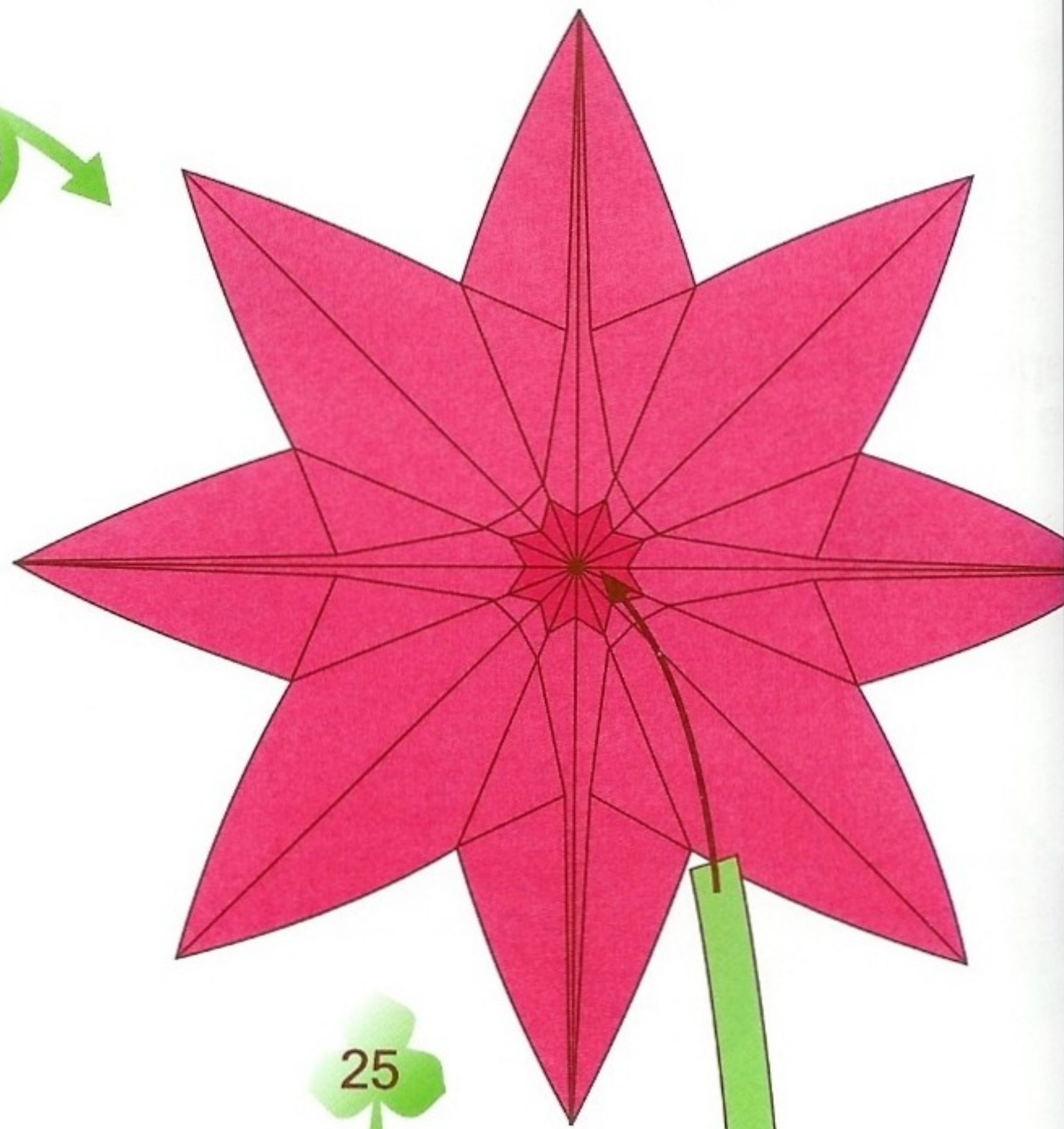


Separate the next layer. Step fold the flap along the existing fold-lines and at the same time valley fold this flap over to the right and secure the paper. Then, consistently repeat these actions with the remaining flaps...



24

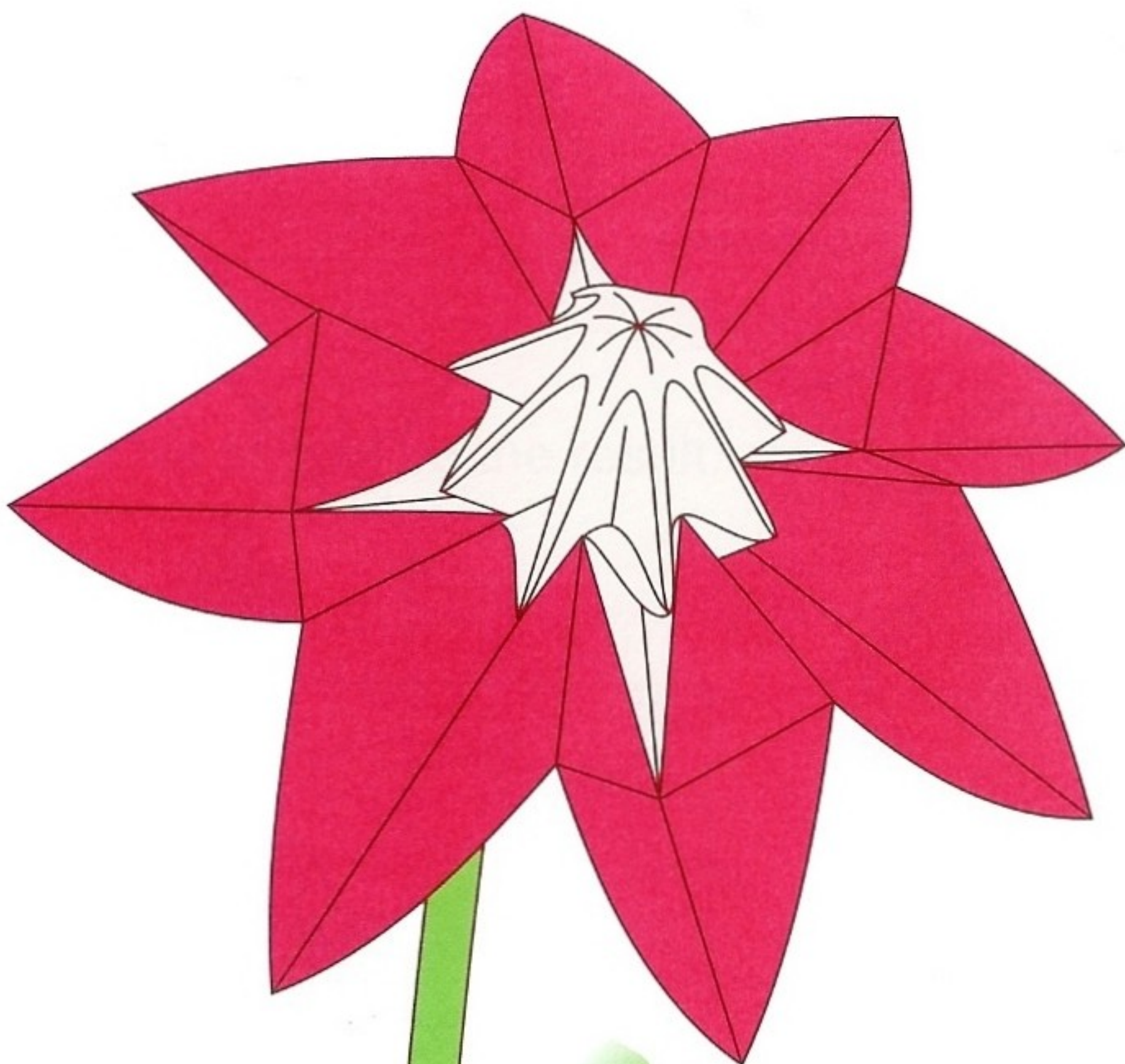
... thereby completing the Dahlia flower.
Turn the flower over.



25

Fold the flat or tubular stalk according the diagrams on pages 7 - 8, using a rectangle of paper, about 4 x 8 inches (10 x 20 cm) in size.

Insert the stalk into the middle opening of the flower back.



26

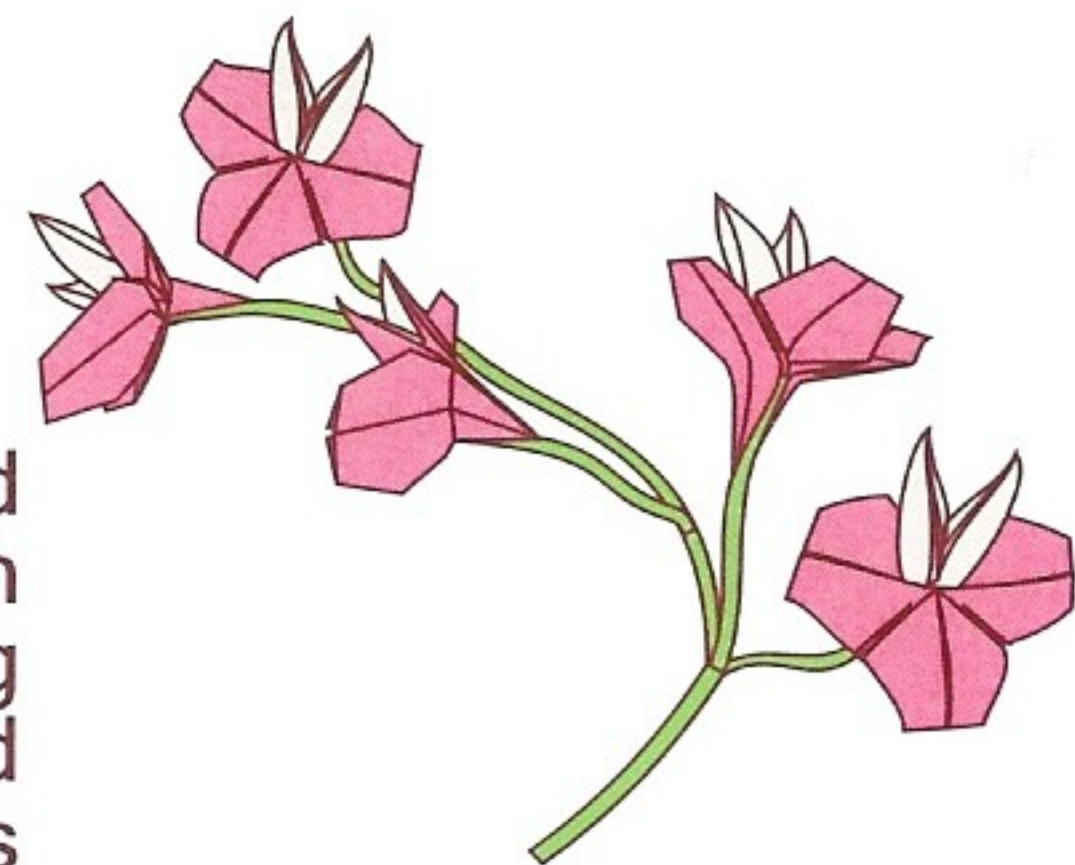
Here is the completed Dahlia flower.

The Dahlia has an interesting history. The first samples were brought into Europe at the end of the 18th century from Mexico. At that time, Andreas Dahl (his name became the base of the Latin name of the flower) considered this plant a vegetable because of its edible tubers. After that in Belgium, the first Dahlia varieties with big double flowers were created; the Dahlia flower became a favorite garden plant. Since then there has appeared an unbelievable number of types of Dahlias with different colorings, forms and sizes.

Here is presented the paper variant of the simple kind of the Dahlia with eight petals. But there are many other variations, which make the Dahlia a very popular flower. So, you also can develop some new varieties of the paper Dahlia, even blue colorings that do not exist in nature.

Lobelia

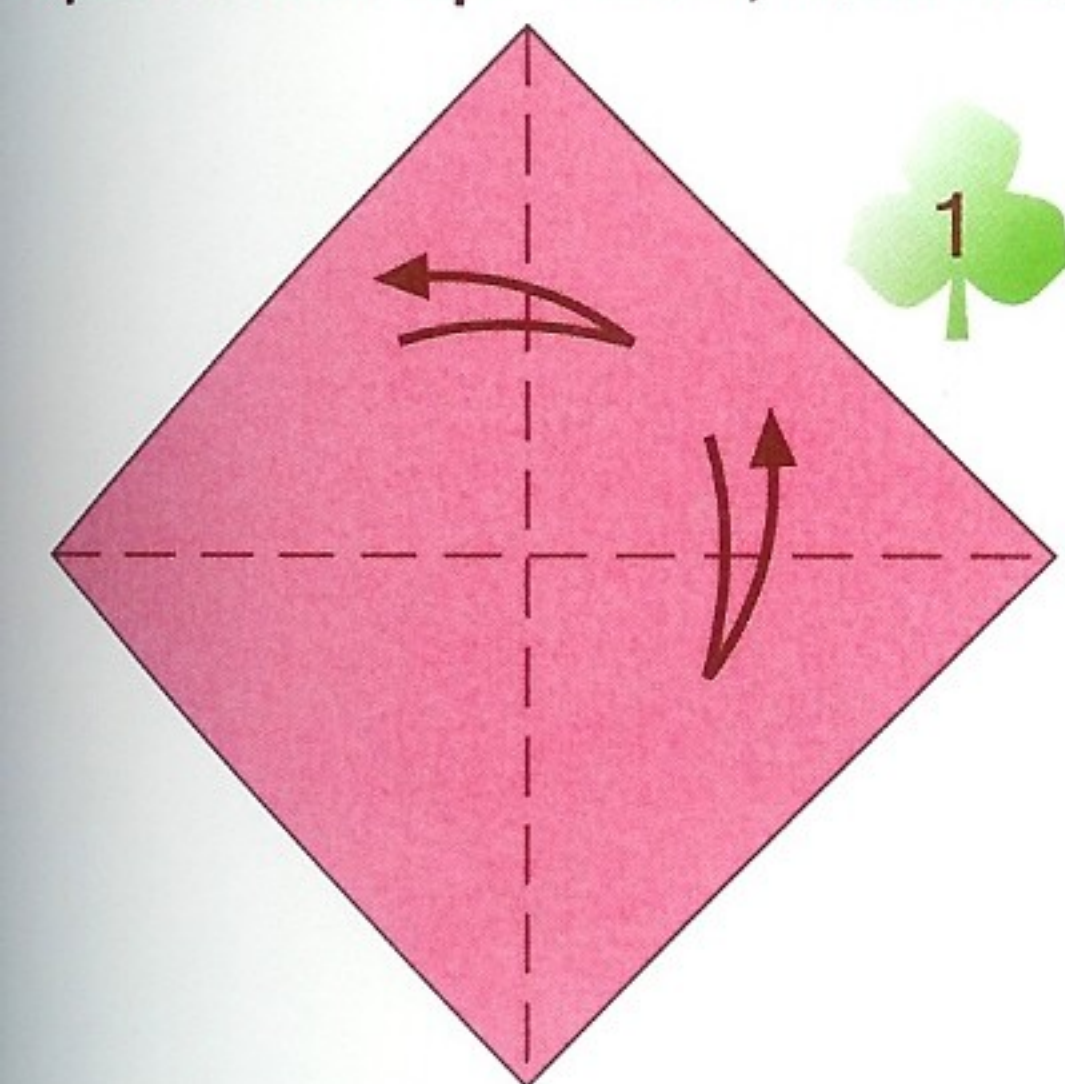
by Katrin Shumakov



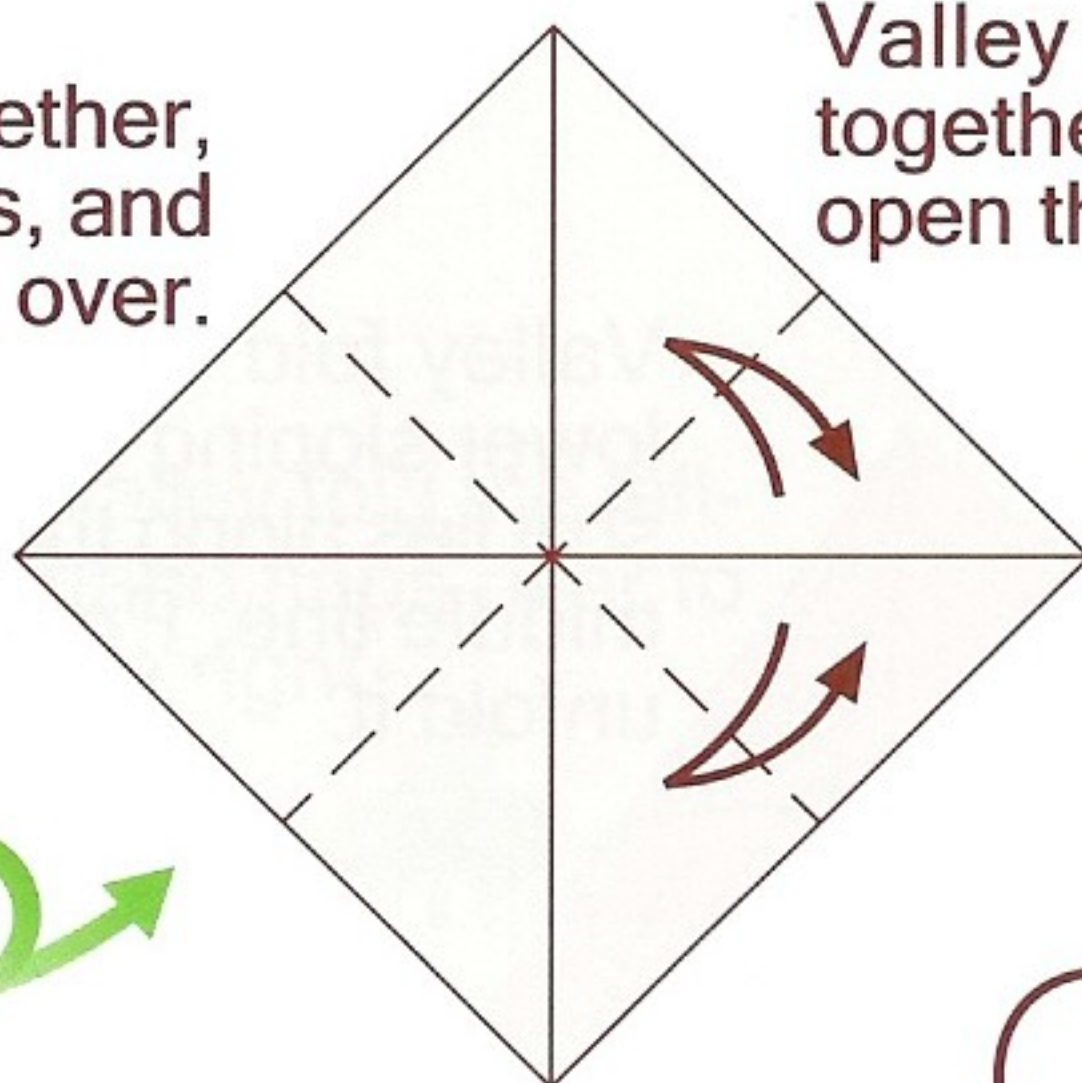
The wild Lobelia flower is crowned by two horns and is presented profusely in shades of blue, white, purple, scarlet and crimson with white eyes. You can expand the variety of colorings, thereby working out new paper kinds for the Lobelia. Use a square of paper, colored side up. For a bouquet, it will be good to use 3-inch (about 8 cm) squares for the flowers, and for the stalks, 1 ½ x 3 inches (about 4x8 cm) rectangles of paper.

Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up. Then, turn the paper over.

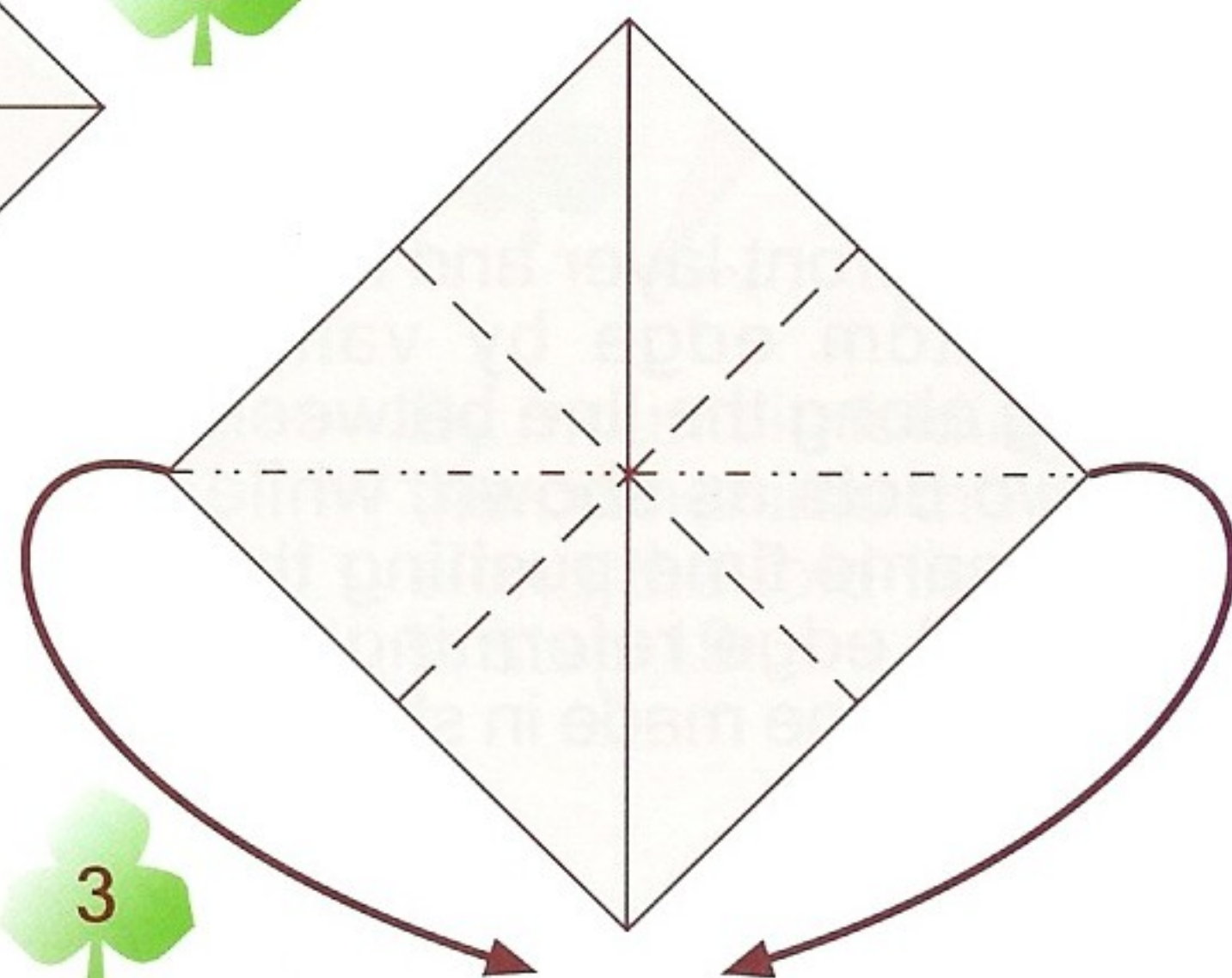
Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.



1



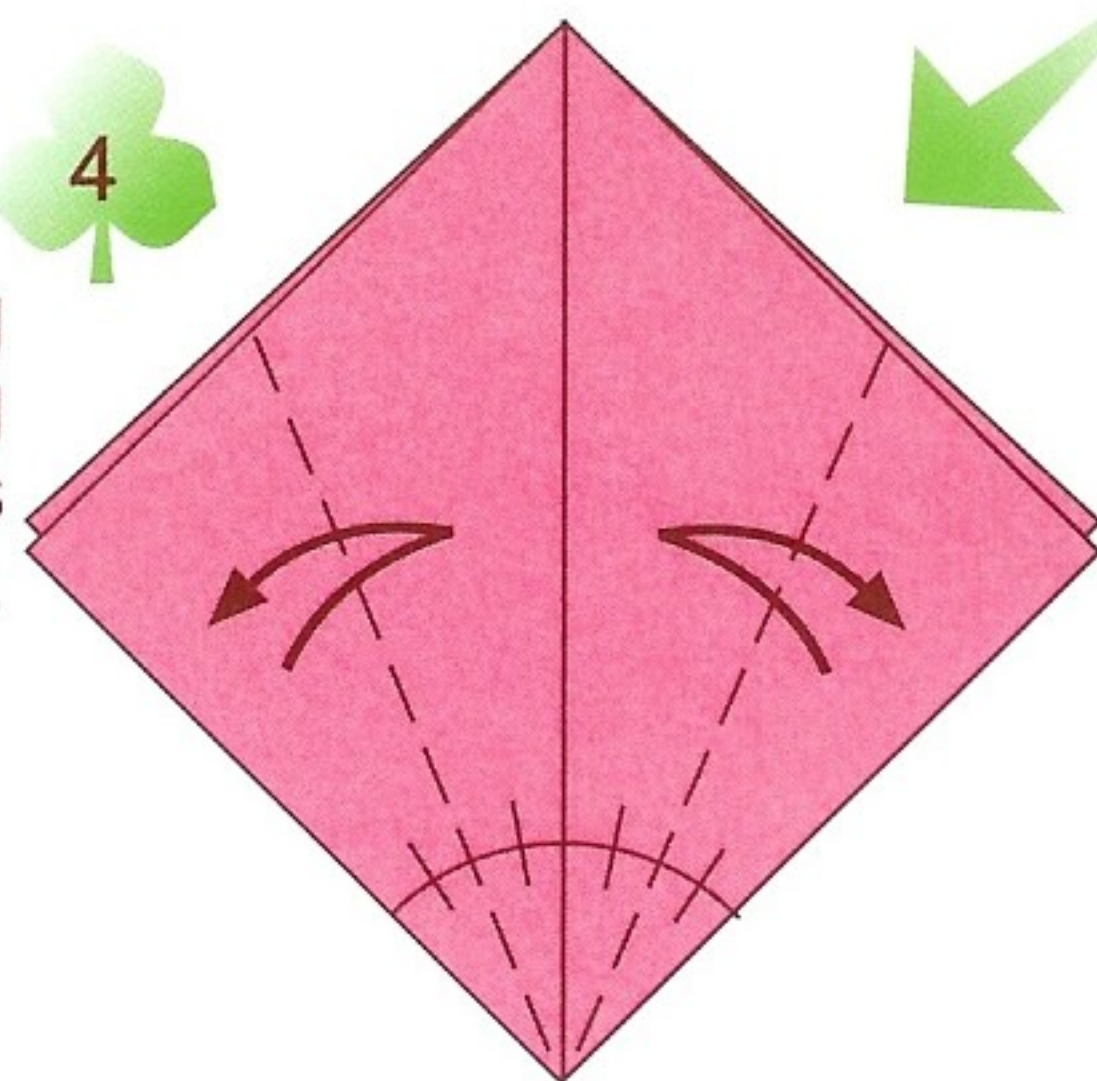
2



3

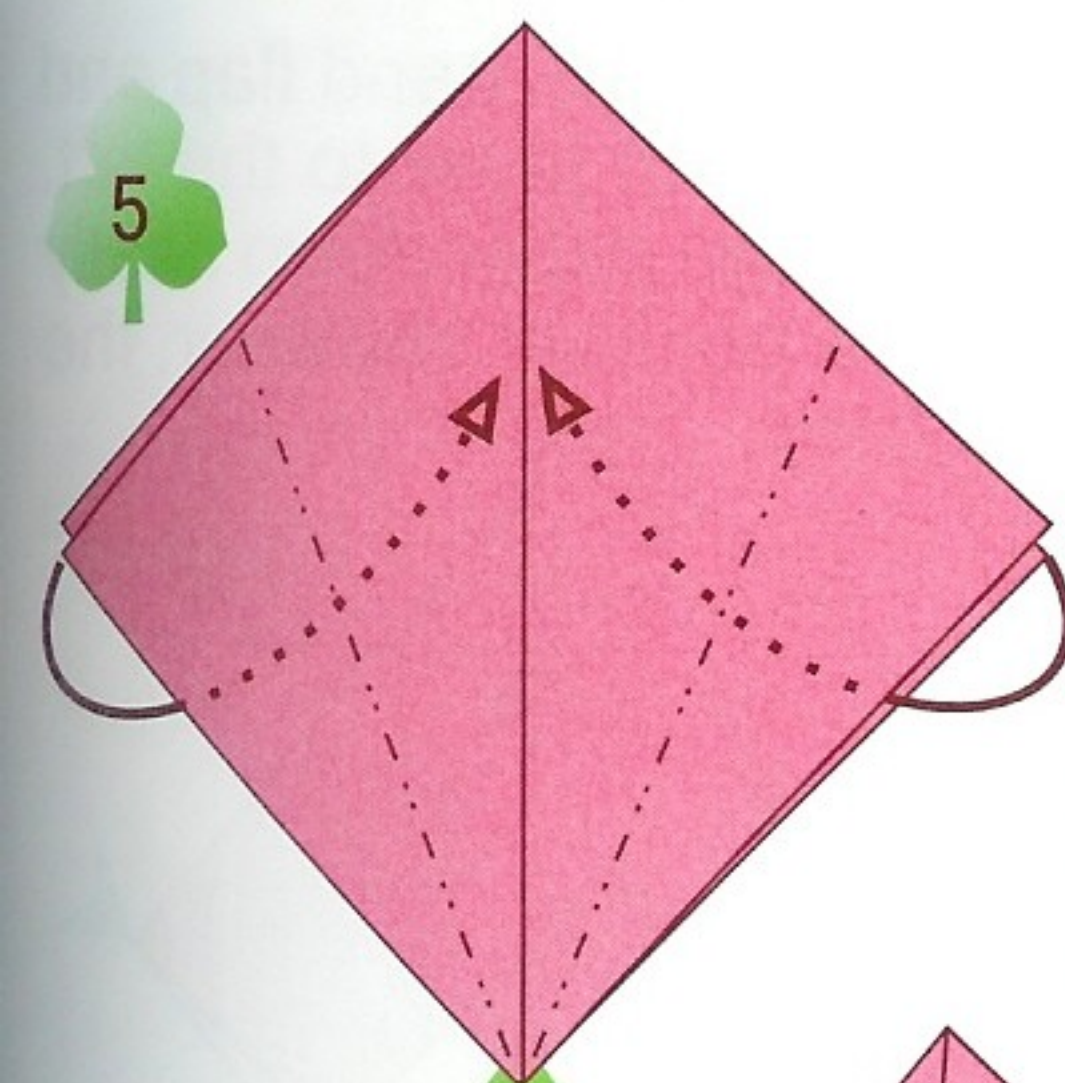
Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the paper down neatly, thereby making a shape that, in origami, is called the preliminary base.

Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.

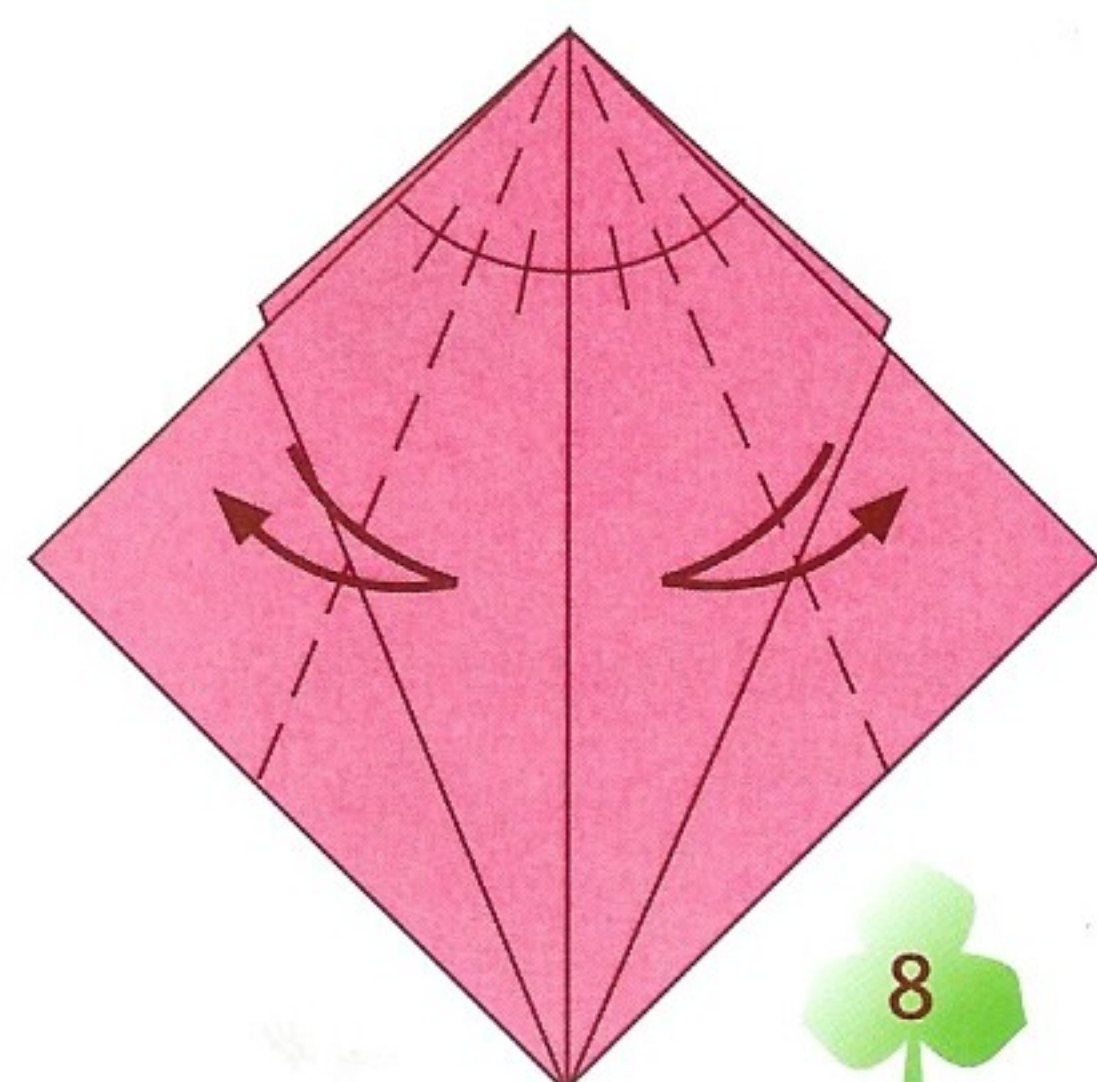


4

Open the front layer slightly. Inside reverse fold the right- and left-hand points into the model.



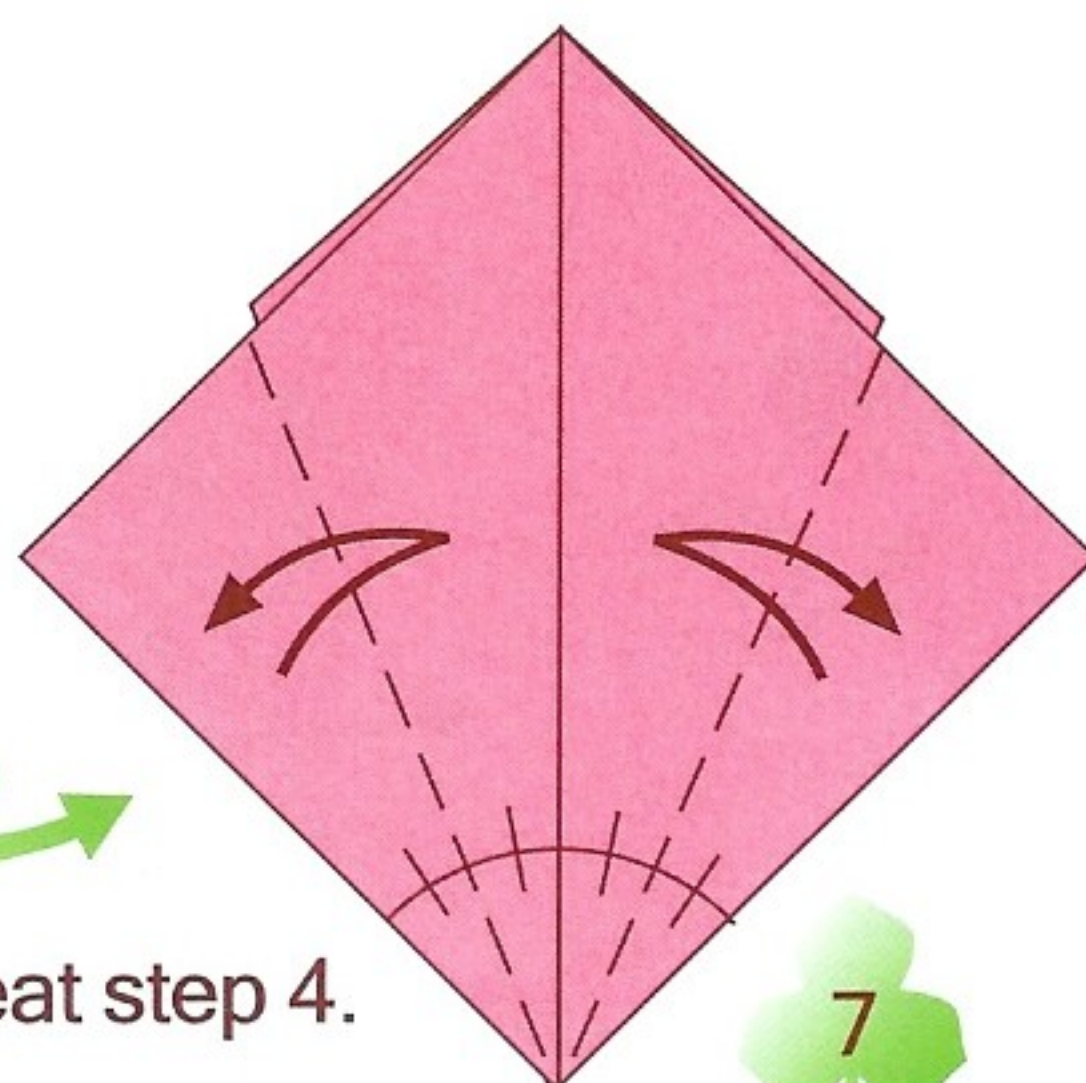
5



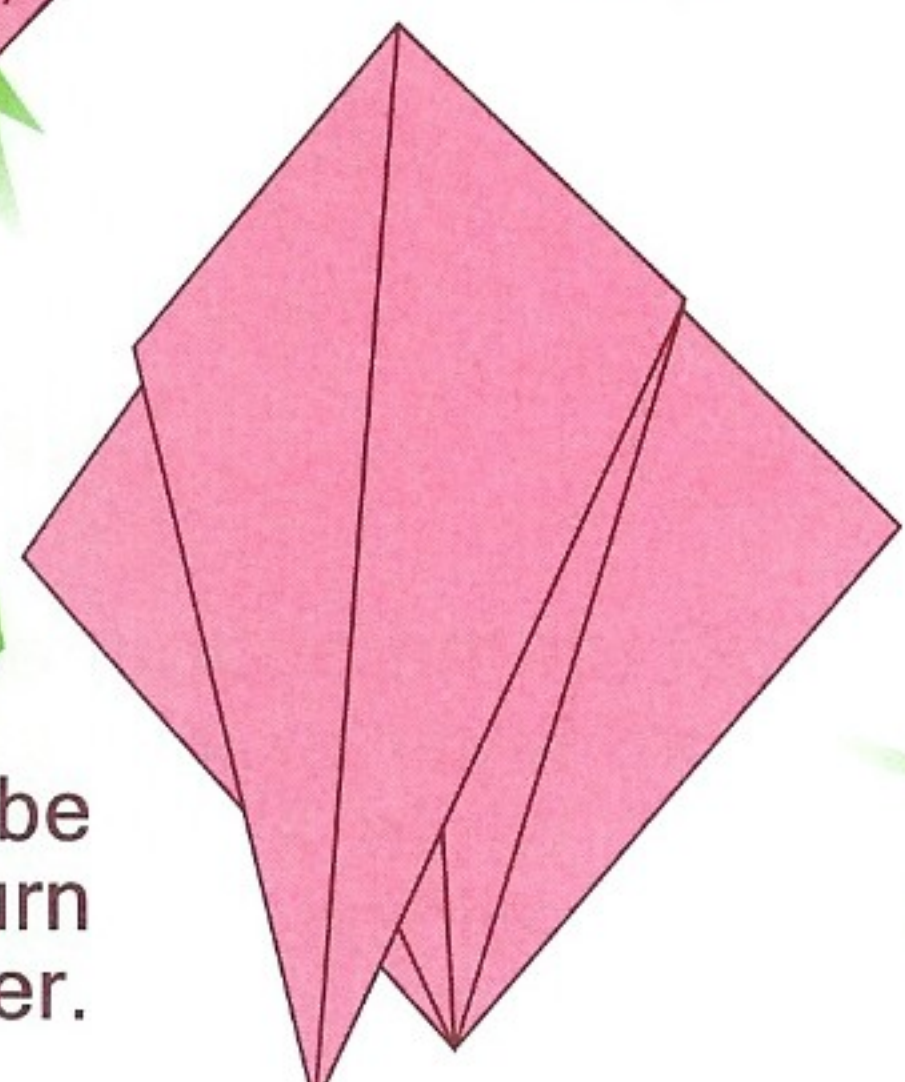
8

Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.

Repeat step 4.



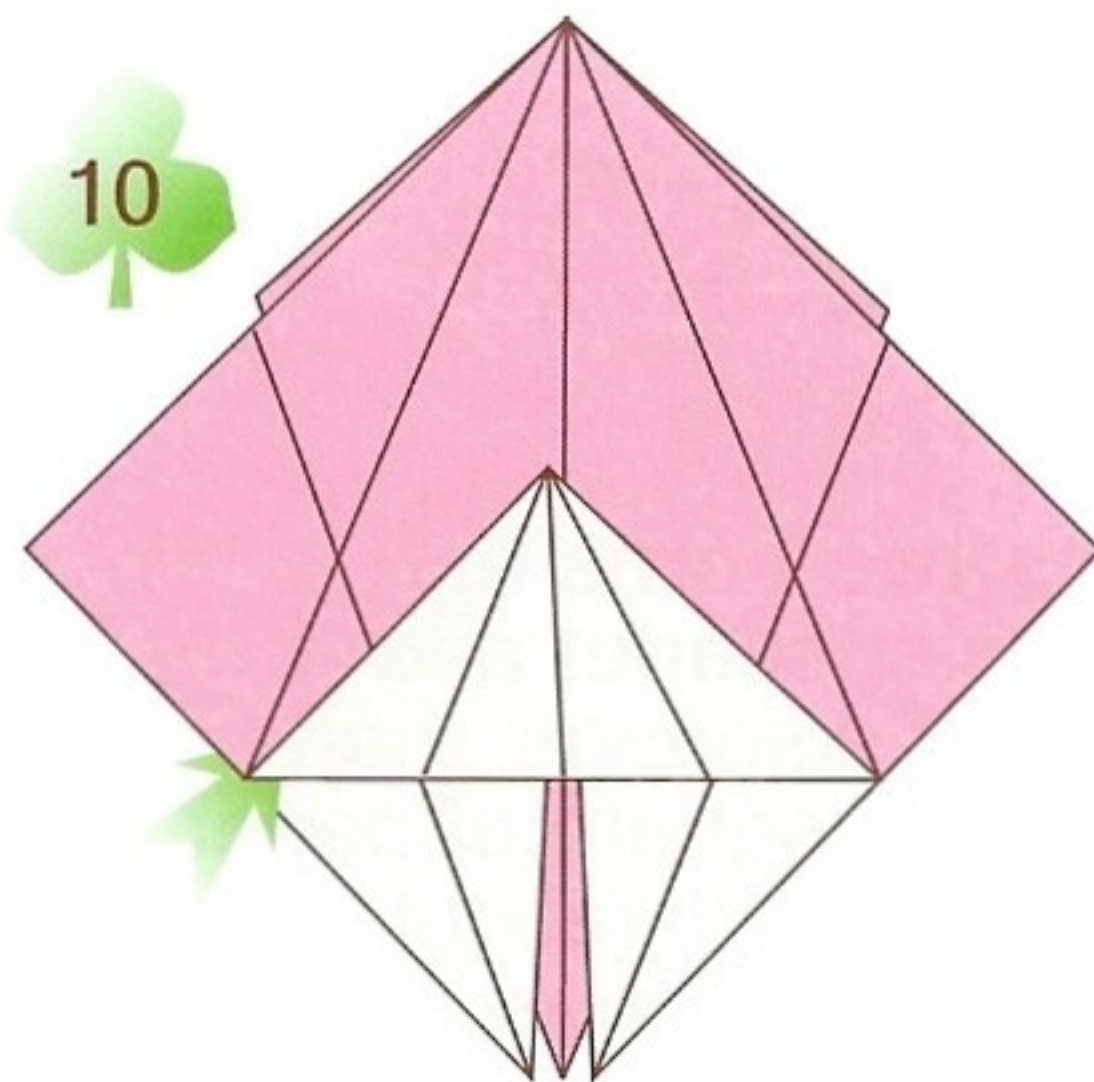
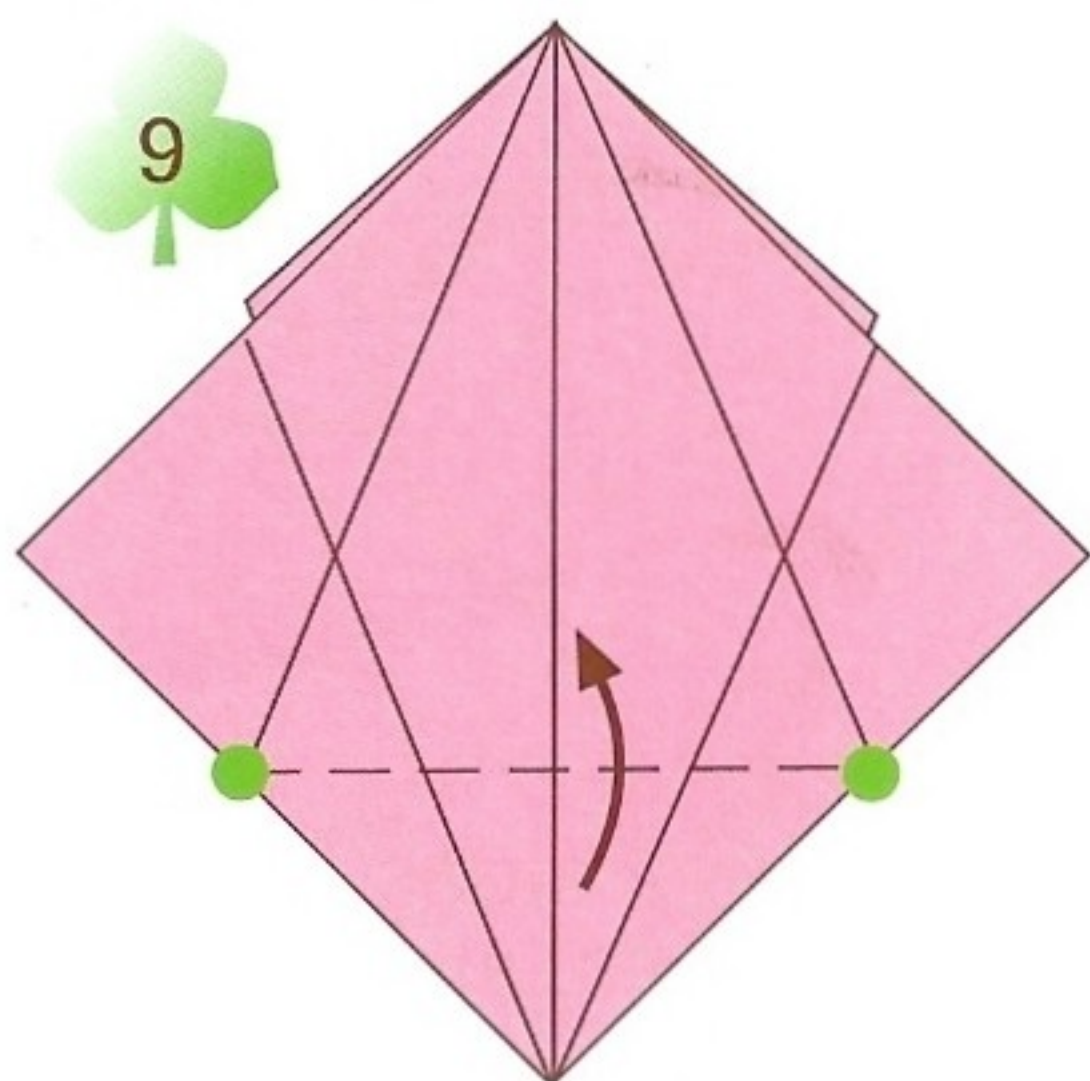
7



6

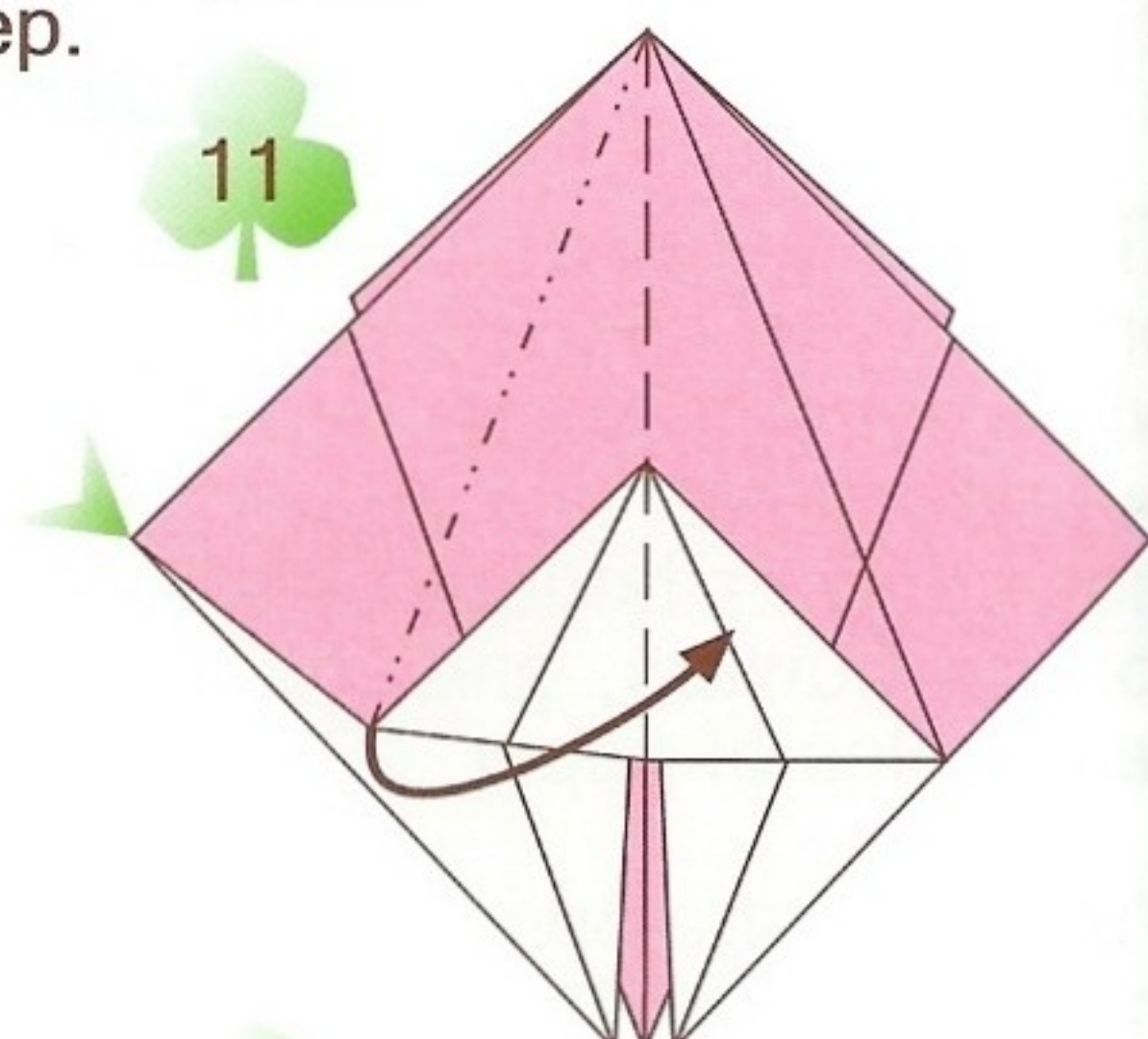
This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

Valley fold the bottom corner along the line between the two dots as shown.



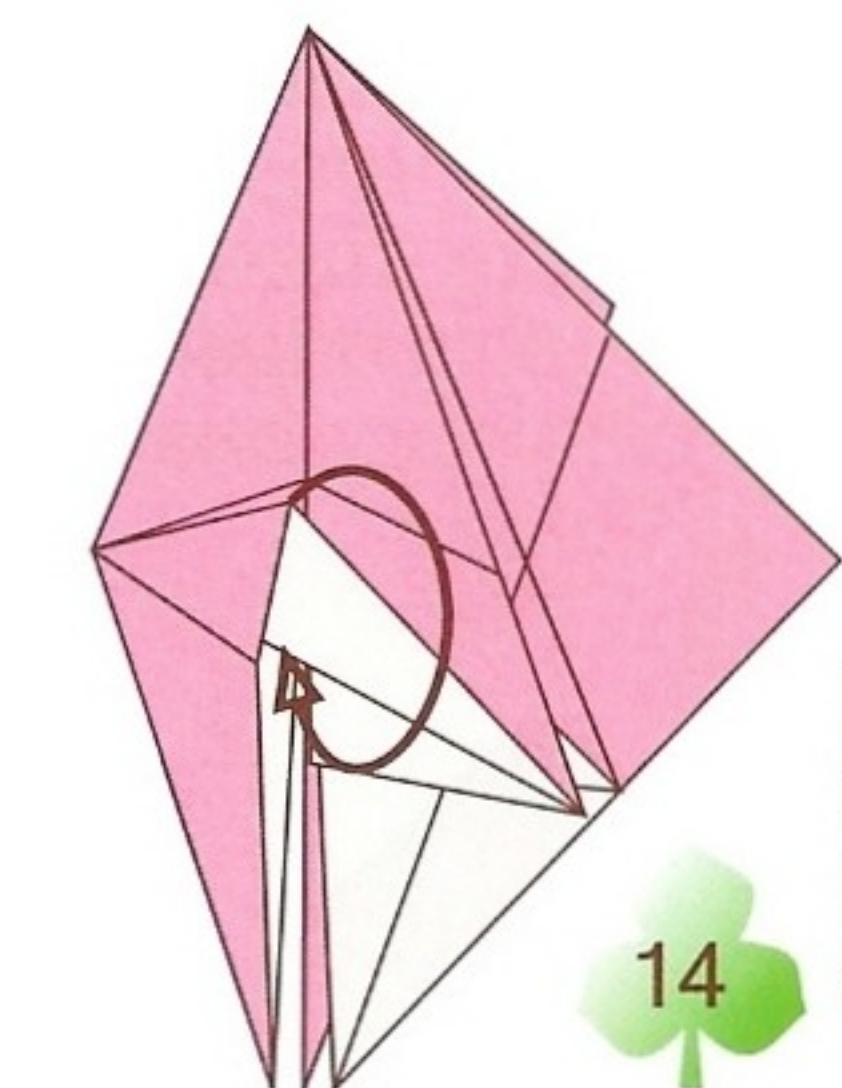
Open the left-hand flap.

Bring the top left-hand layer to the right. Squash the paper down neatly into the position shown in the next step.

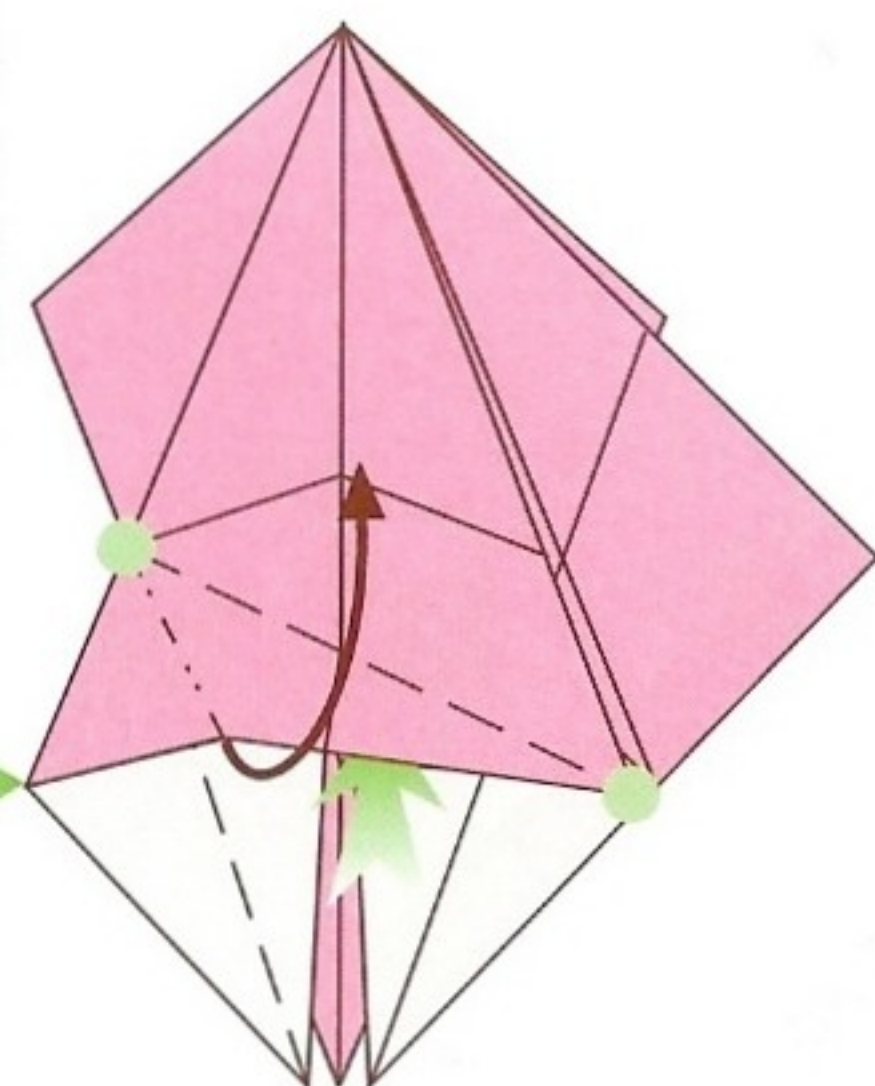


Open the front layer and lift up the bottom edge by valley folding along the line between the two dots as shown, while at the same time pushing the left-hand edge reforming the valley fold-line made in step 12.

Valley fold the left-hand lower sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it and unfold it.



13



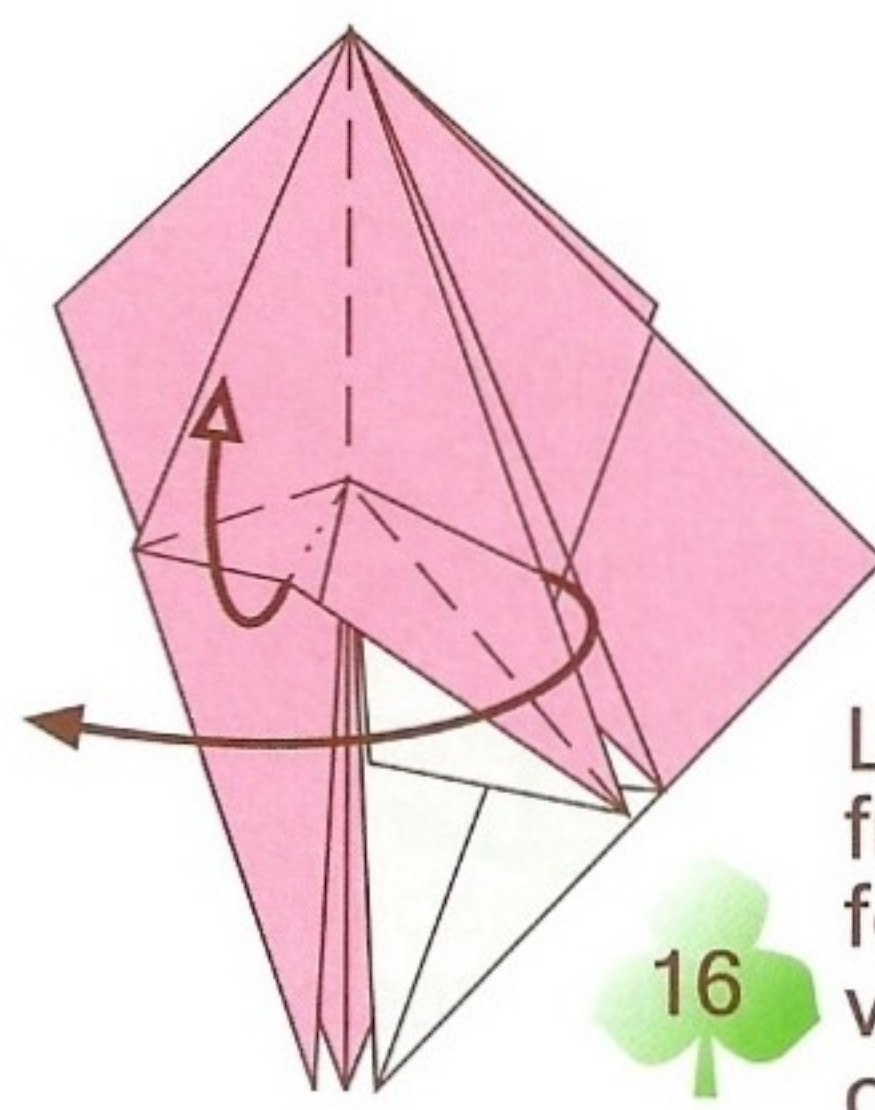
Mountain fold the front triangular flap inside the model into the position shown in the next step.

14

Open out the front flap as shown.



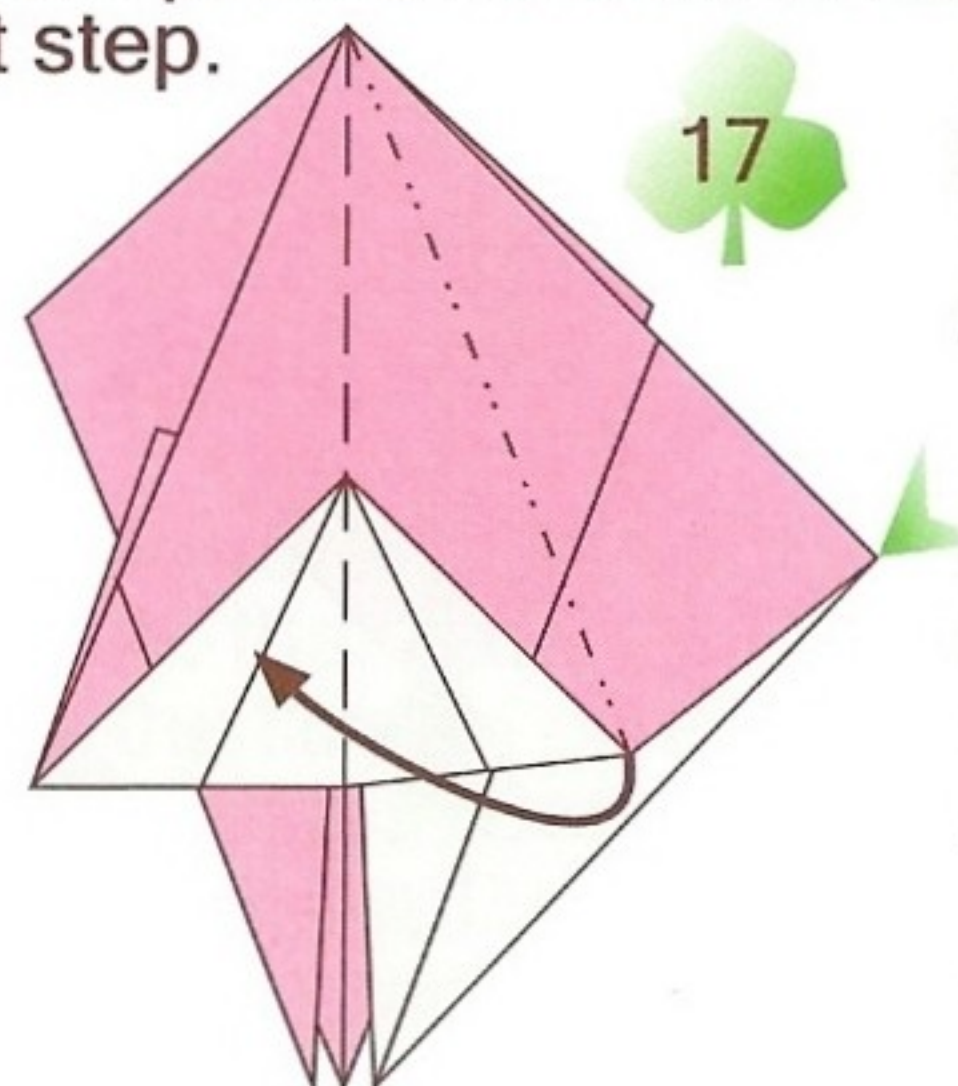
15



16

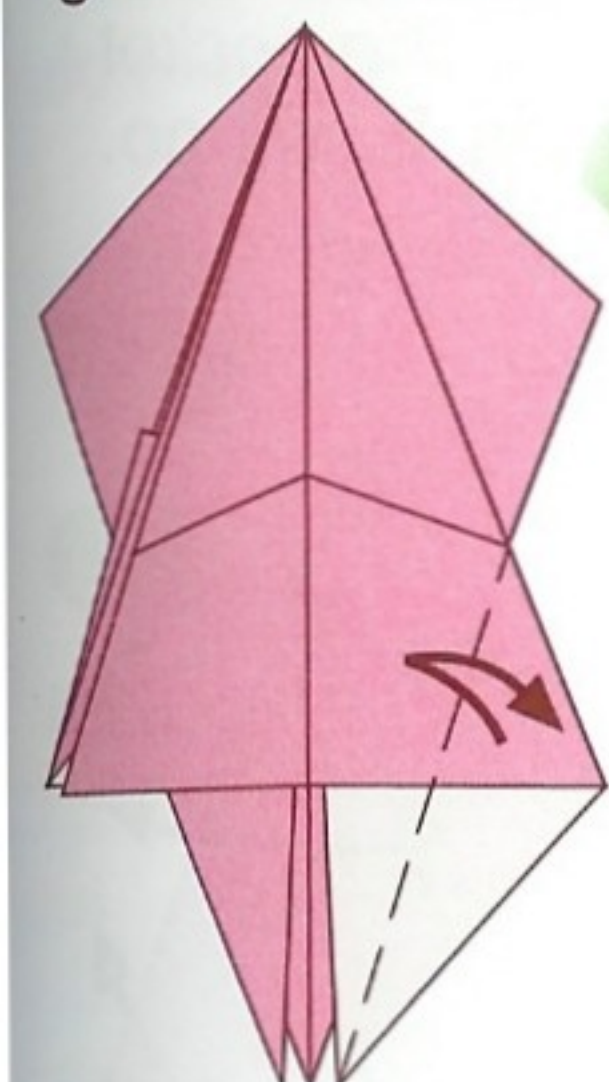
Lift up the bottom edge of the front layer to make a tent-like fold, while at the same time valley folding the right-hand flap over to the left.

Open the right-hand flap and bring the top layer to the left. Squash the paper down neatly into the position shown in the next step.



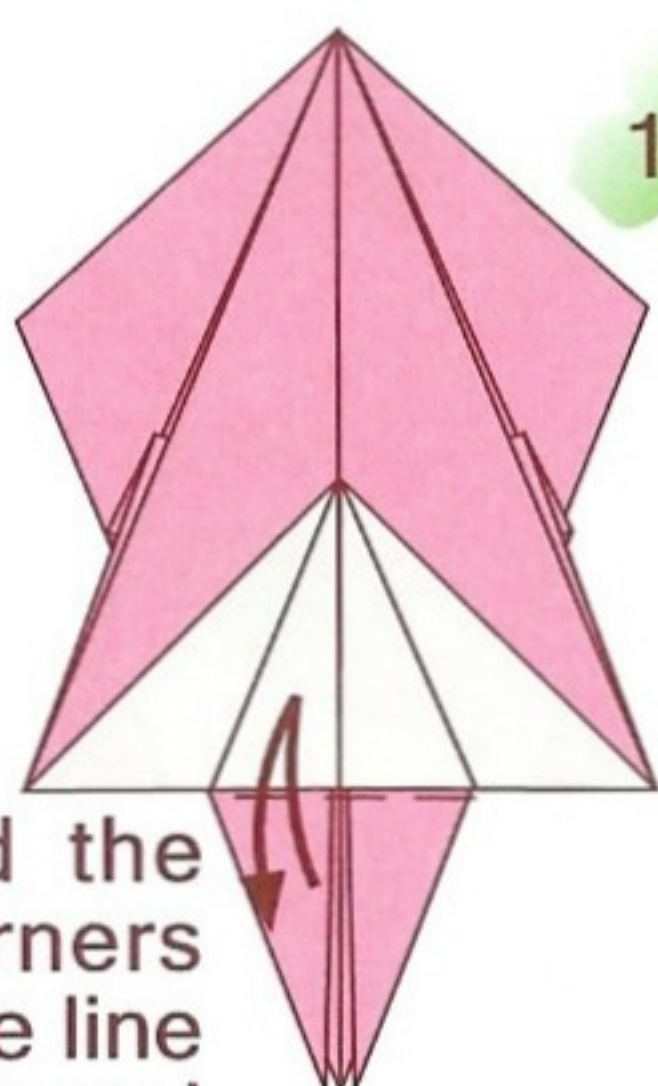
17

Repeat steps 12 to 16 (see page 36) with the right-hand side.

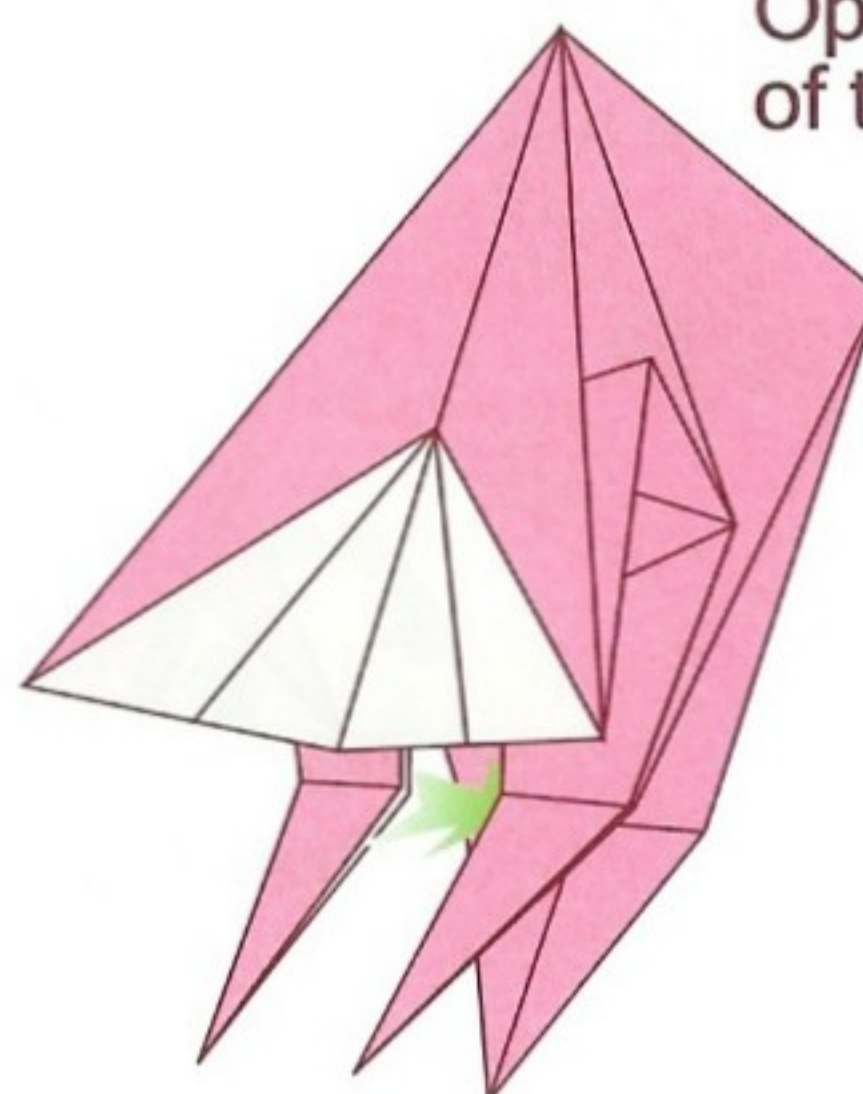


18

Valley fold the bottom corners up along the line of the horizontal edge. Press them flat and unfold them.

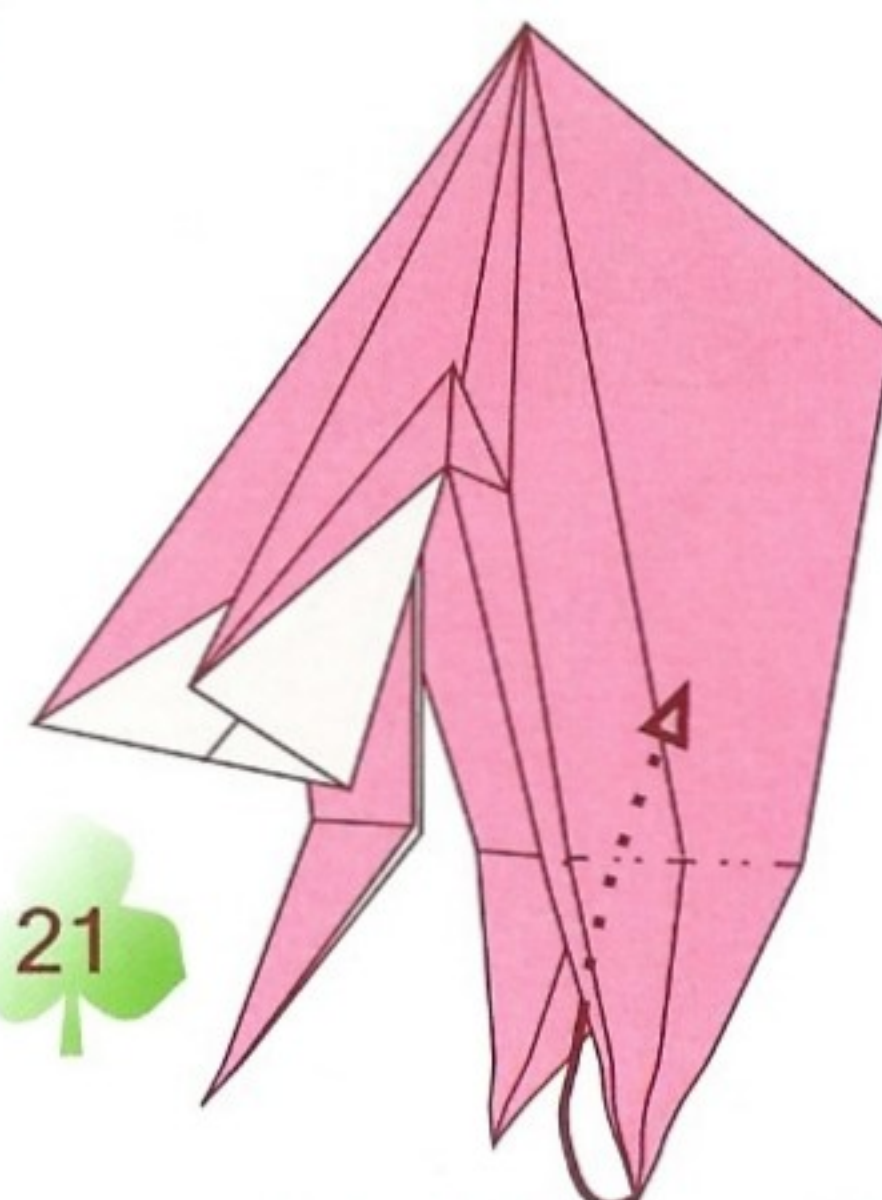


19



Open the layers of one of the bottom corners.

20

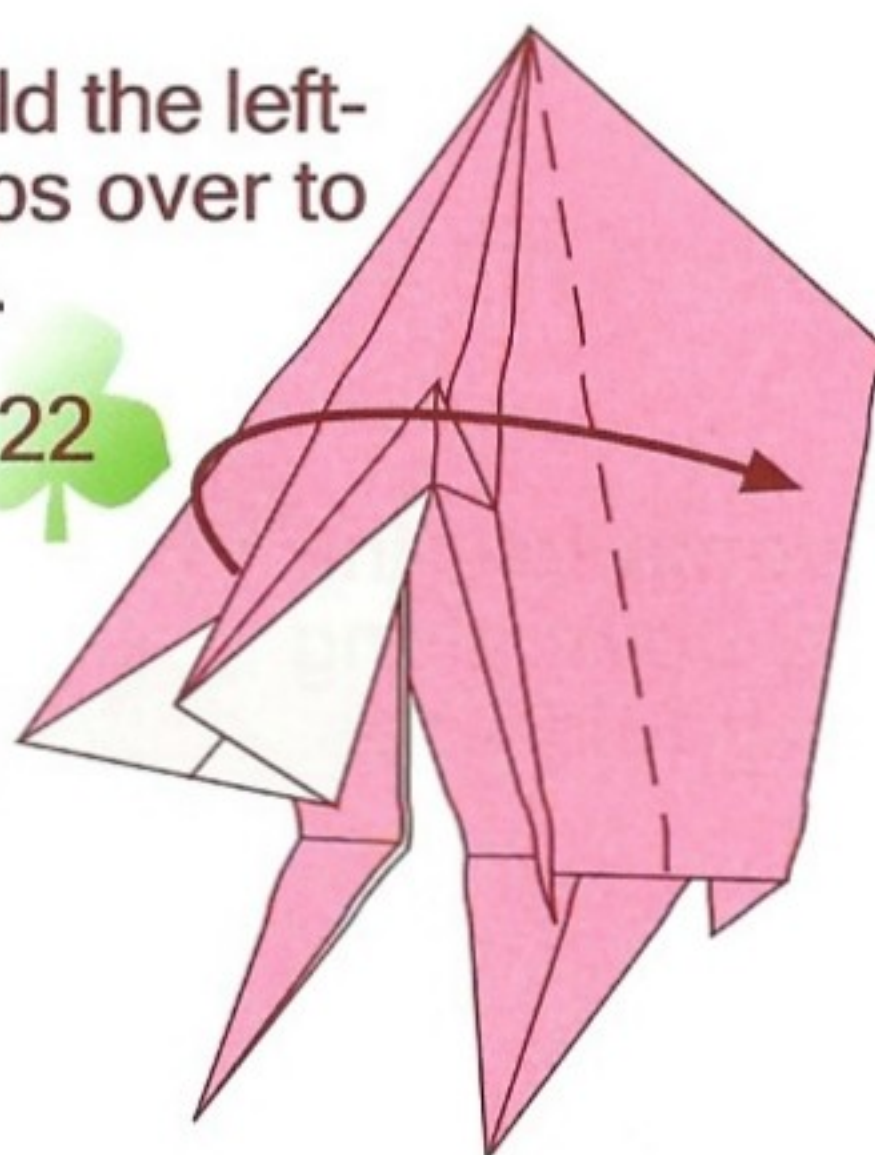


21

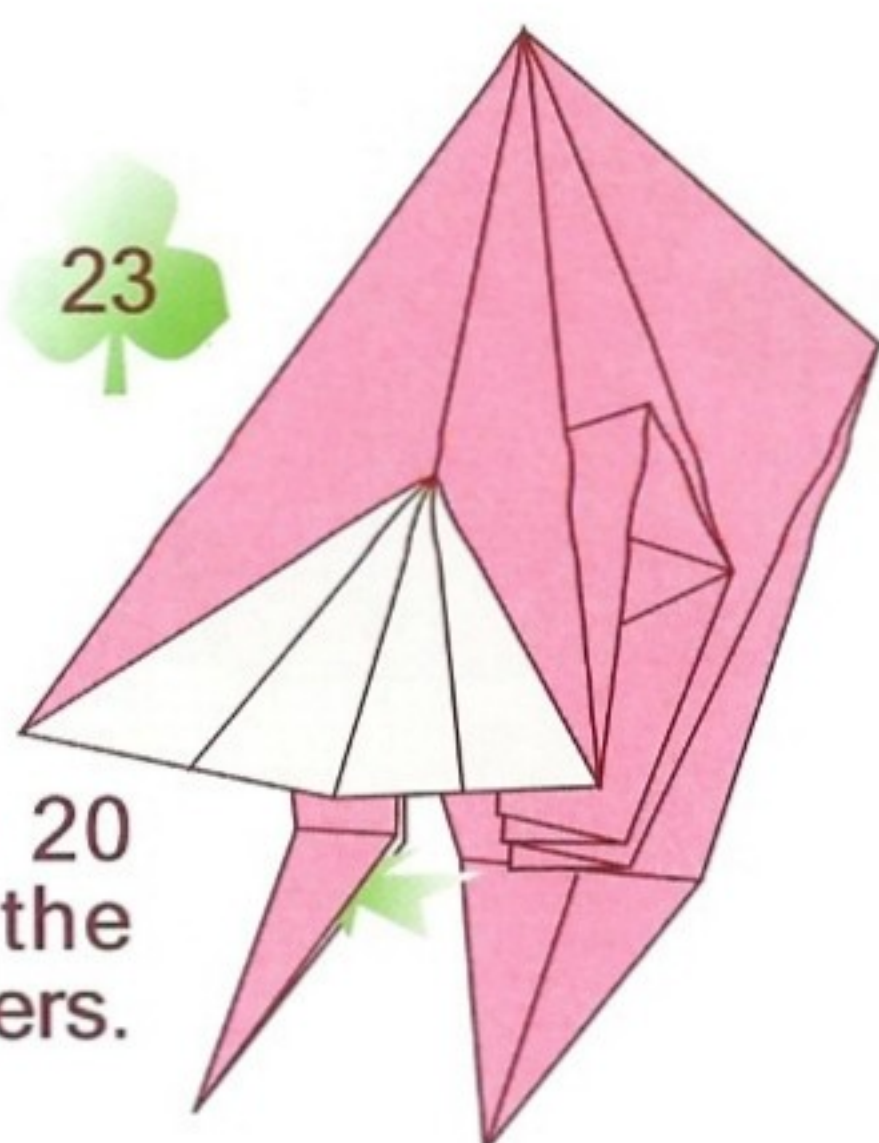
By mountain folding, sink the corner into the model along the fold-line made in step 19.

Valley fold the left-hand flaps over to the right.

22



23



Repeat steps 20 and 21 with the remaining corners.

24



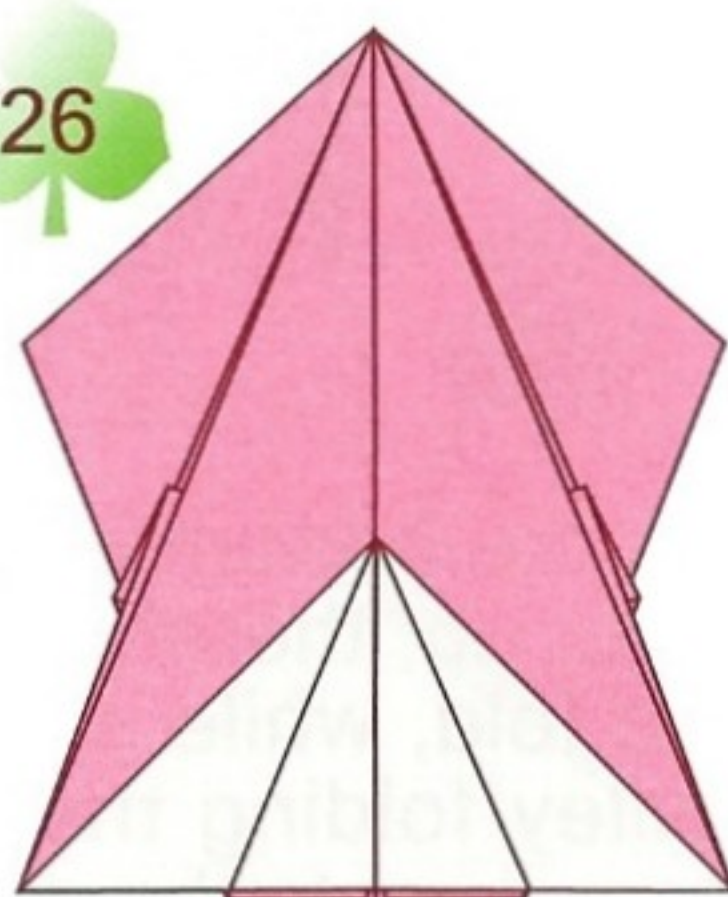
25



This should be the result.

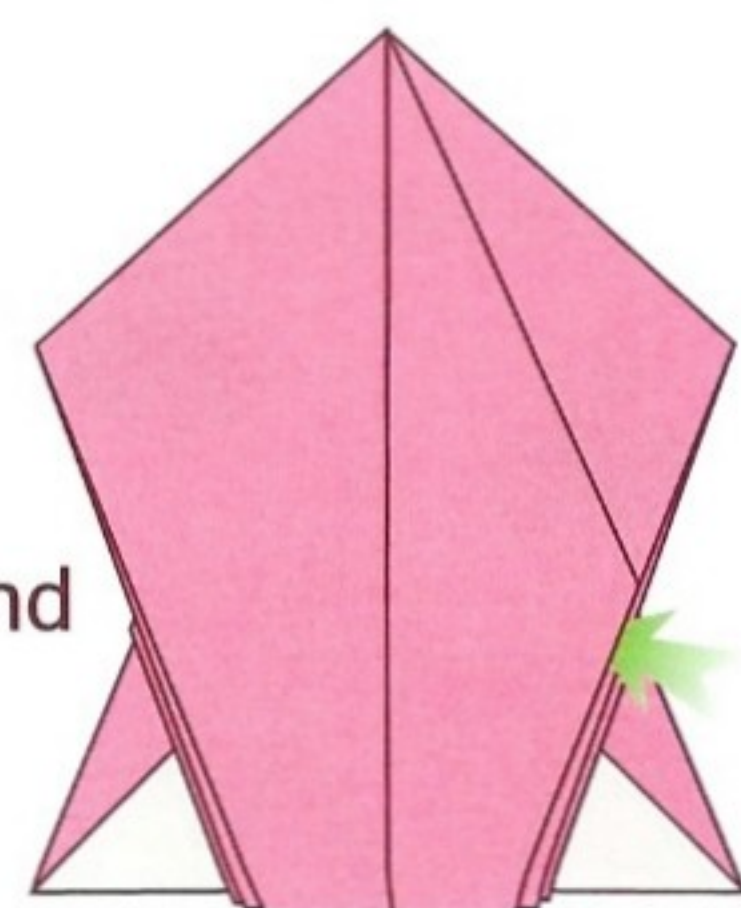
Turn the model over.

26

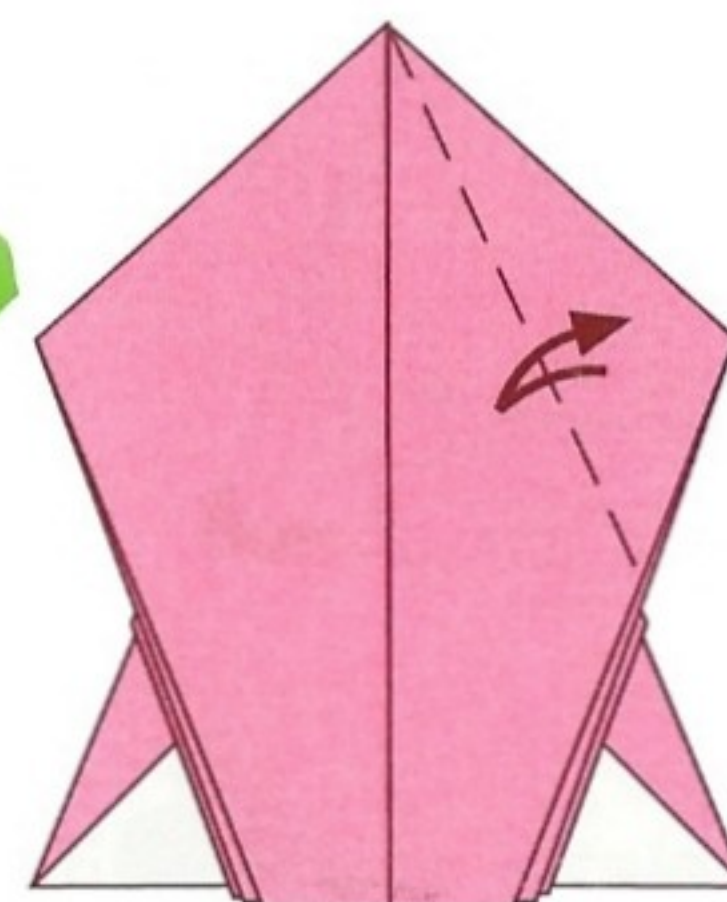


Open out the right-hand layers slightly.

28

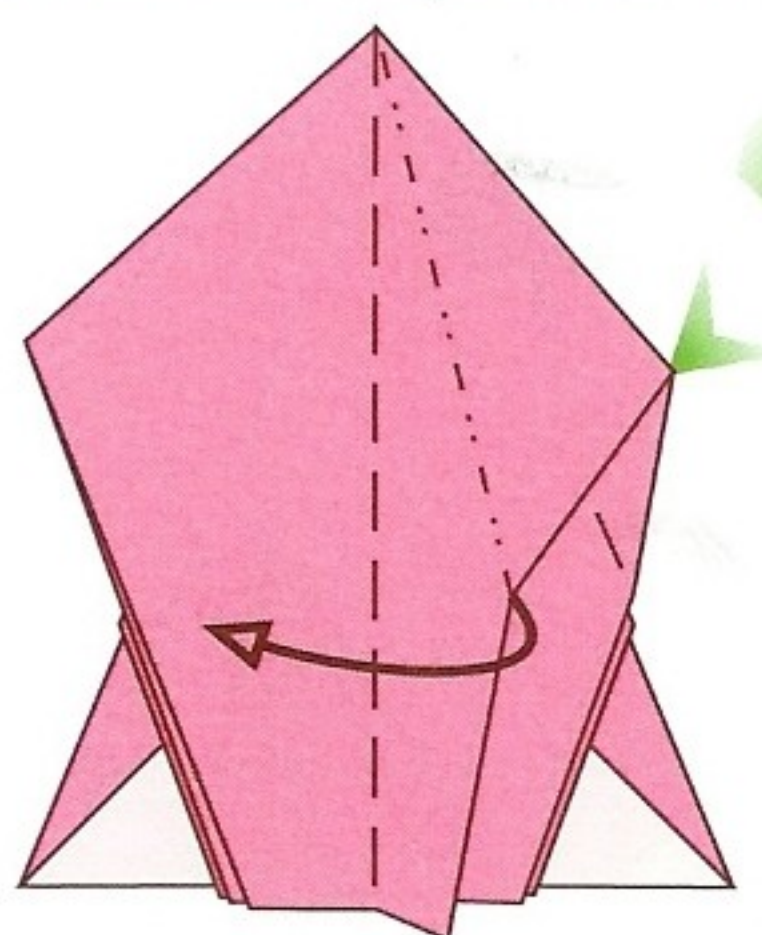


27

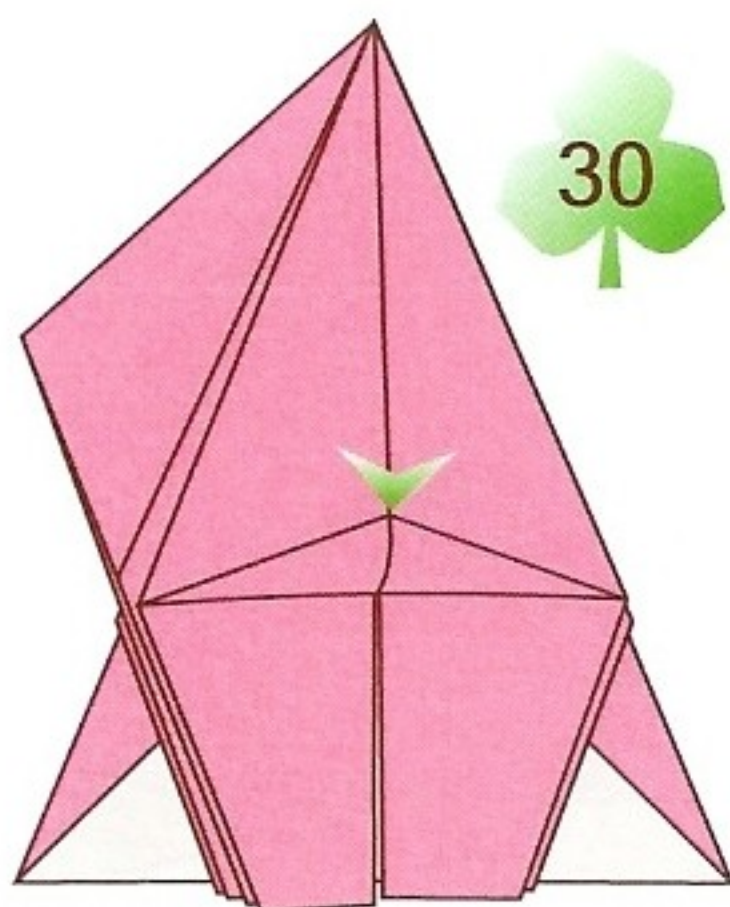


Valley fold the upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it flat and unfold it.

Squash it down neatly, while at the same time valley folding the right-hand flap over to the left.

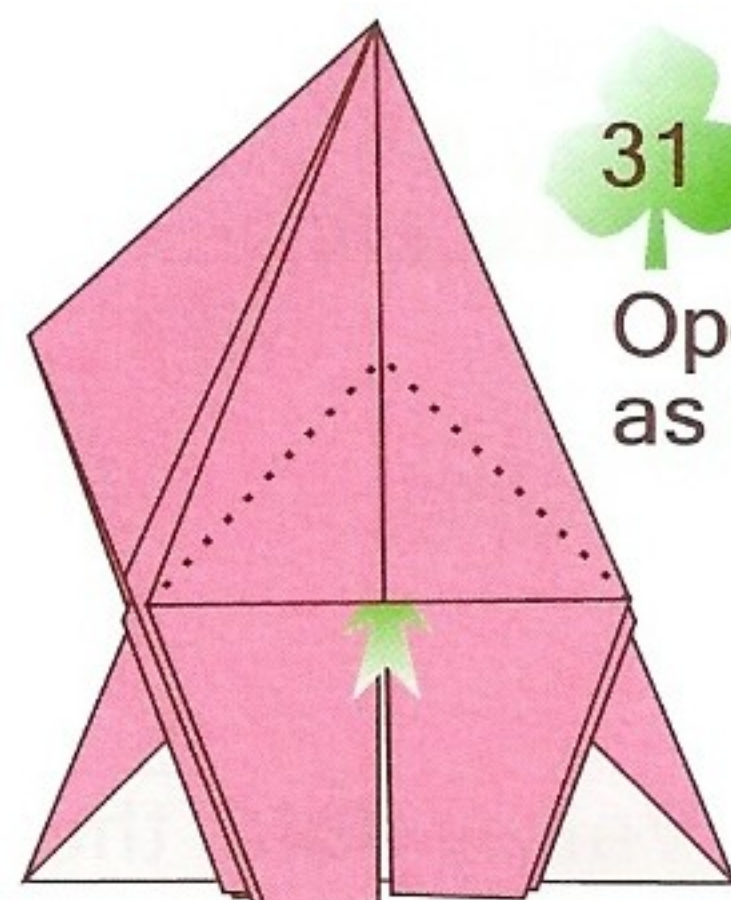


29



30

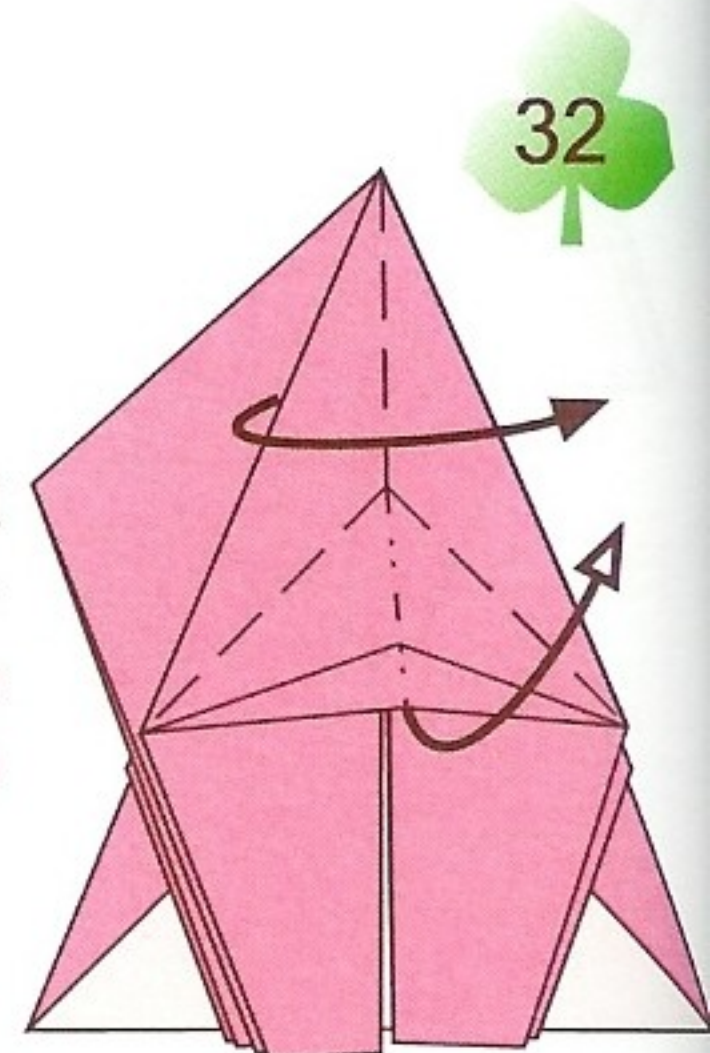
Press the paper flat.



31

Open out the pocket as far as it will go.

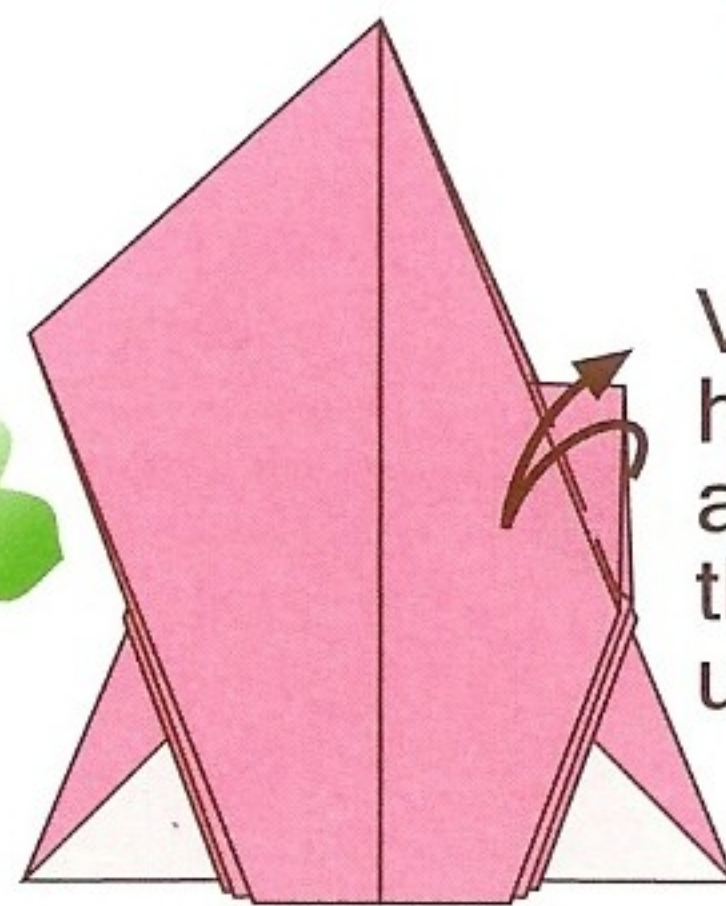
Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold, while at the same time valley folding the left-hand flap over to the right.



32

Inside reverse fold the right-hand point along the existing fold-lines.

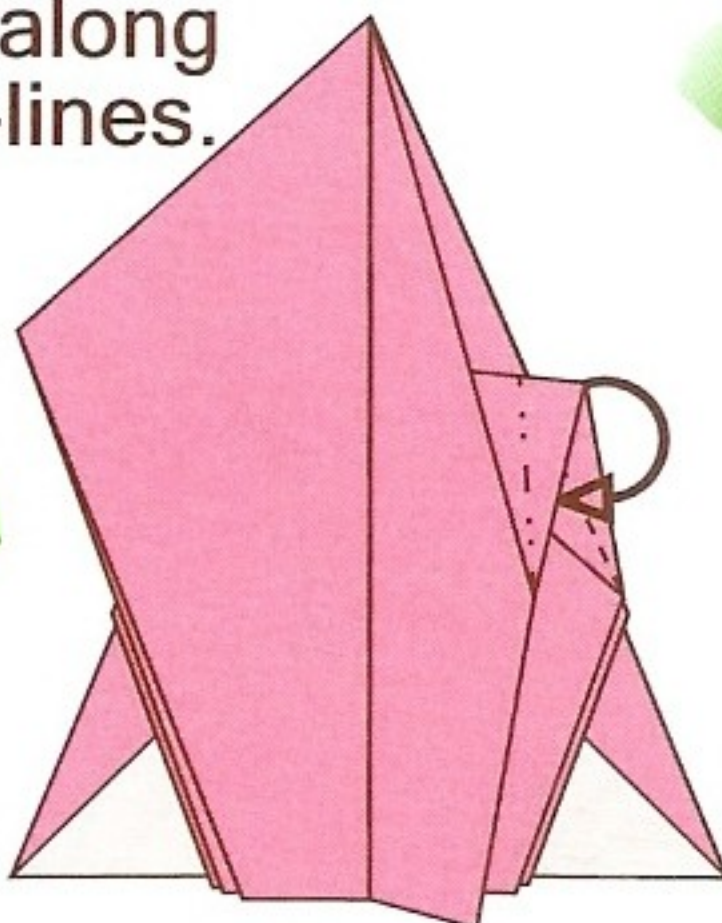
33



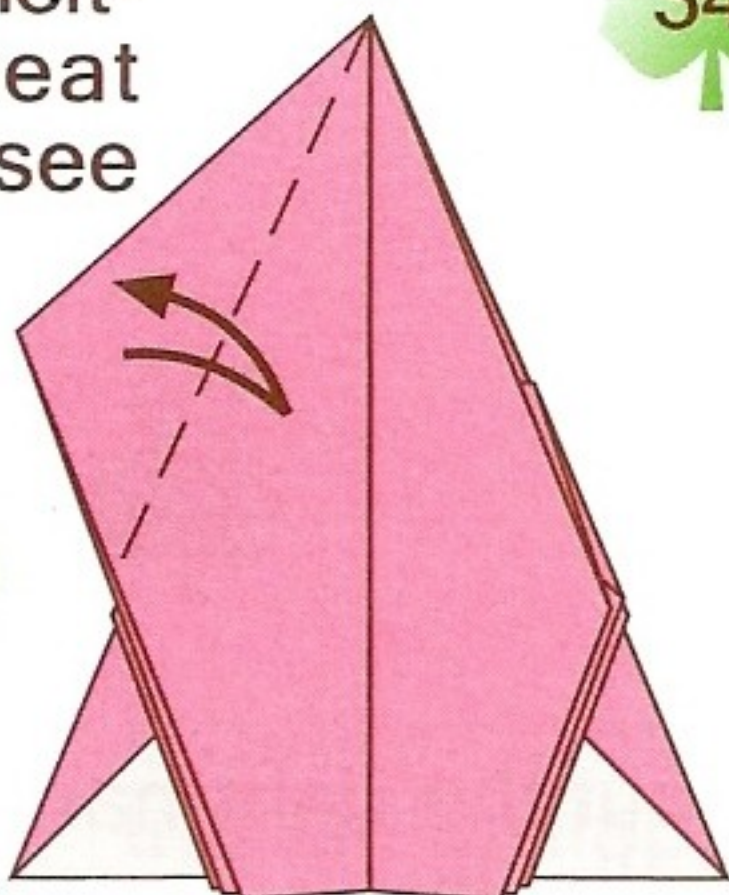
Valley fold the right-hand point over the adjacent border of the front layer and unfold it.

Working from the left-hand side, repeat steps 27 to 34 (see pages 37 - 38).

34

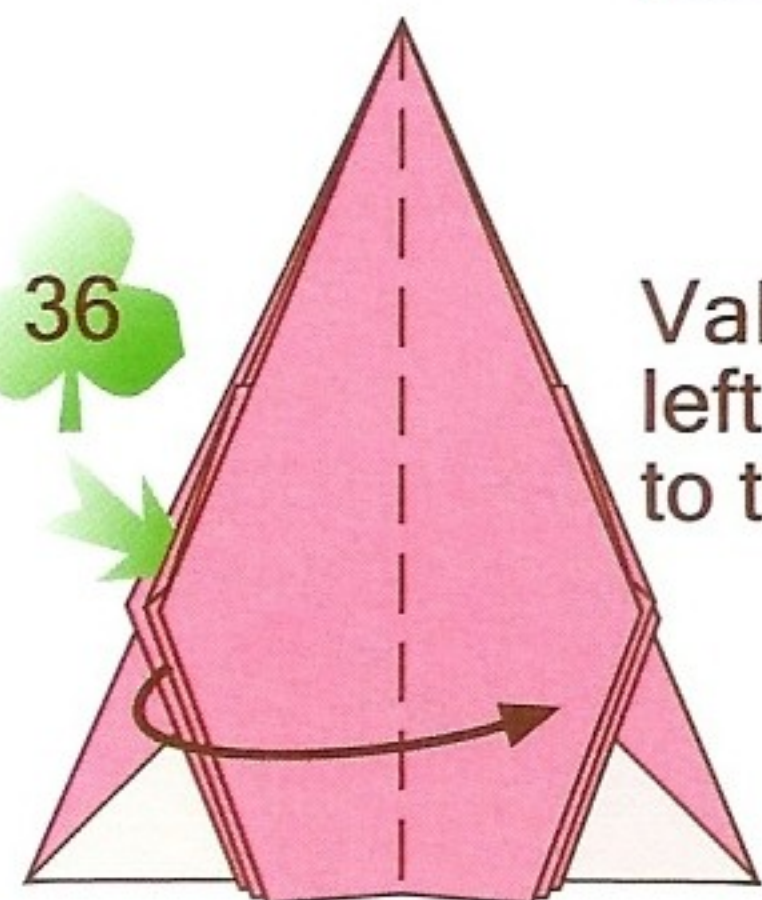


35



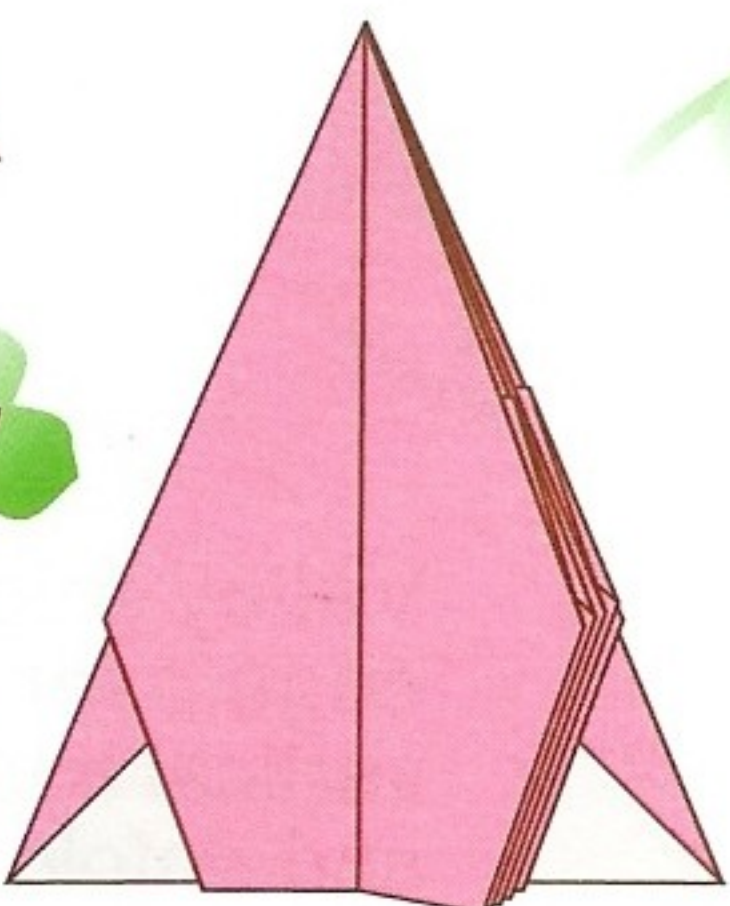
36

Valley fold the two left-hand flaps over to the right.



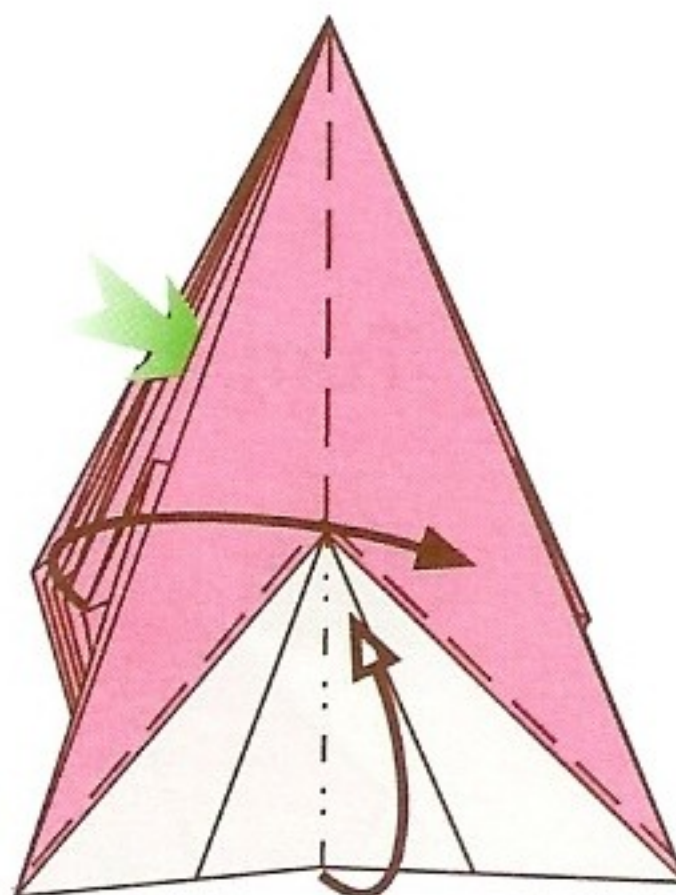
37

This should be the result. Turn the paper over.



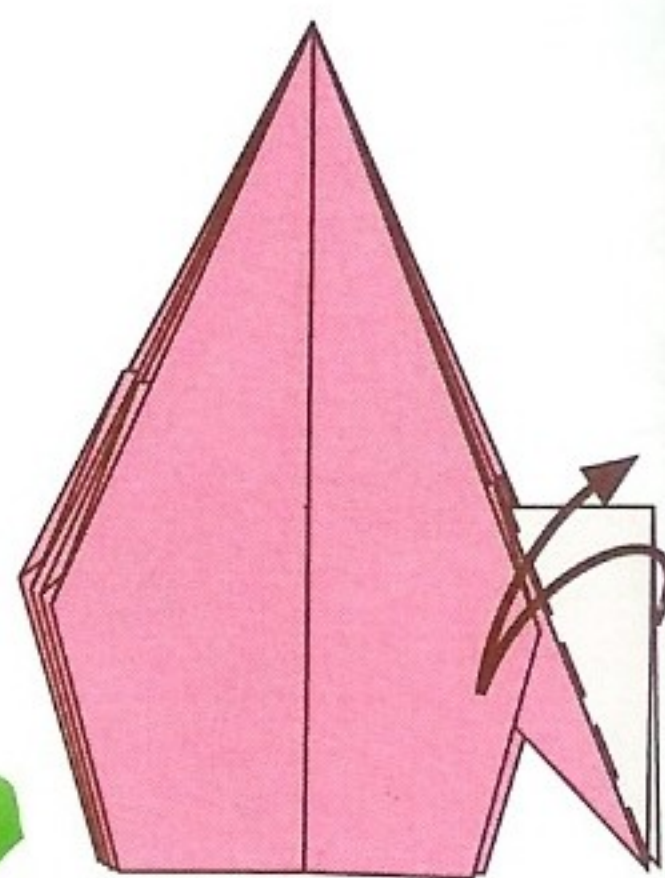
38

Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold, while at the same time valley folding the two left-hand flaps over to the right.

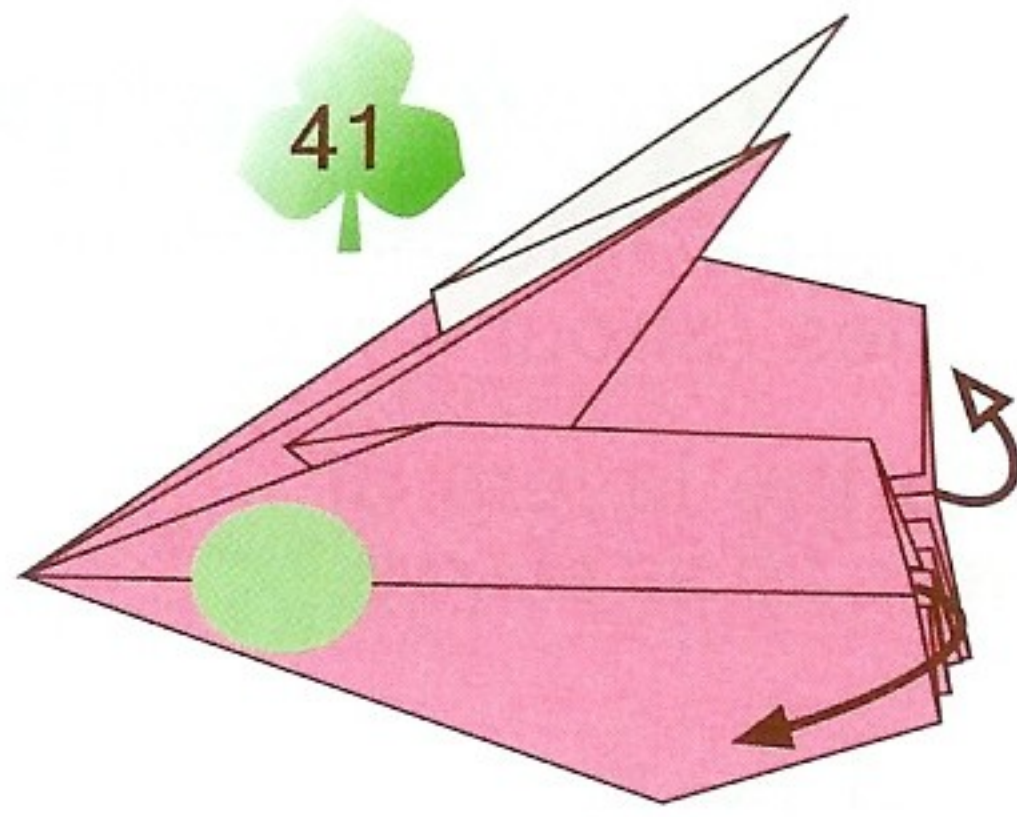
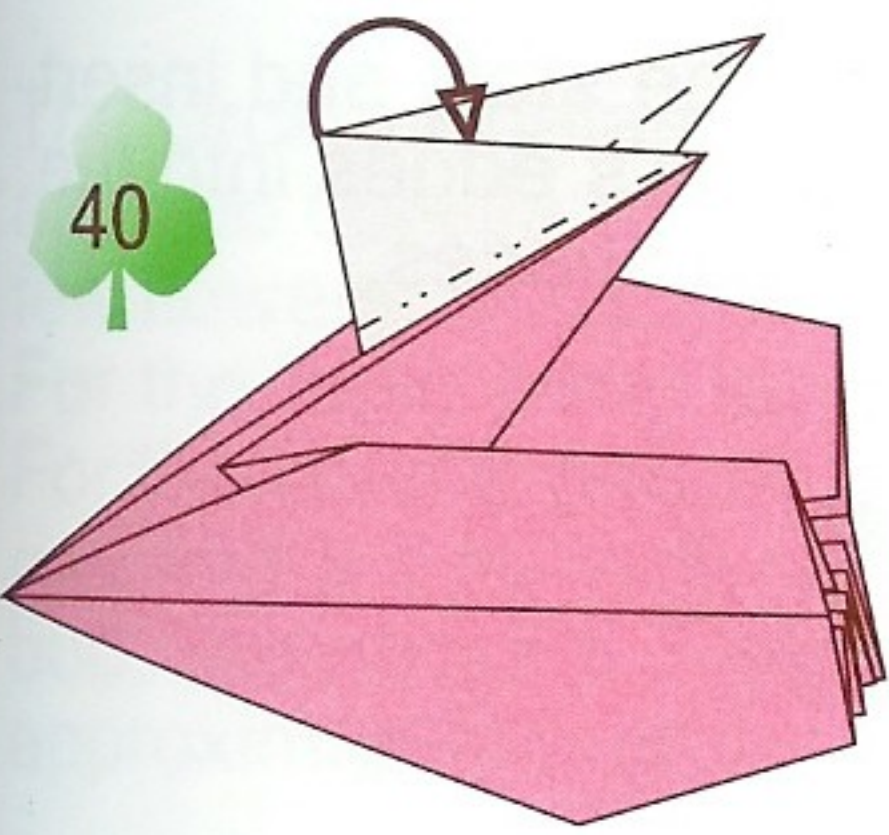


39

Valley fold the right-hand point over the adjacent border of the front layer and unfold it. Then, turn the model around.



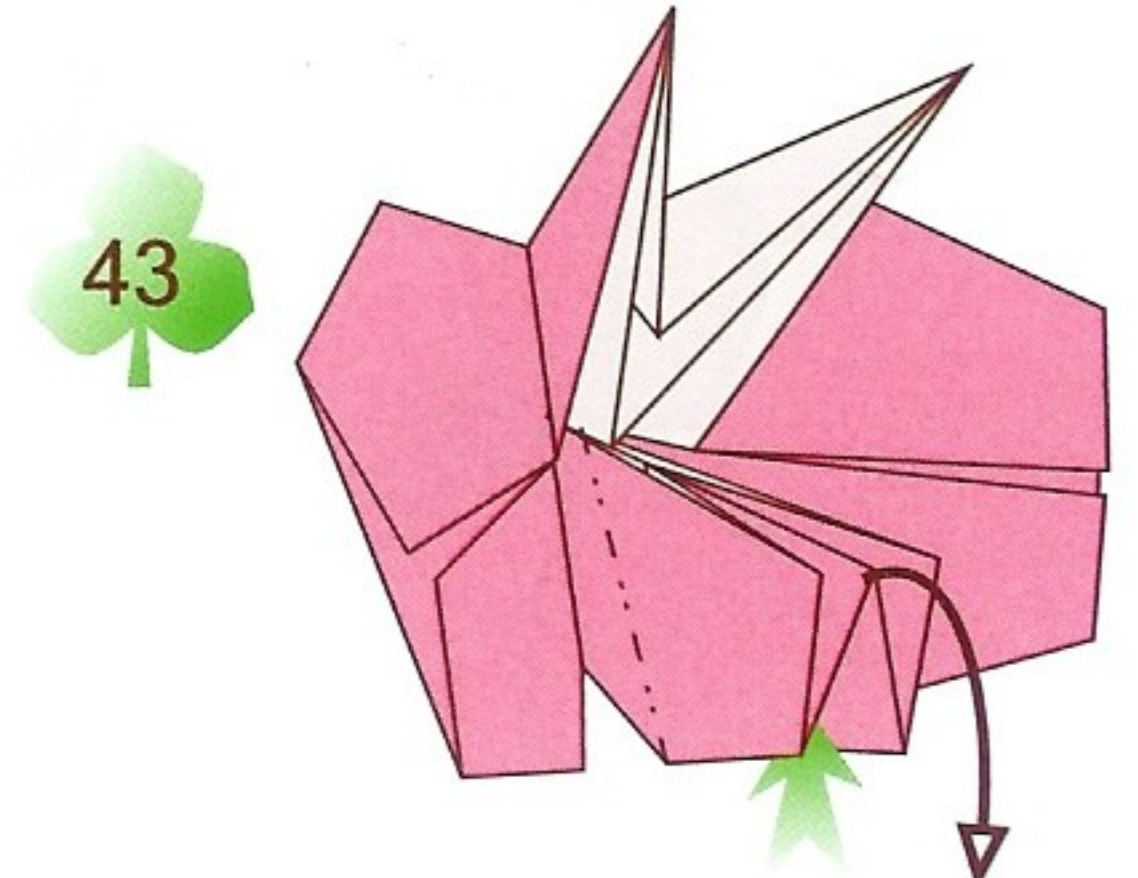
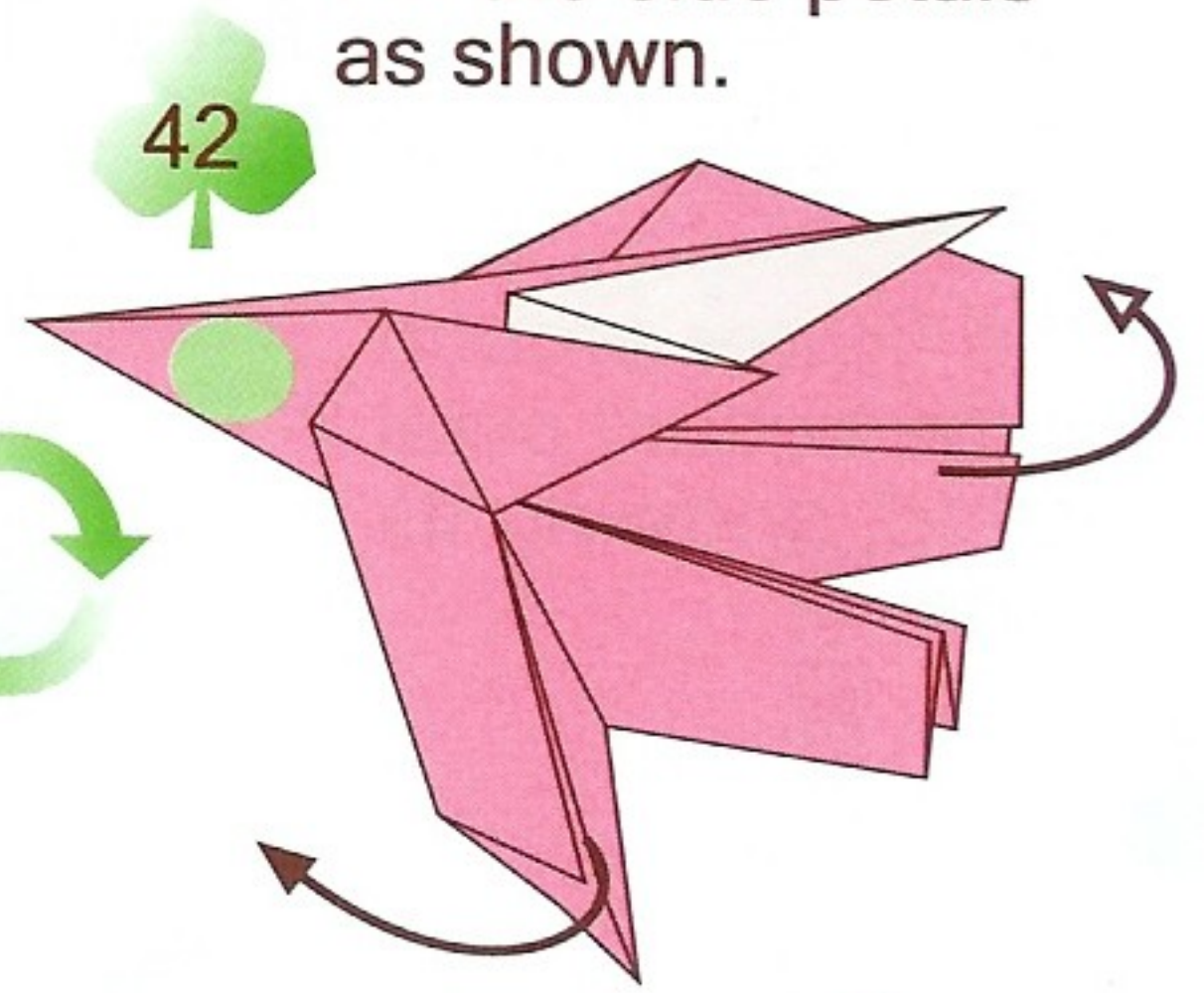
Inside reverse fold the right-hand point along the existing fold-lines.



By holding the model in the marked place, open out the side petals as shown.



Fix the side petals as shown.

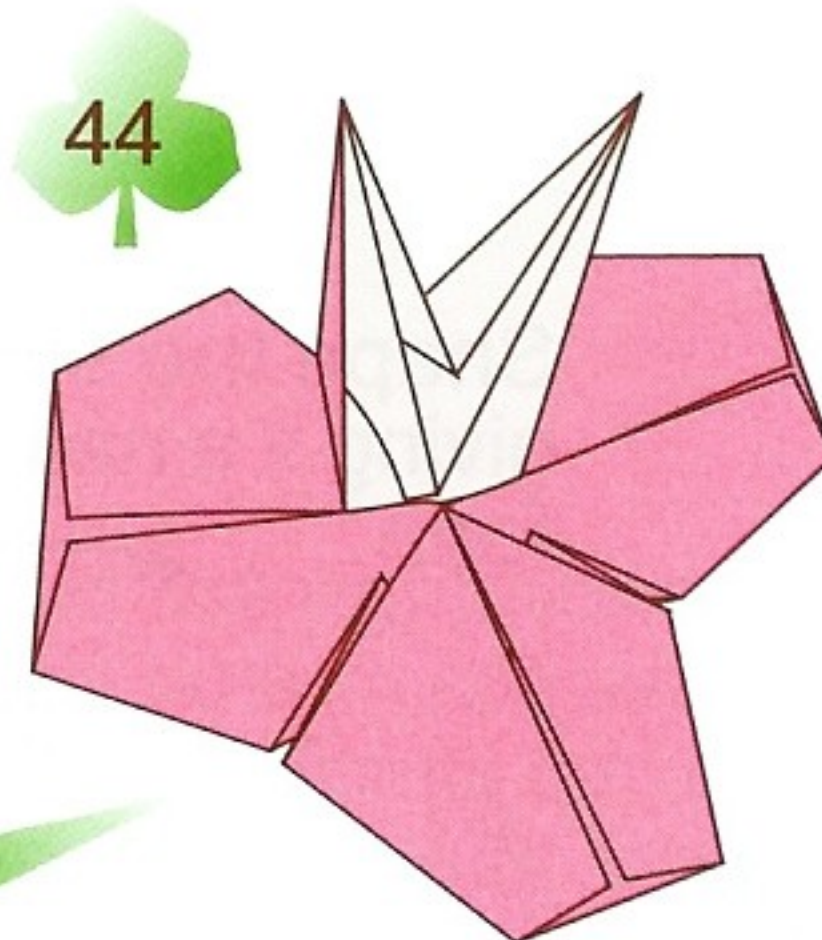


Open out the bottom petal and squash it down neatly.

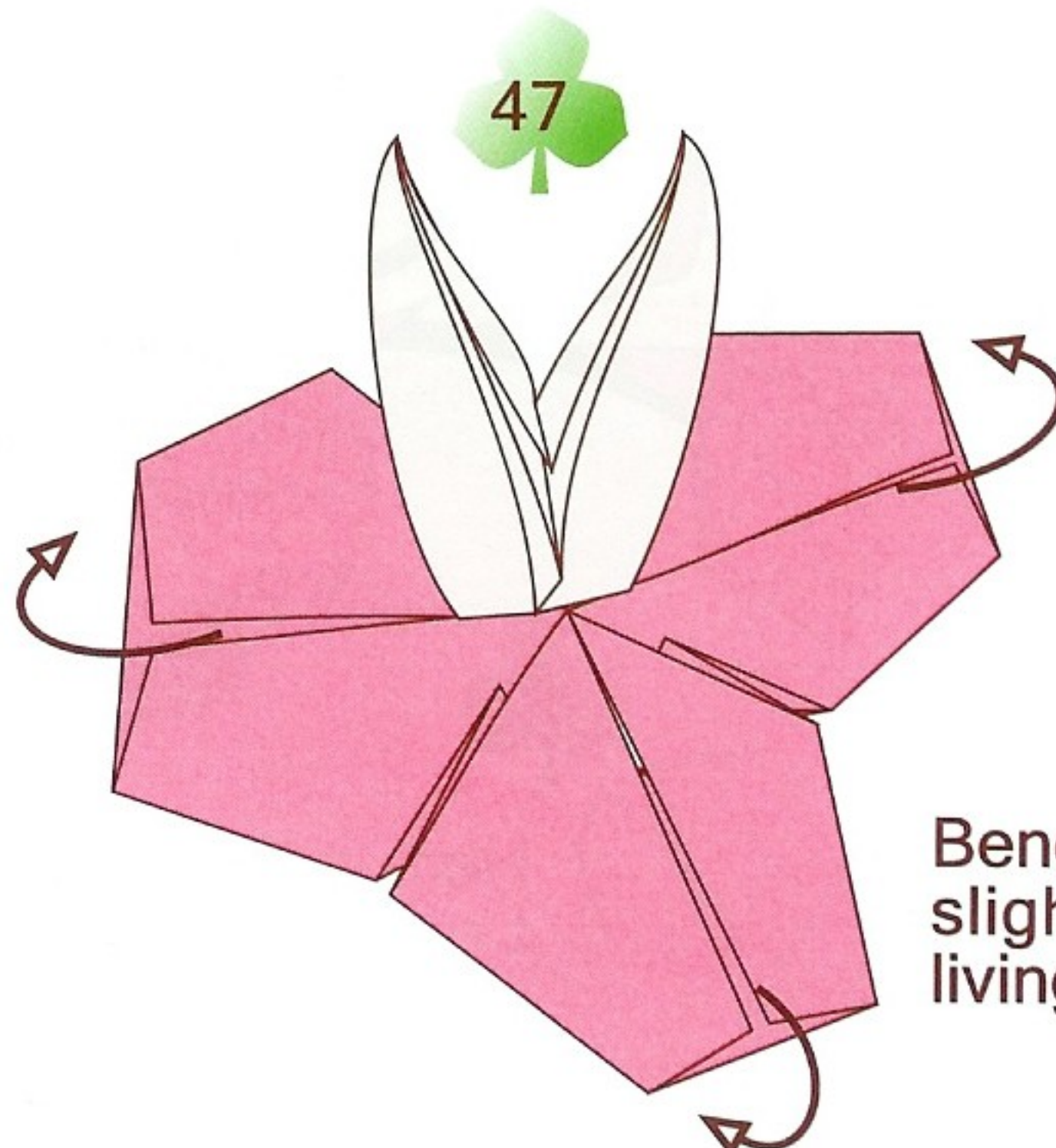
Open out the layers as shown and outside reverse fold the tips gently, thereby shaping the horns.



This should be the result.



Give a natural shape to the horns.



Bend the tips of the petals slightly, thereby giving a living form to them.

Here is the completed Lobelia flower.



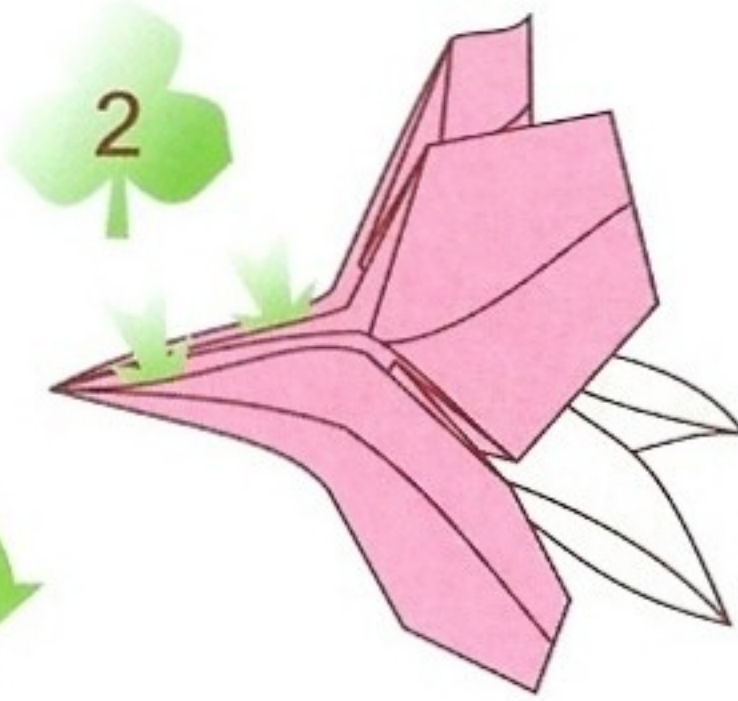
Lobelias' Branch Assembly

Make several flowers and flat stalks (see page 7) to assemble them into a branch. For the stalk use a rectangle, measuring 1 ½ x 3 inches (about 4 x 8 cm). You will also need paper glue.

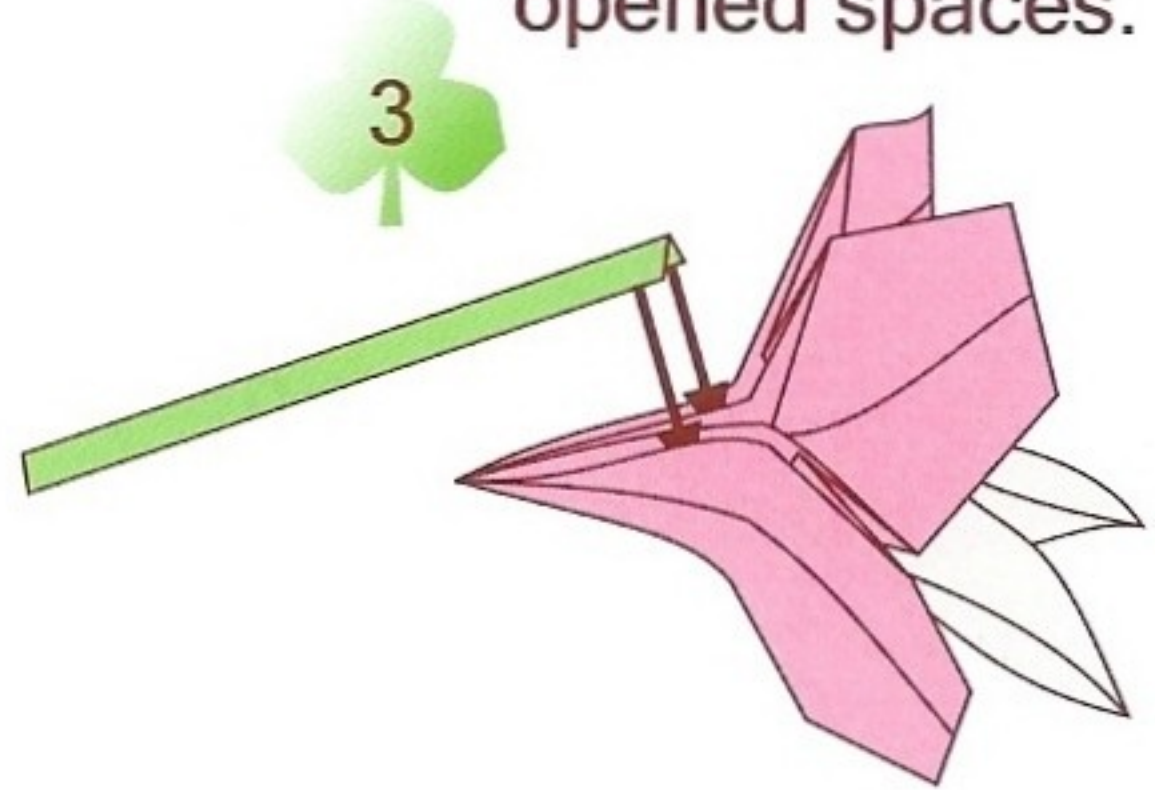
Turn the flower around so that the bottom petal is inverted, showing its underside.



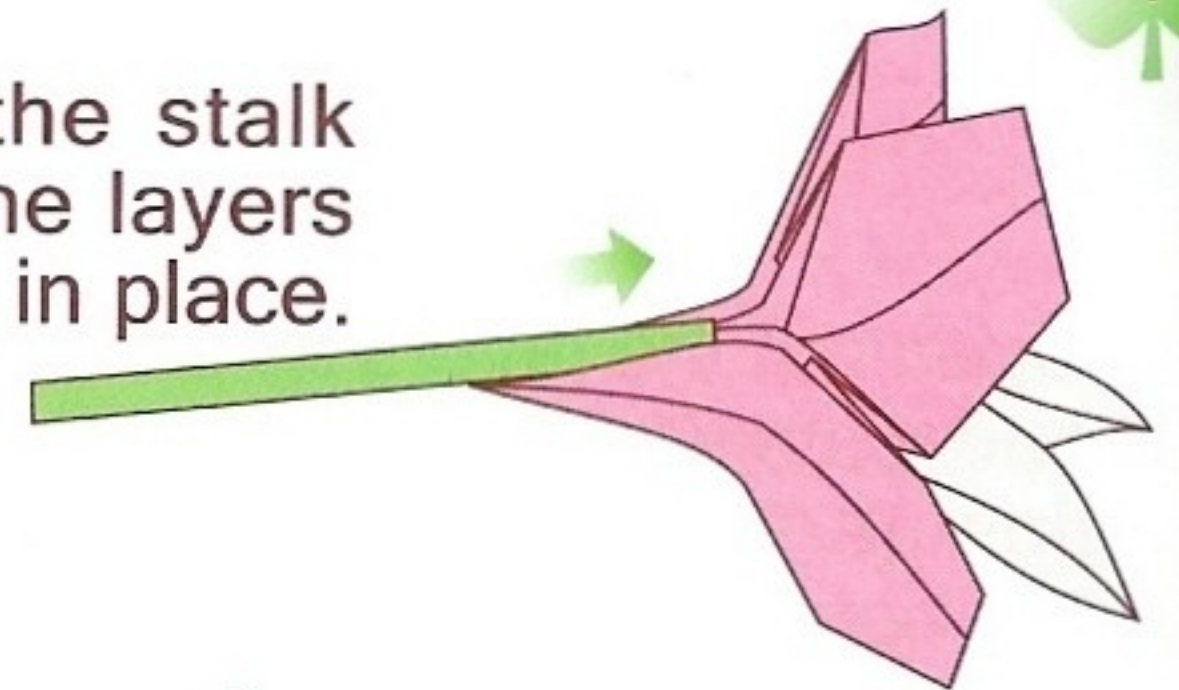
Separate the layers of the flower's tip as shown.



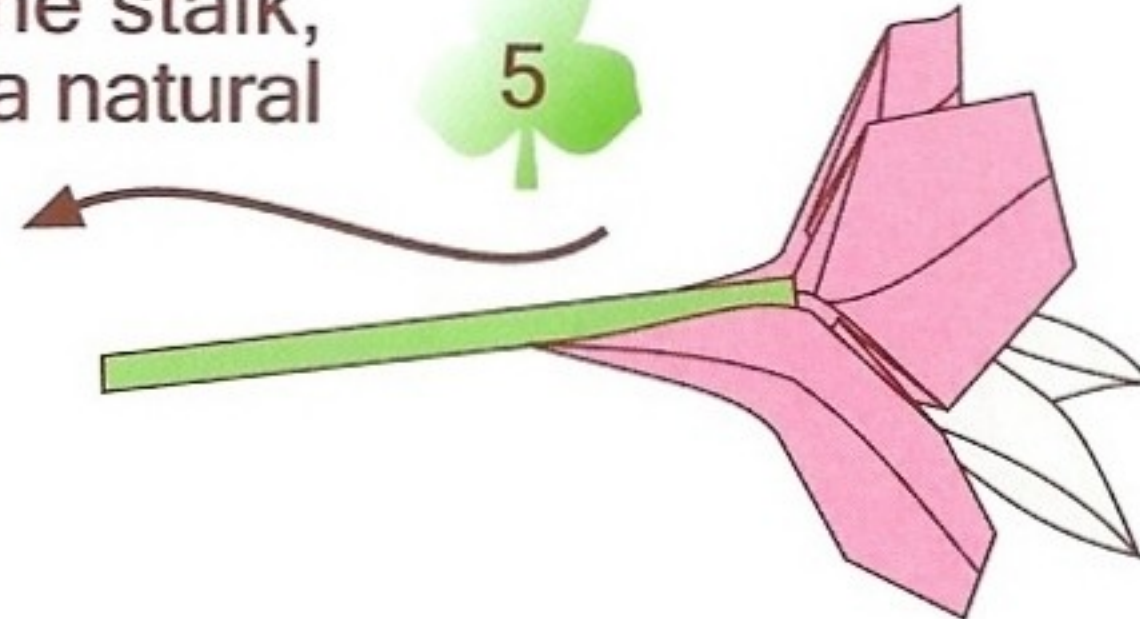
Take the stalk and insert the stalk's edges into the opened spaces.



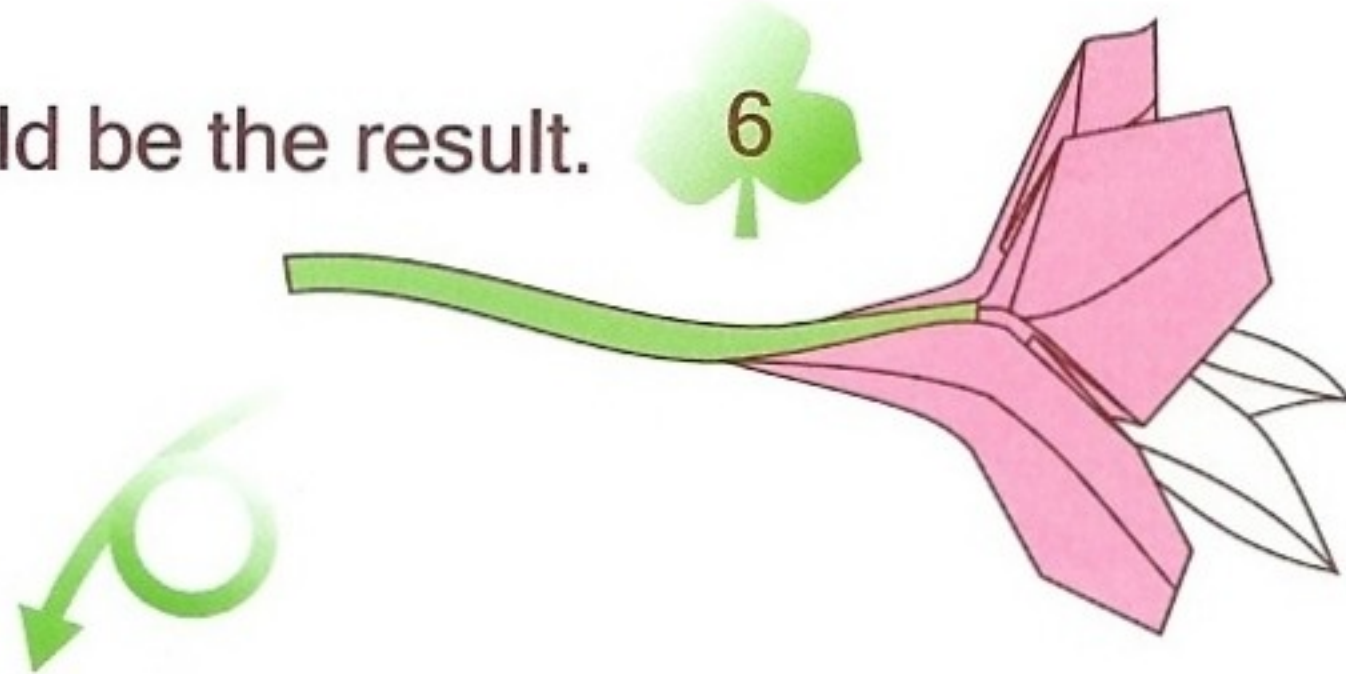
Advance the stalk between the layers and glue it in place.



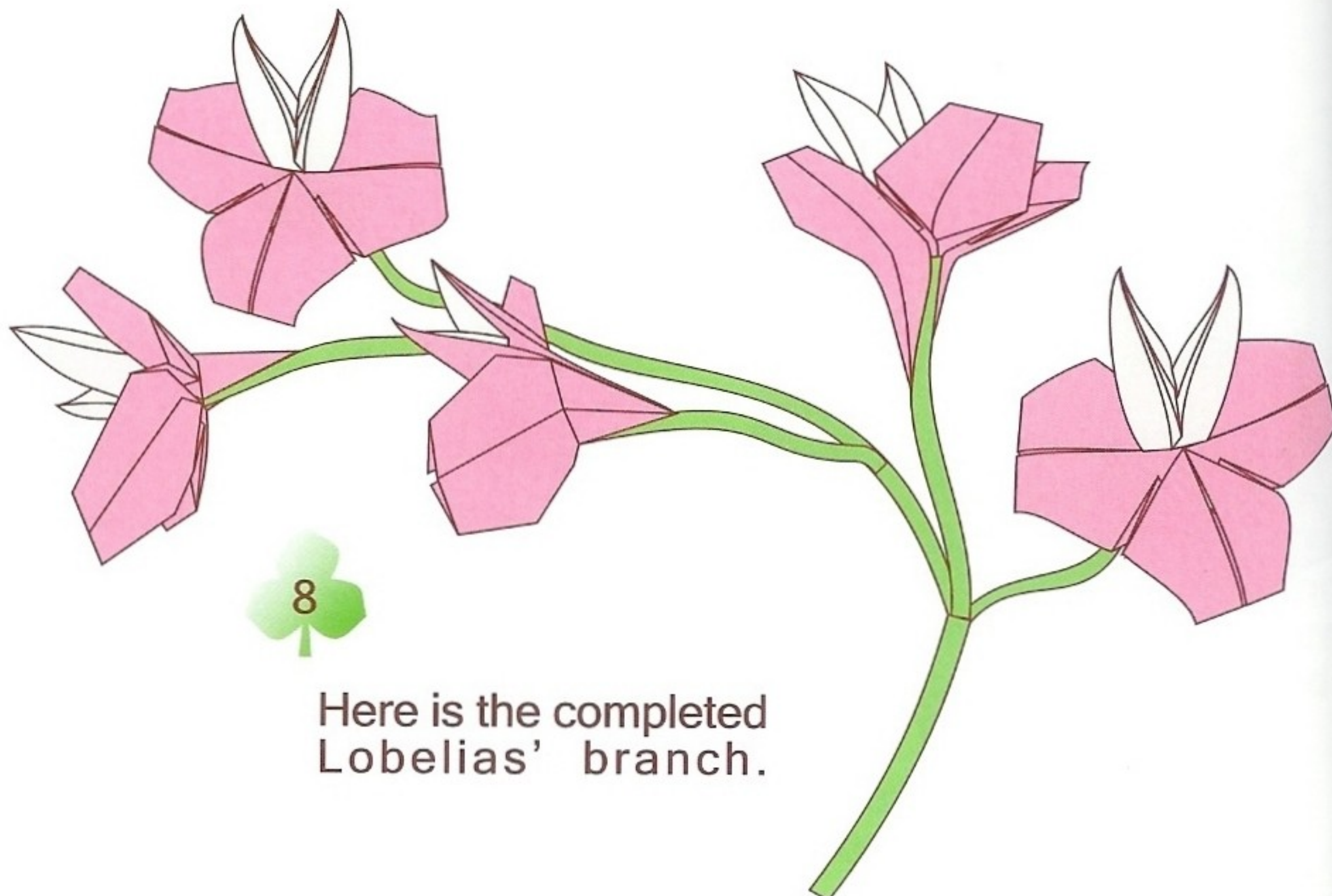
Shape the stalk, giving it a natural form.



This should be the result.



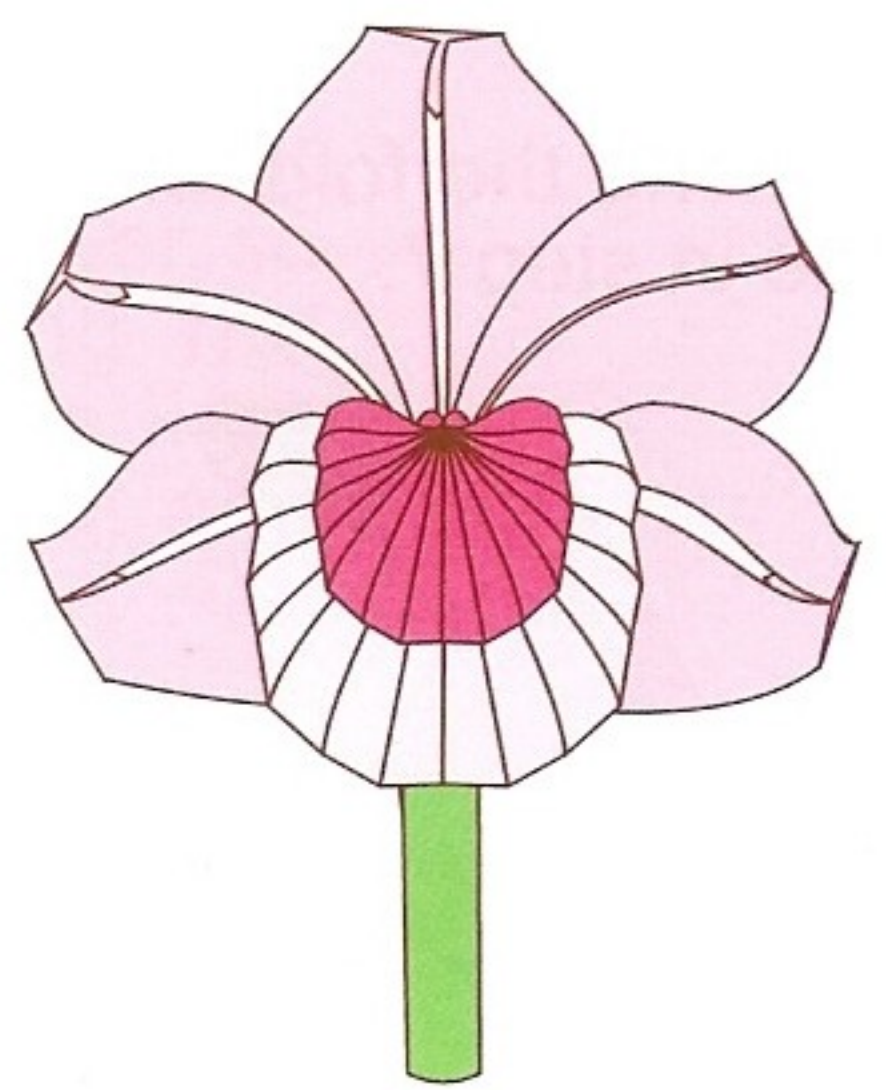
Add as many flowers with stalks as you need for your composition. Glue the stalks together, thereby forming the Lobelias' branch. You can make the base tubular stalk (see page 8) to put into the base of the branch.



Here is the completed Lobelias' branch.

Orchid Phalaenopsis

by Katrin Shumakov

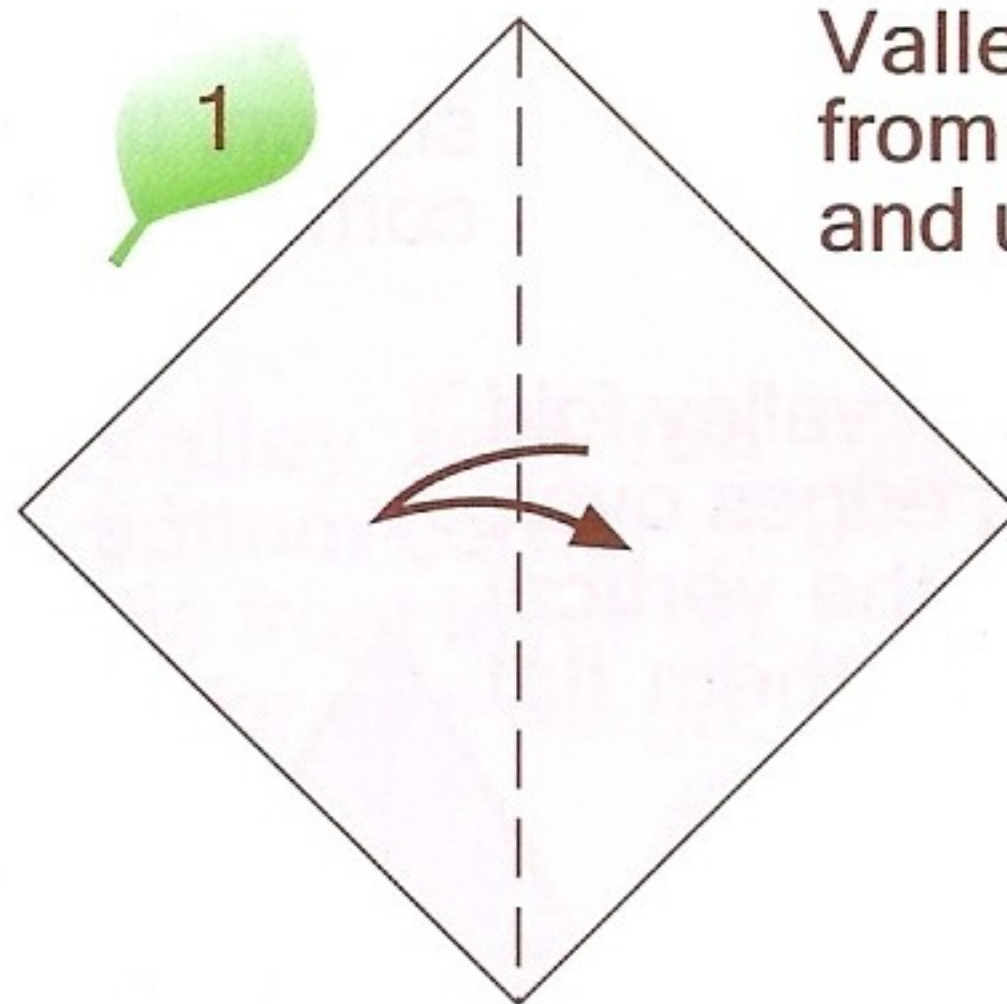


The Orchid Phalaenopsis flower consists of the base petals structure, and two corolla petals. To make an Orchid's branch, you will need a few flowers, buds and stalks.

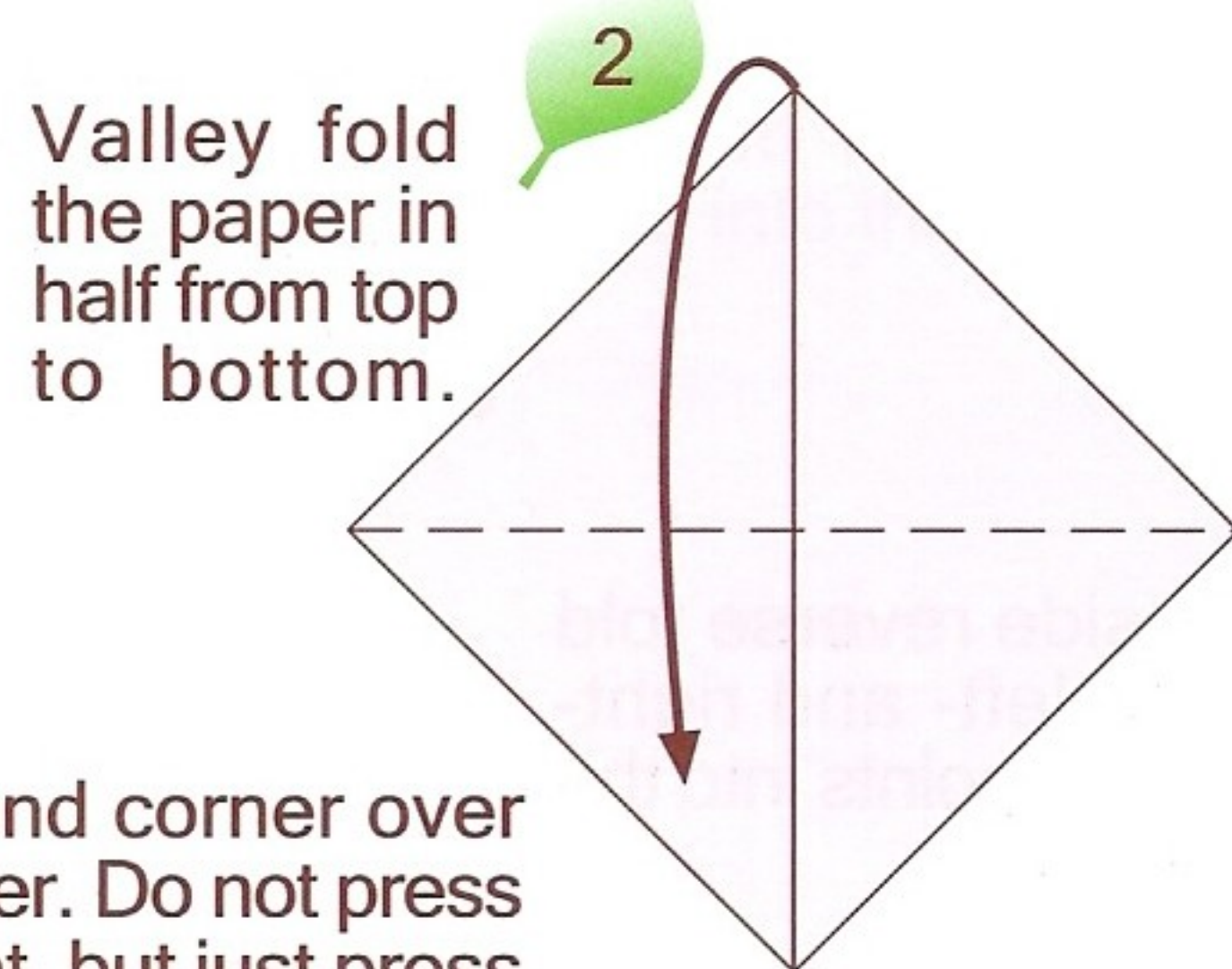
For the base petal structure, use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper. For the corolla petals, use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper for the first one and a 2 ½-inch (about 6 cm) square for the second one. For the bud, use about a 3-inch (8 cm) square of paper. For the stalk, use an approximately 5-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

Base Petals Structure

The base petals structure is made from a hexagon of paper; to do that, use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper, colored side up. You will also need a pair of scissors.

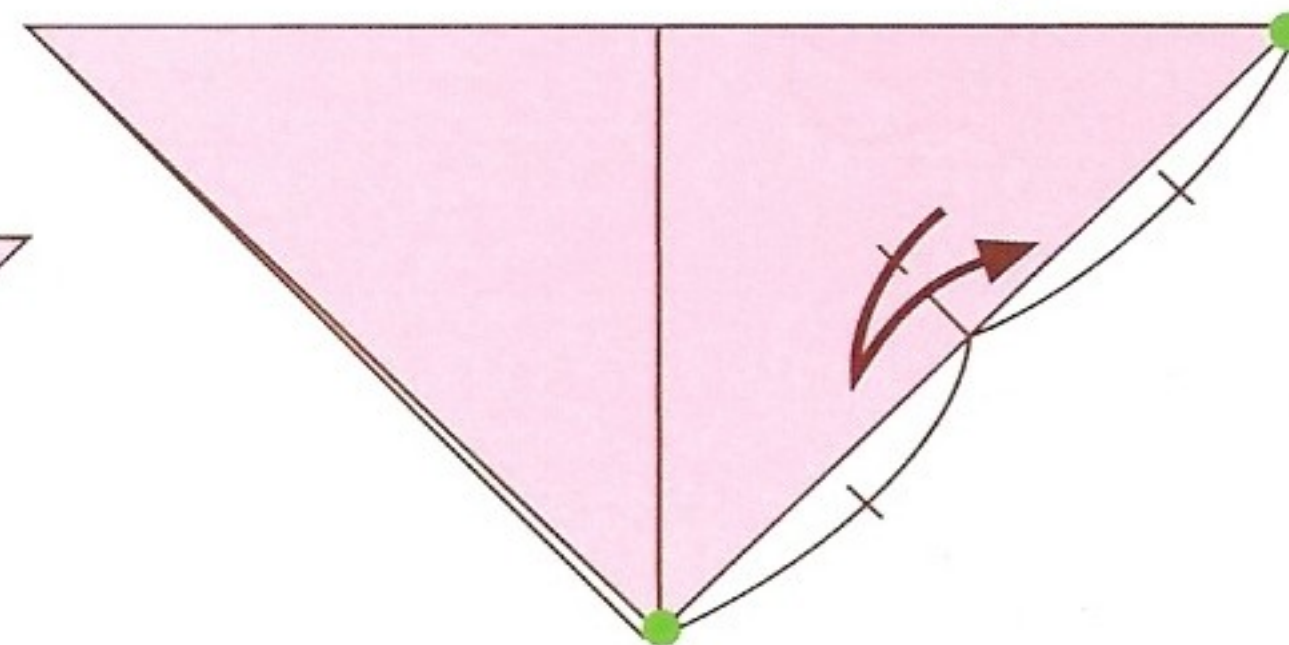


Valley fold the paper in half from right to left. Press it flat and unfold it.

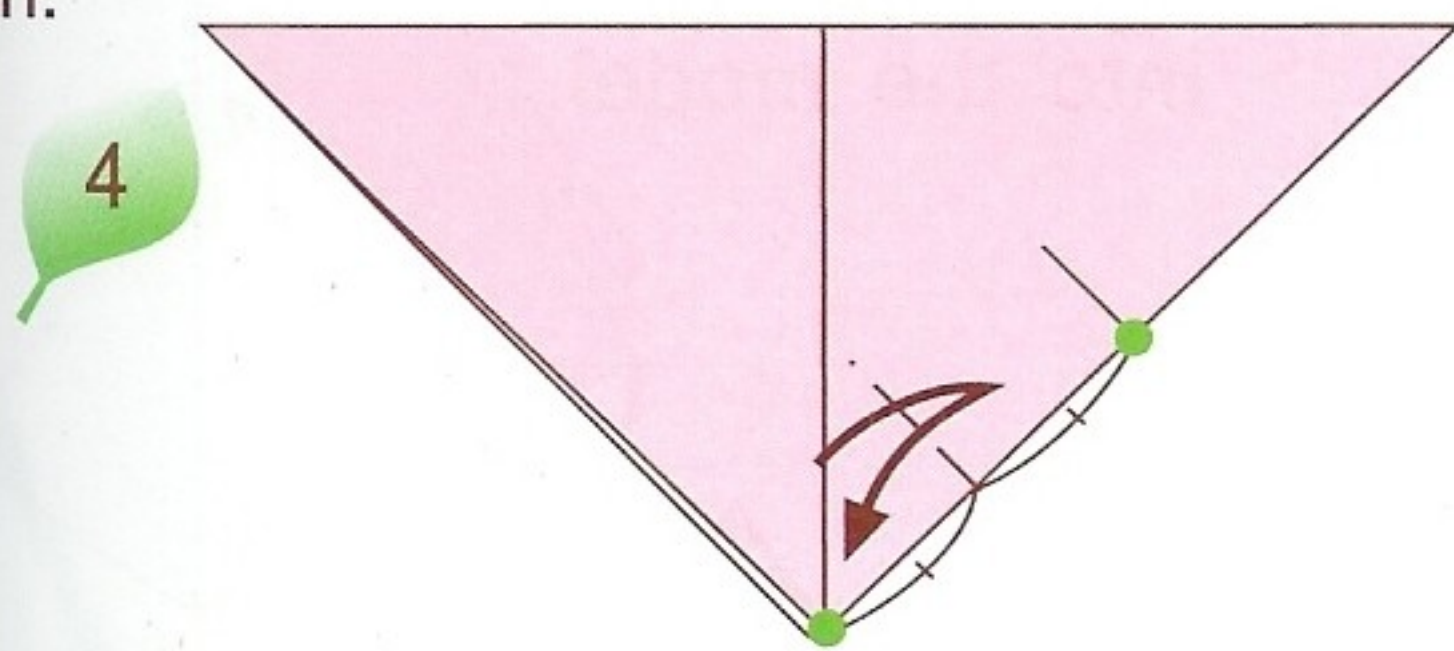


Valley fold the paper in half from top to bottom.

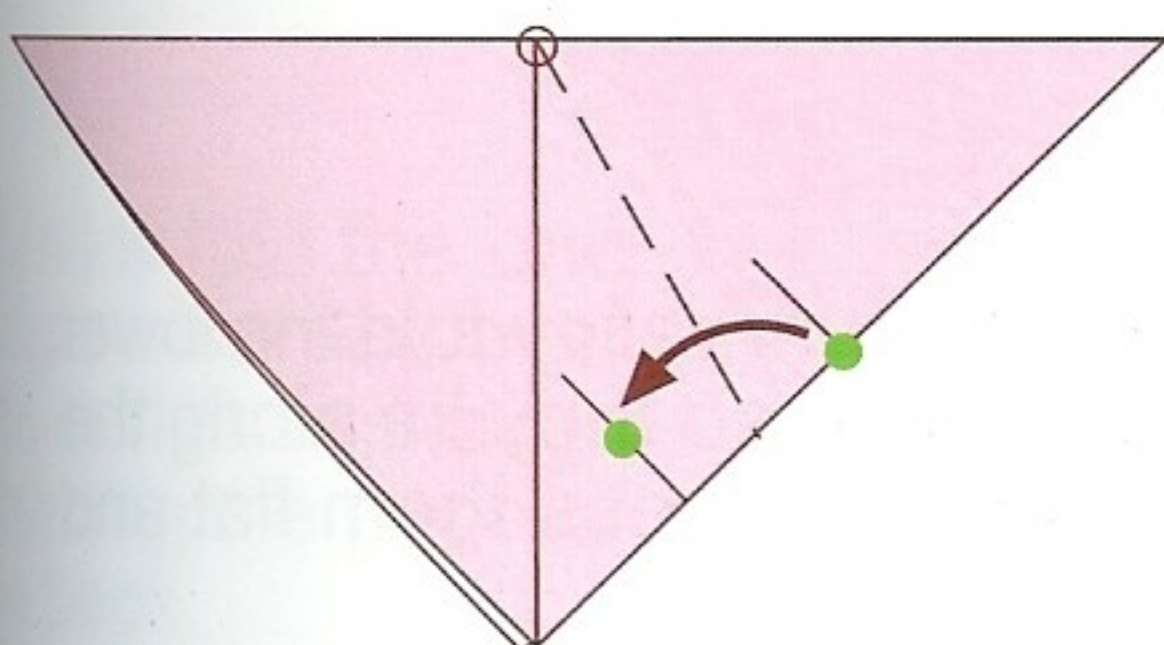
Valley fold the right-hand corner over to meet the bottom corner. Do not press the paper completely flat, but just press down on it a little at the right-hand sloping edge. Unfold it.



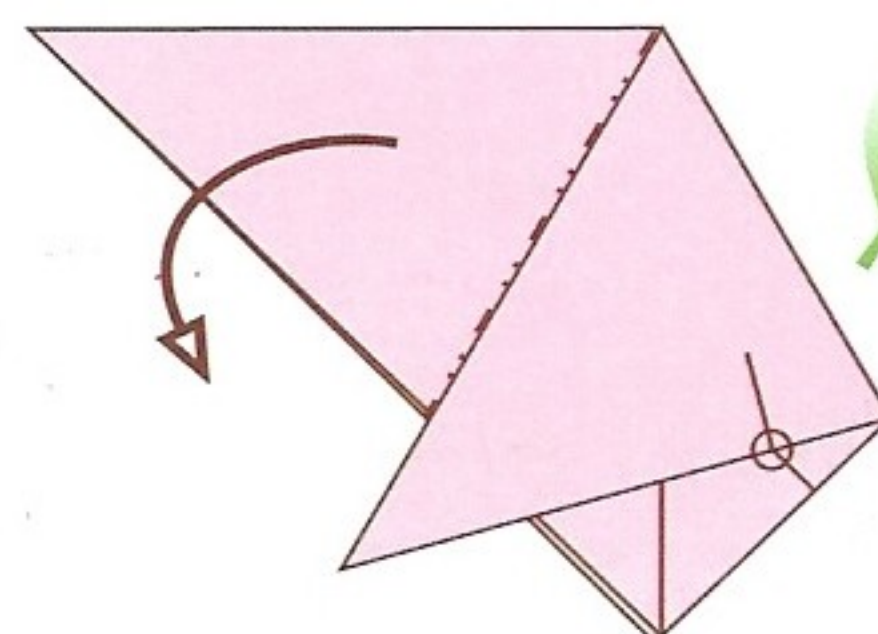
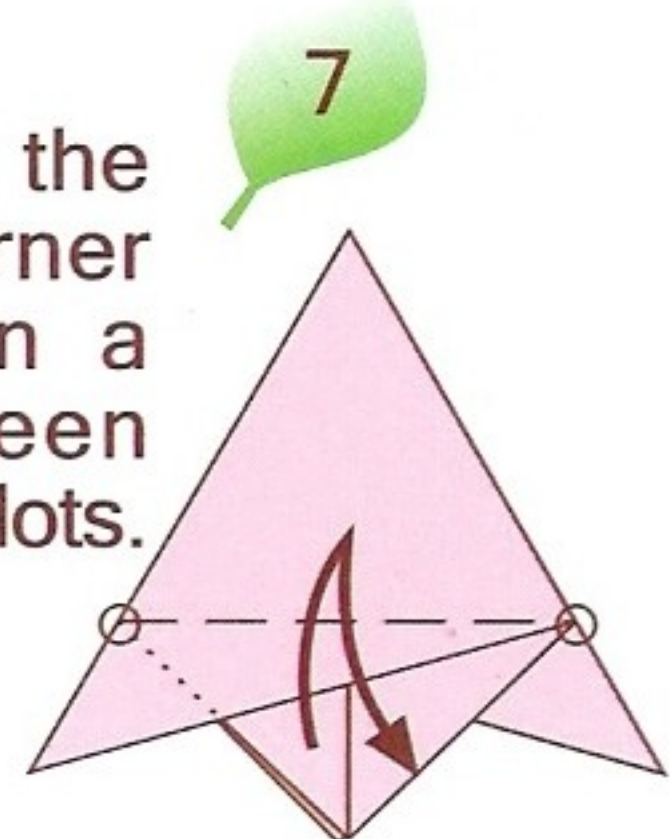
Valley fold the bottom corner over to meet the fold-mark made in step 3. Press down on the paper only a little as shown.



Valley fold the right-hand top edge over the middle, and so that the crossing of the fold-mark made in step 3 and the right-hand sloping edge touches the fold-mark made in step 4. Press the paper flat.

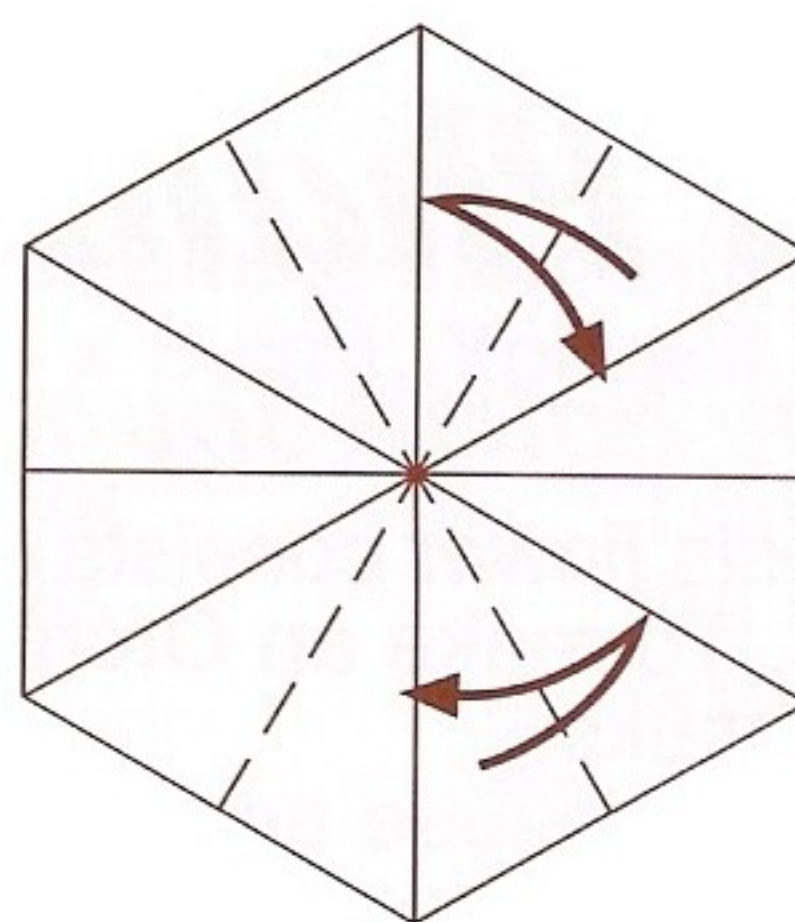
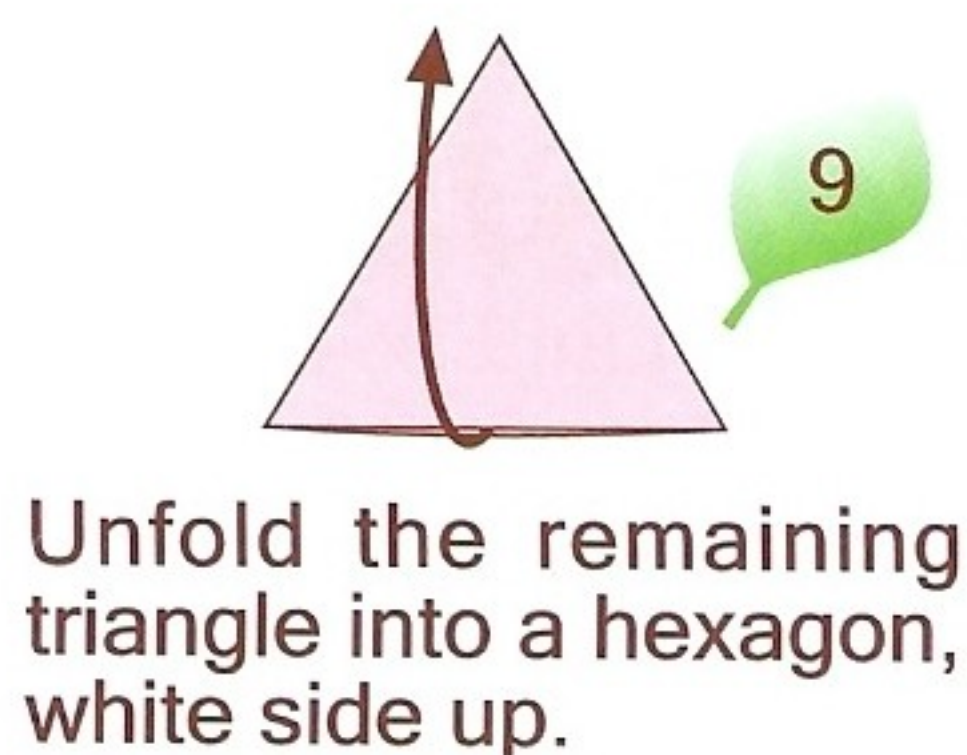
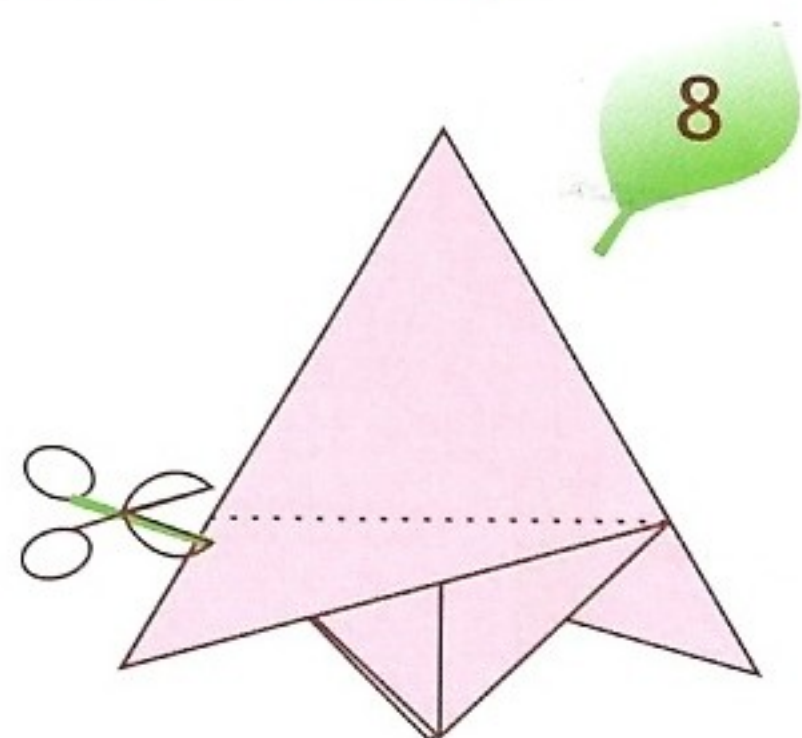


Valley fold the bottom corner upward on a line between the shown dots. Unfold it.



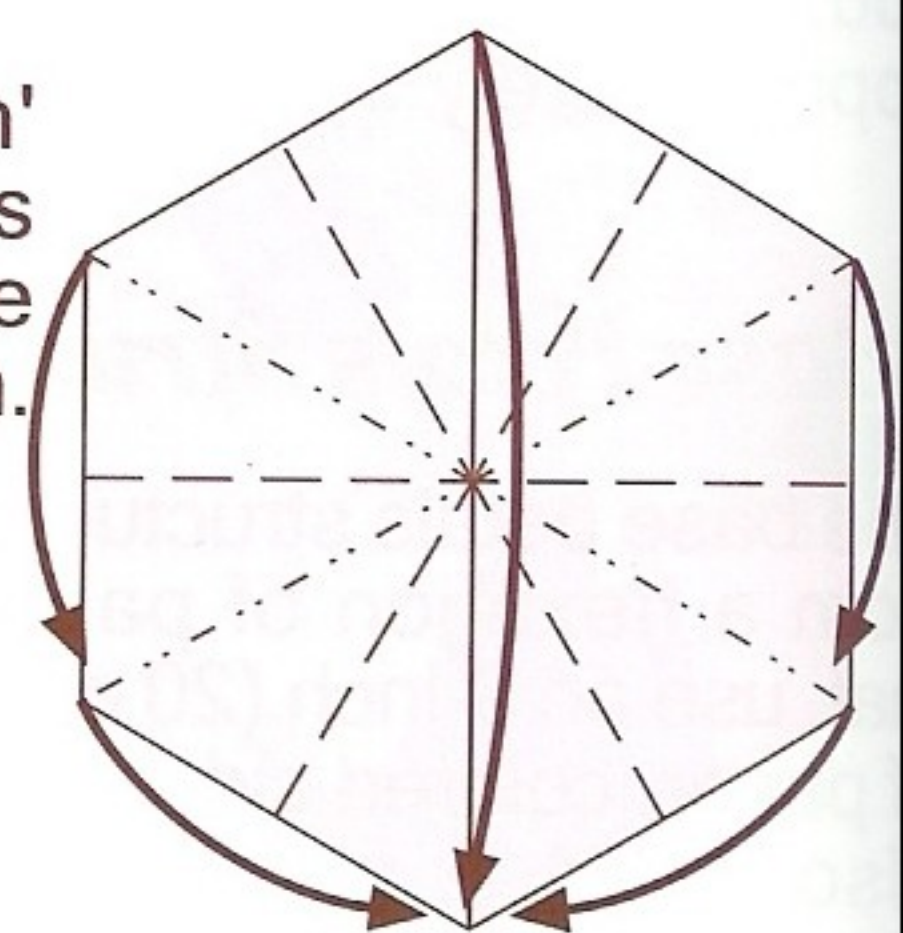
Mountain fold the left-hand top edge behind along the left-hand sloping edge of the front layer.

Cut along the fold-line made in step 7.

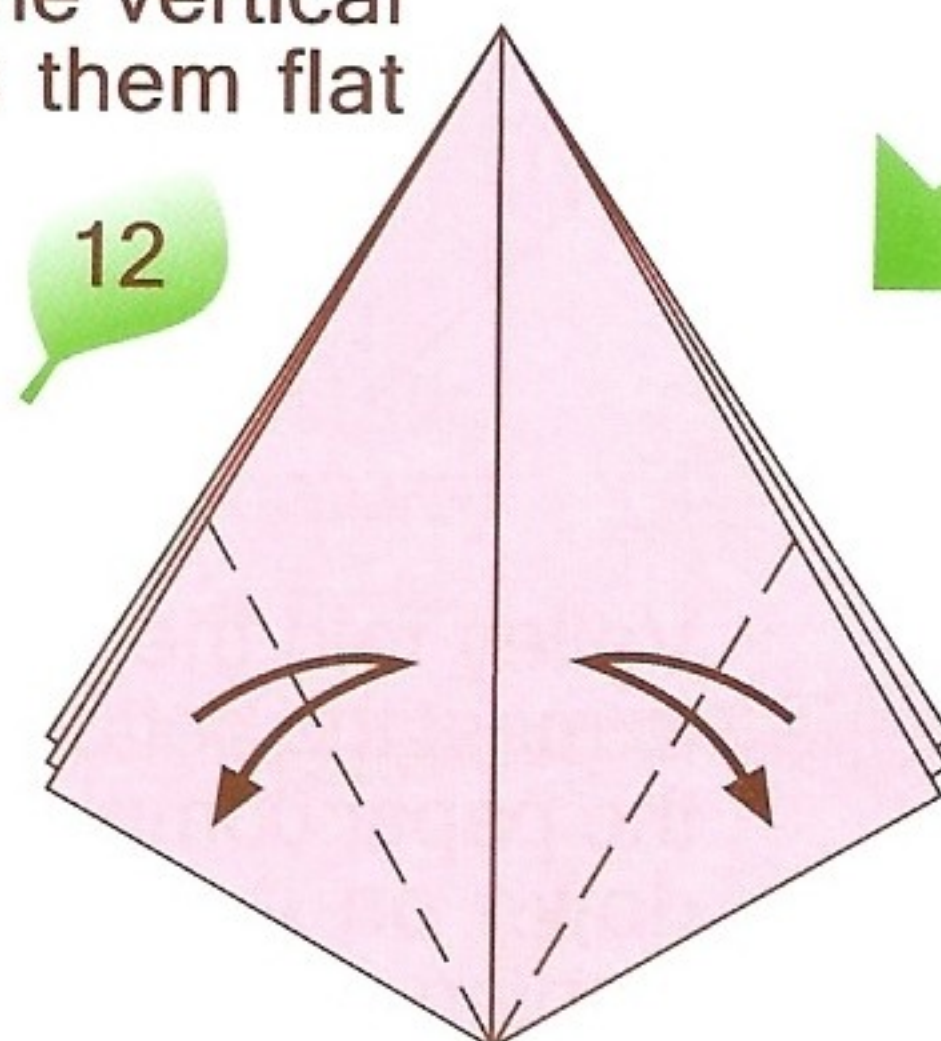


Valley fold and unfold the paper as shown.

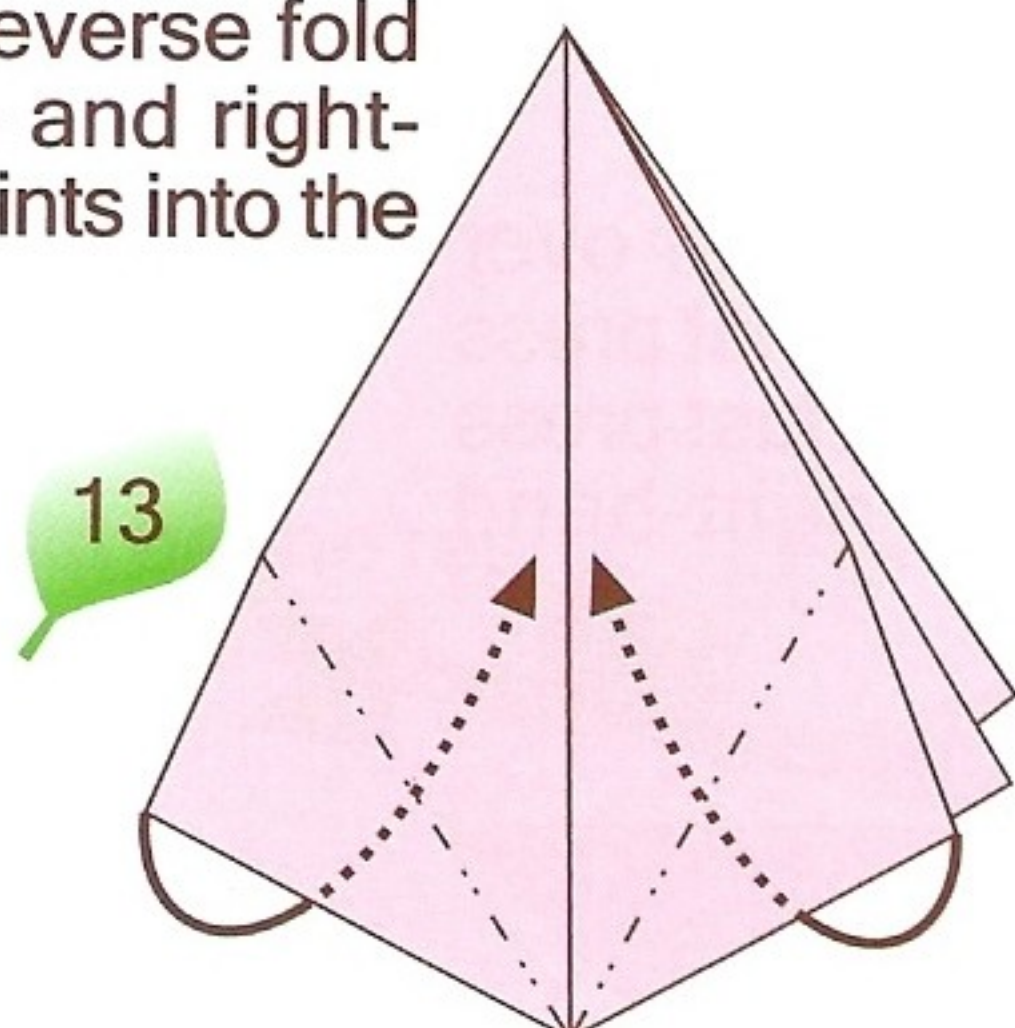
Make the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases as shown, then bring the corners to the bottom.



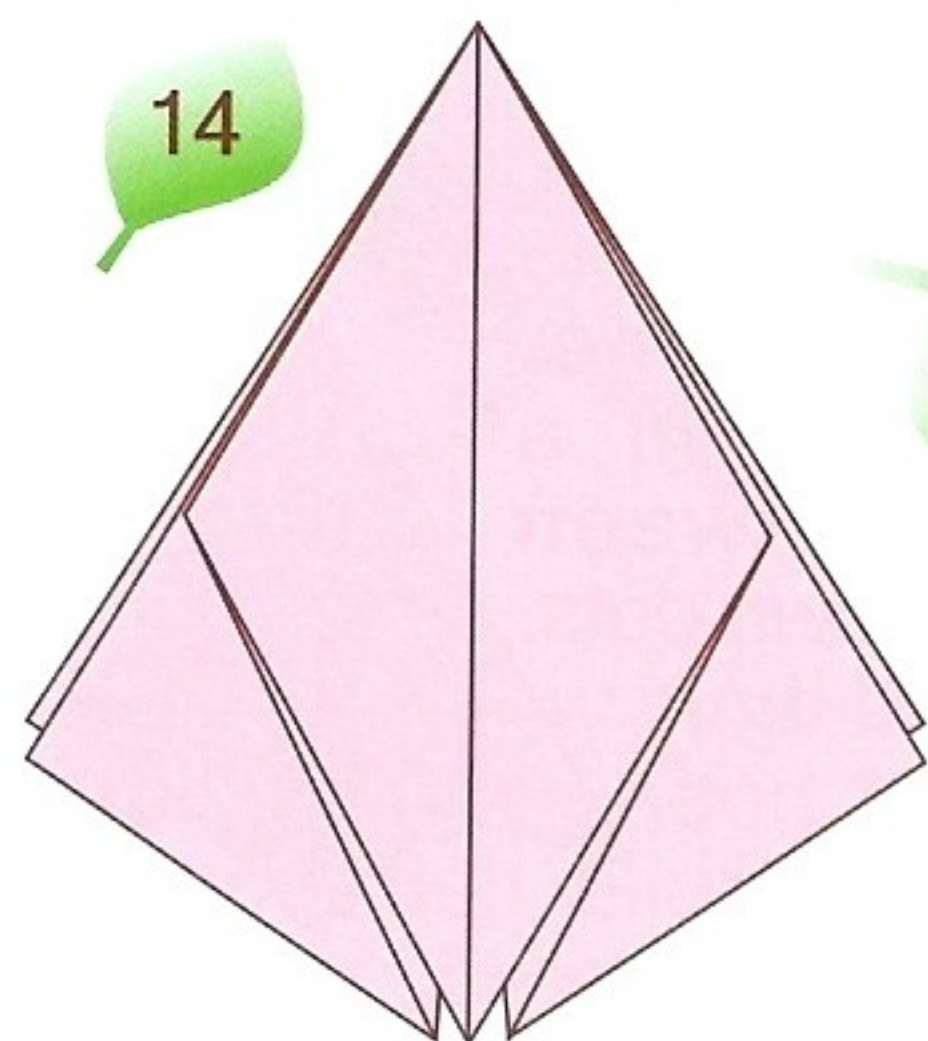
On the front layers, valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.



Inside reverse fold the left- and right-hand points into the model.

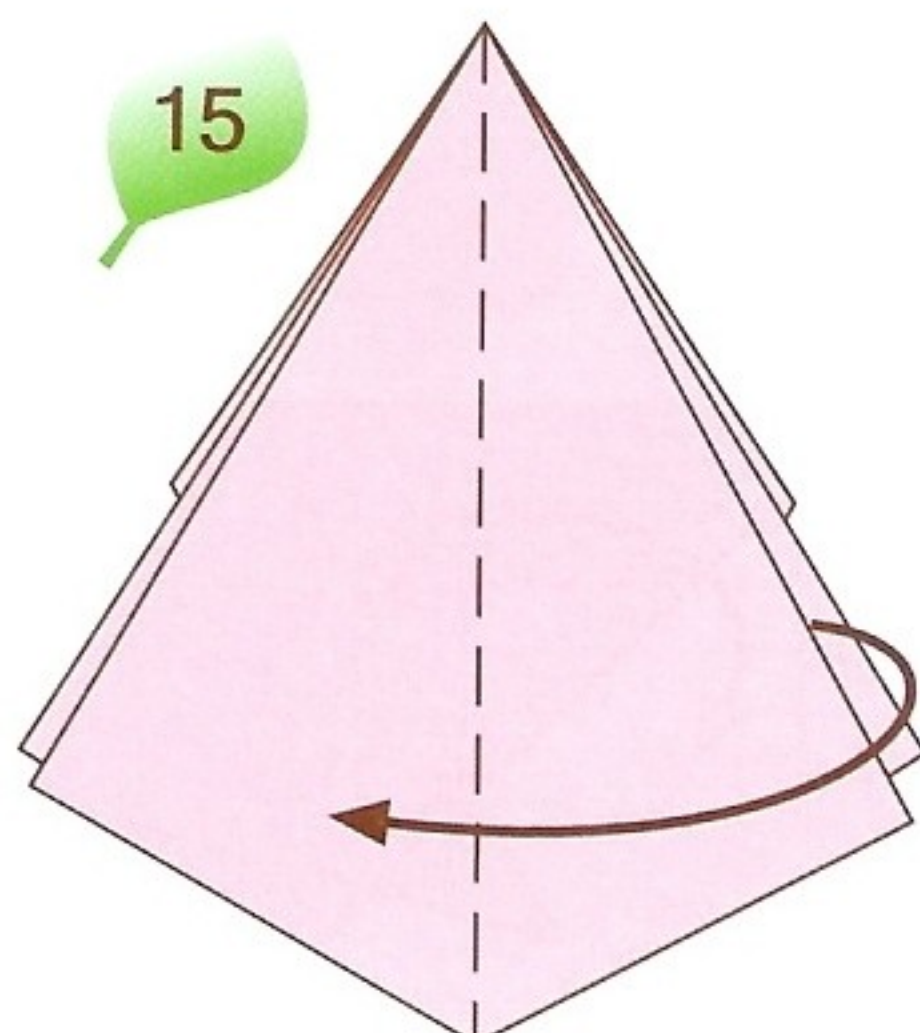


This should be the result. Turn the model over.



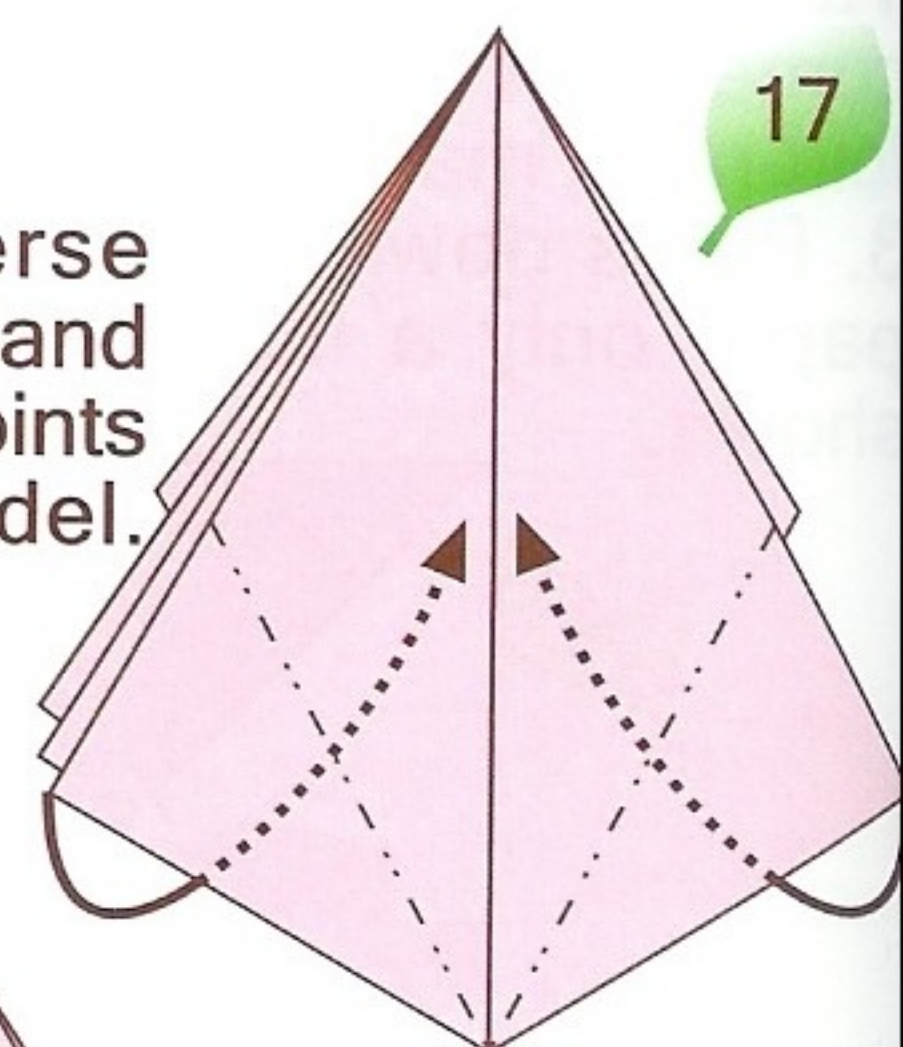
14

Valley fold the one right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.



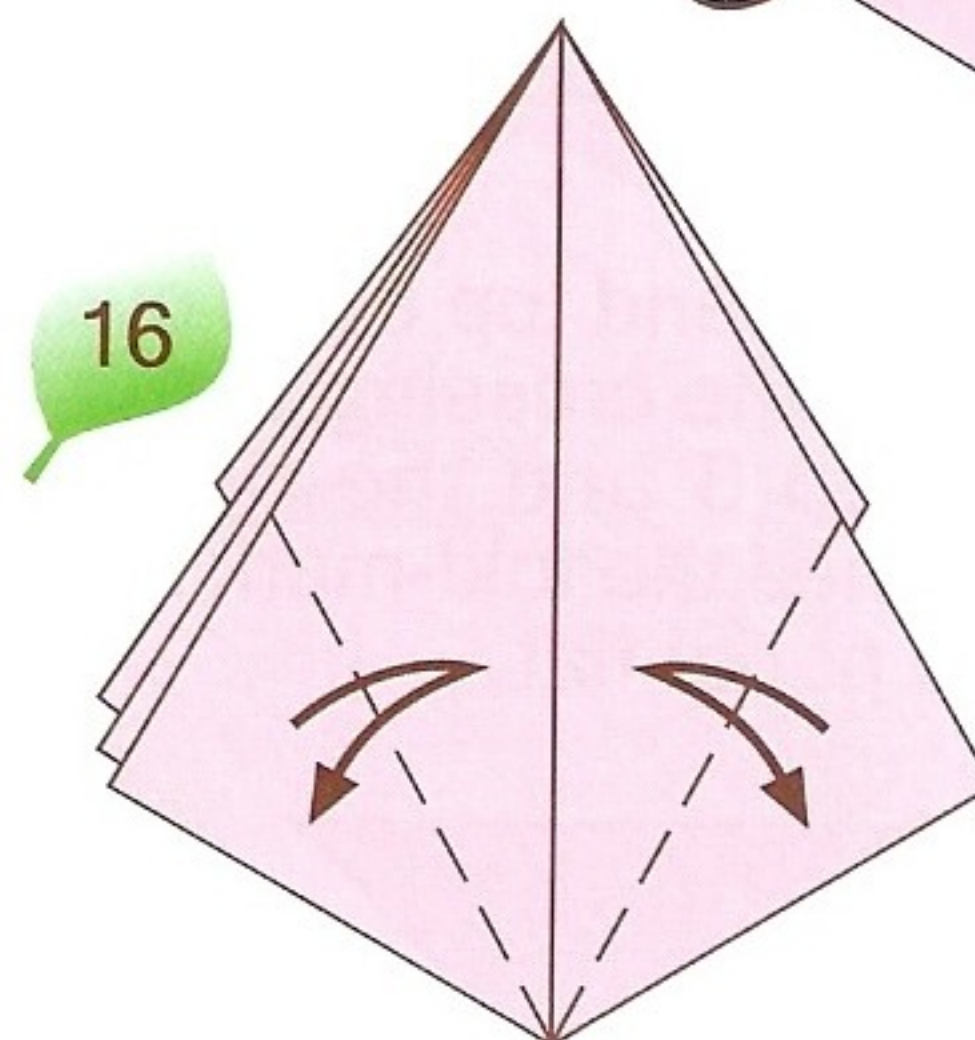
15

Inside reverse fold the left- and right-hand points into the model.



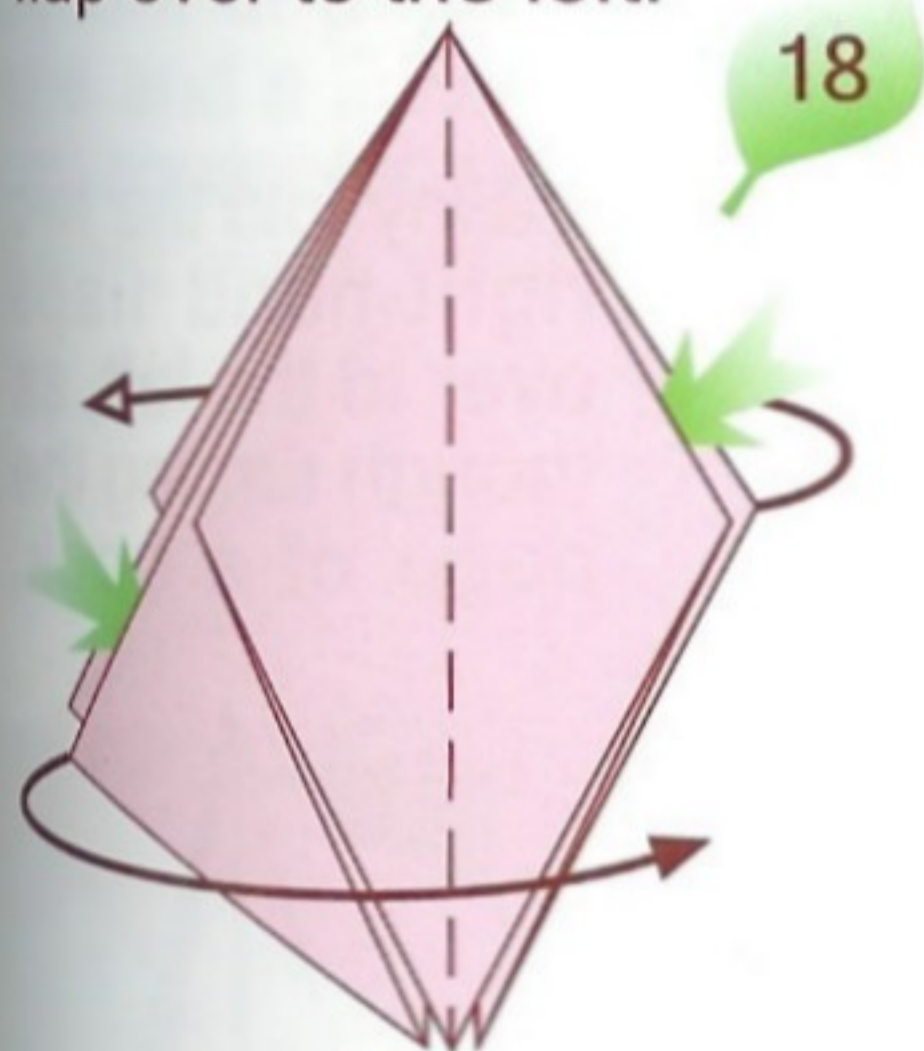
17

Using the front layers, valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.

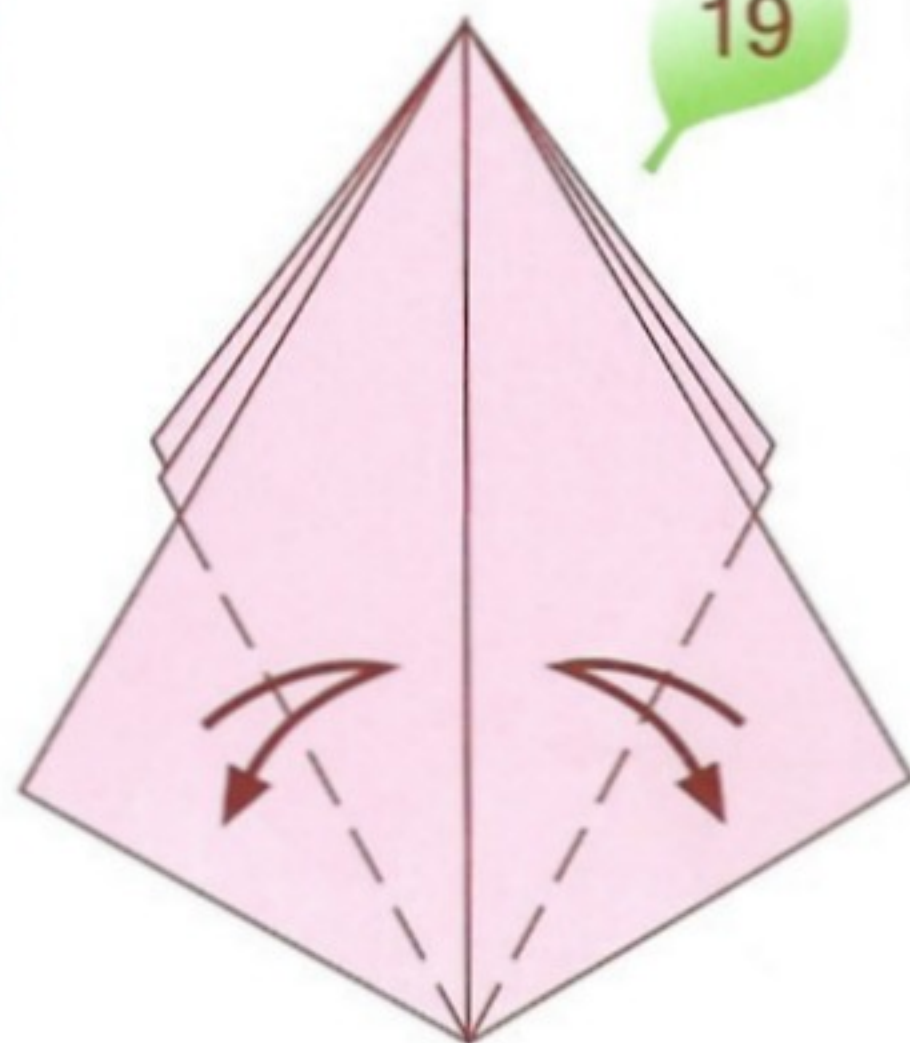


16

Valley fold the first two left-hand flaps over to the right, as though turning the pages of a book. At the same time, fold the right-hand back flap over to the left.

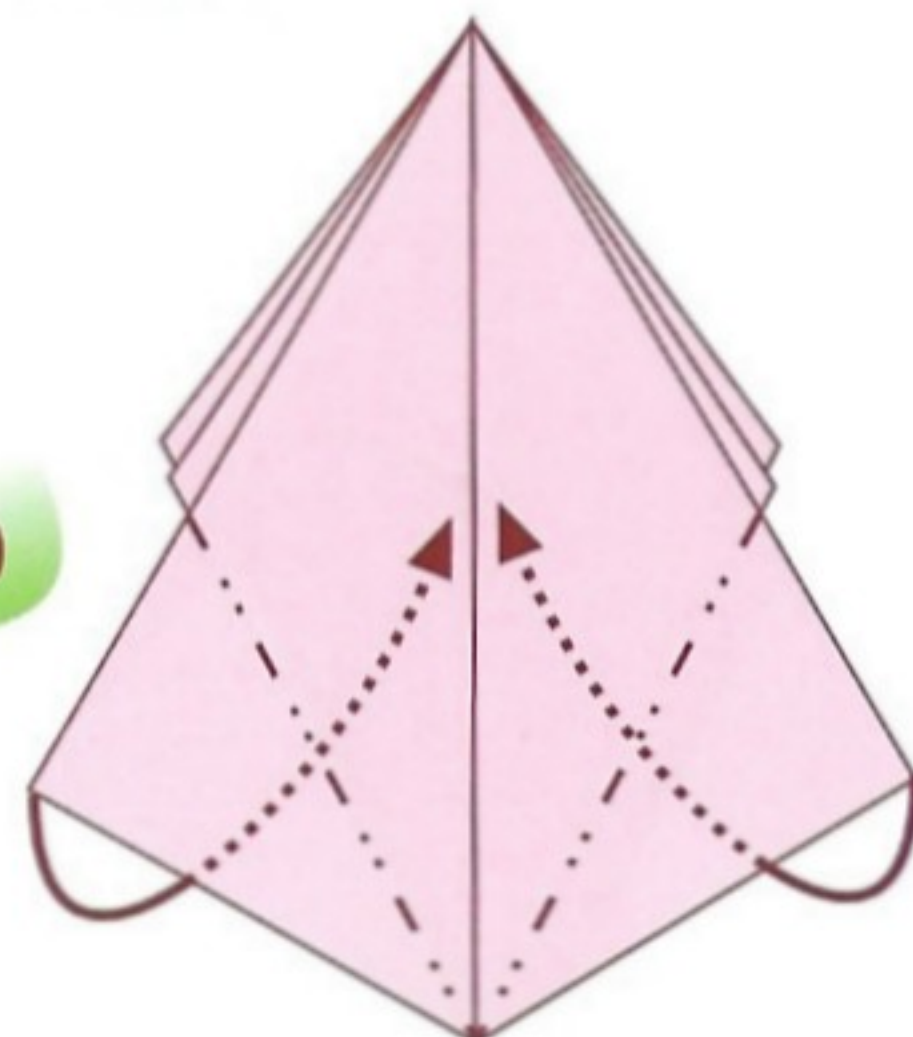


18



19

Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.

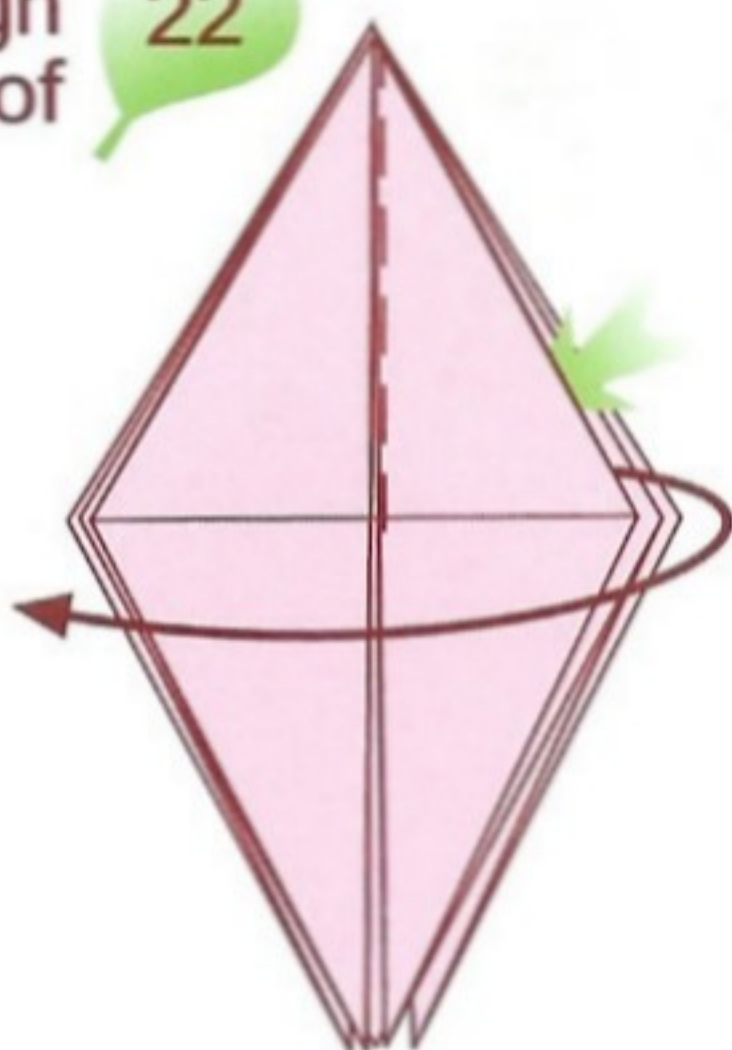


20

Inside reverse fold the left- and right-hand points into the model.

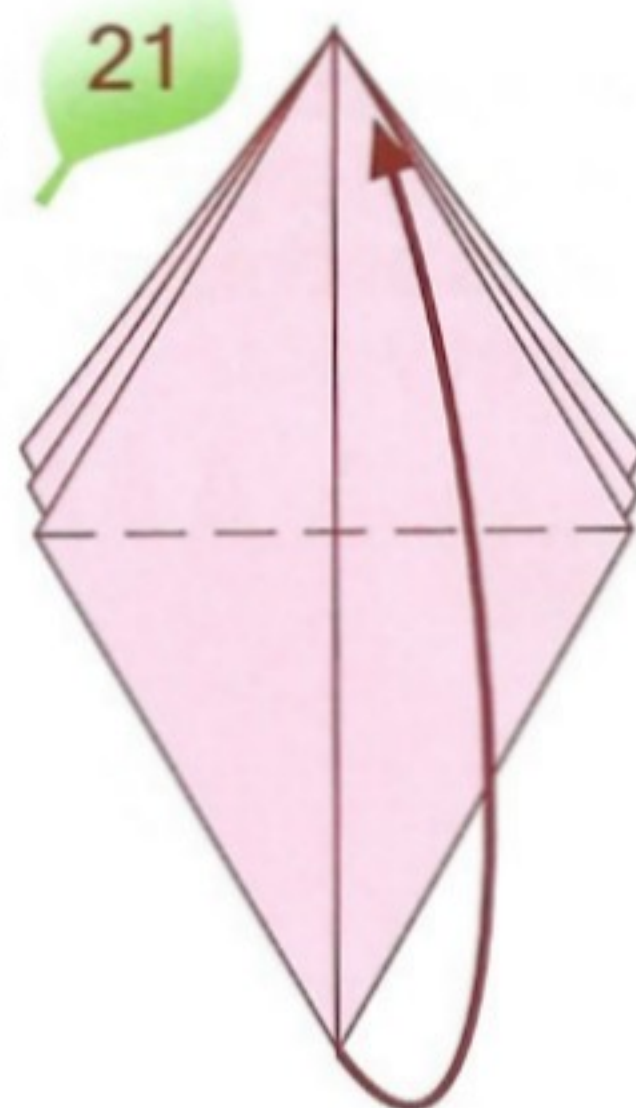
Valley fold the one right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.

22



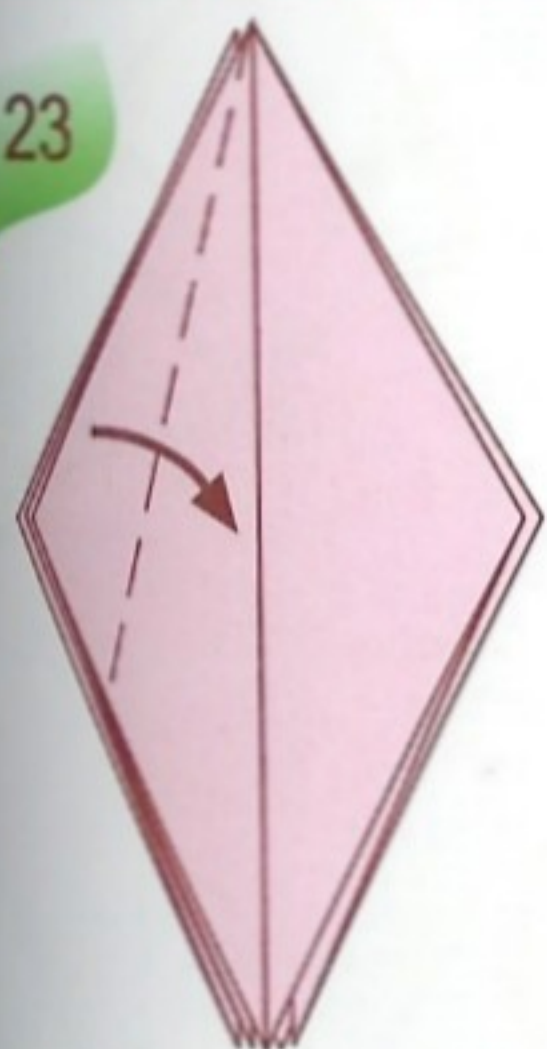
Valley fold the bottom corner of the front layer up as far as it will go.

21



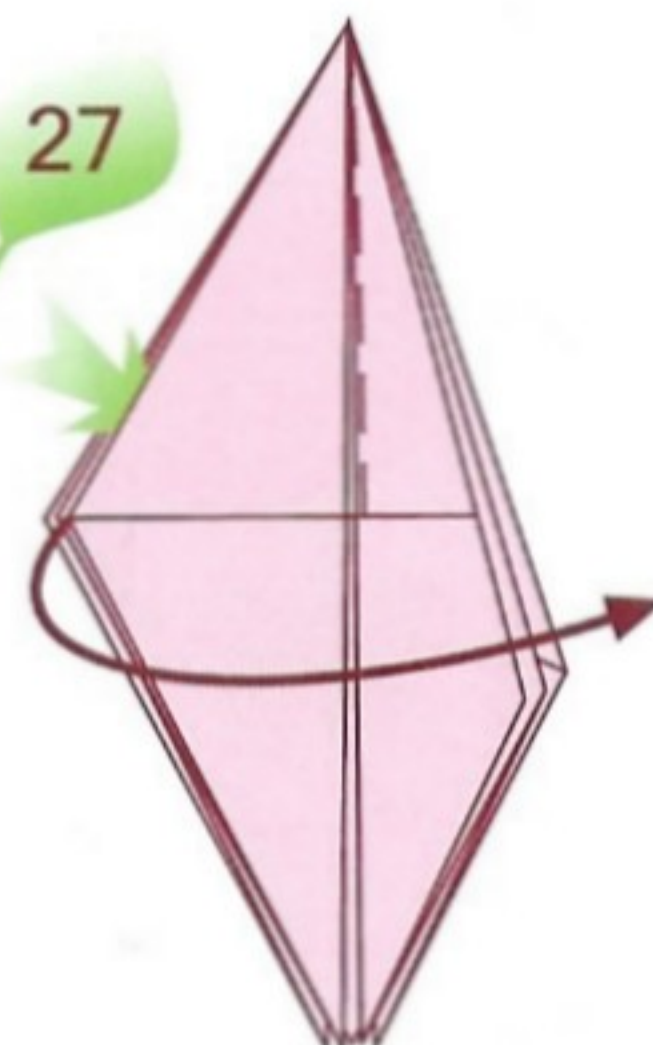
Valley fold the left-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.

23

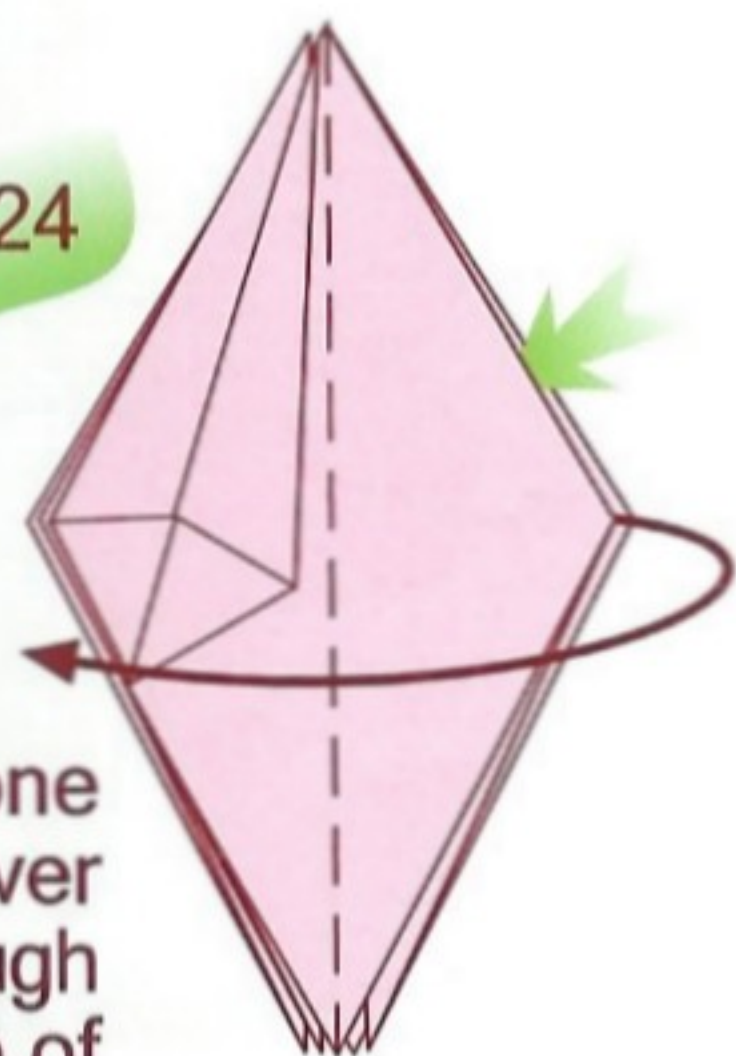


Once again, valley fold another left-hand flap over to the right.

27

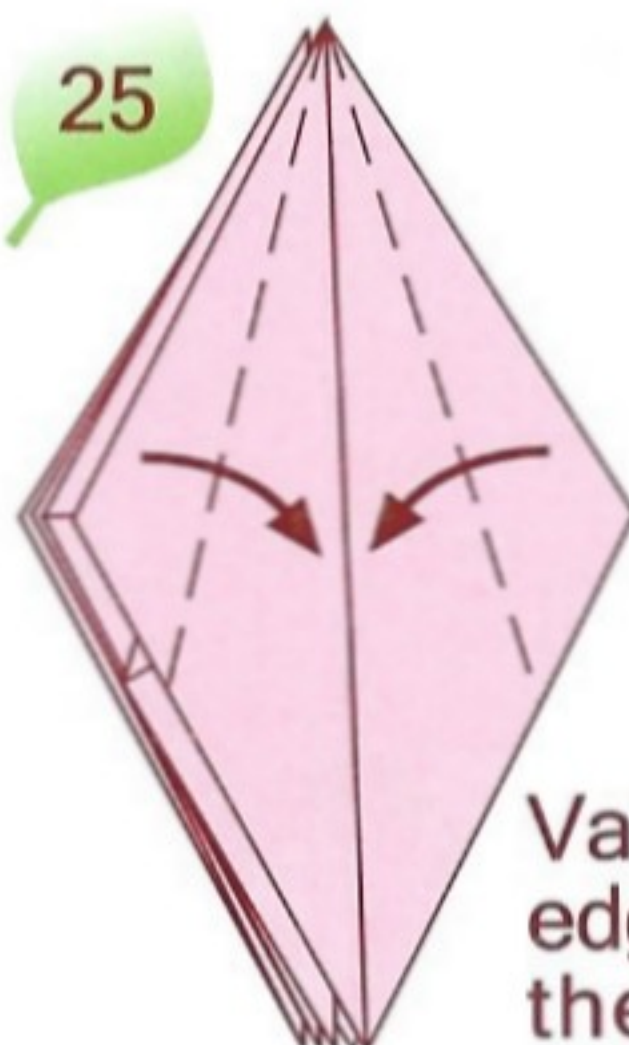


24



Valley fold the one right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.

25



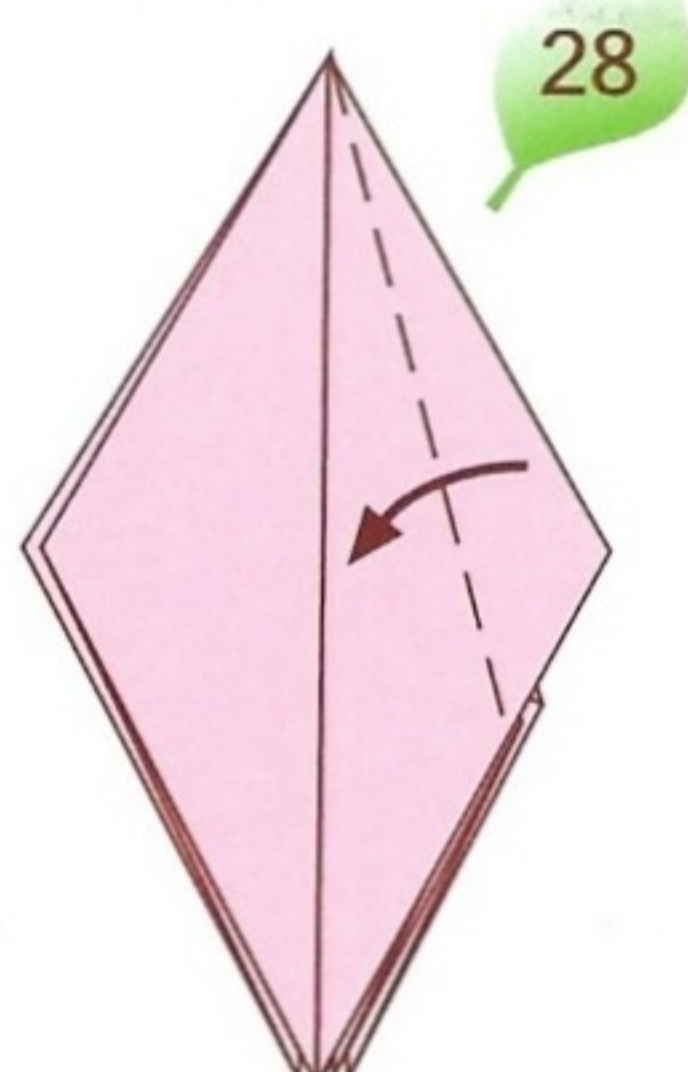
Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

26

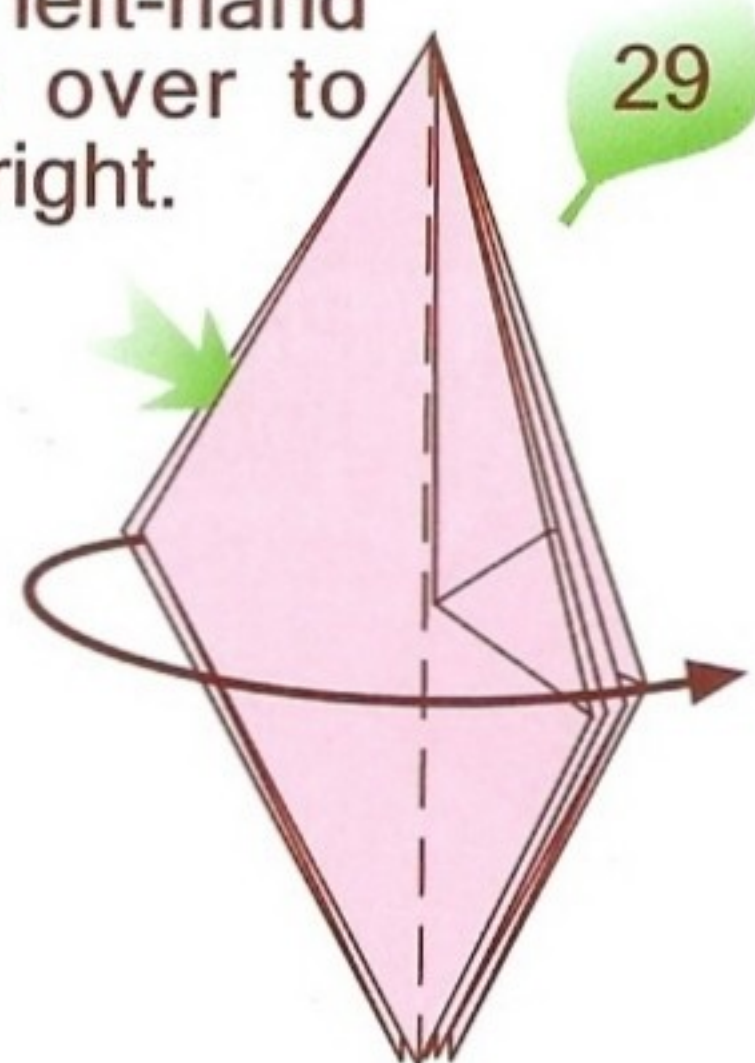


This time, valley fold the two left-hand flaps over to the right.

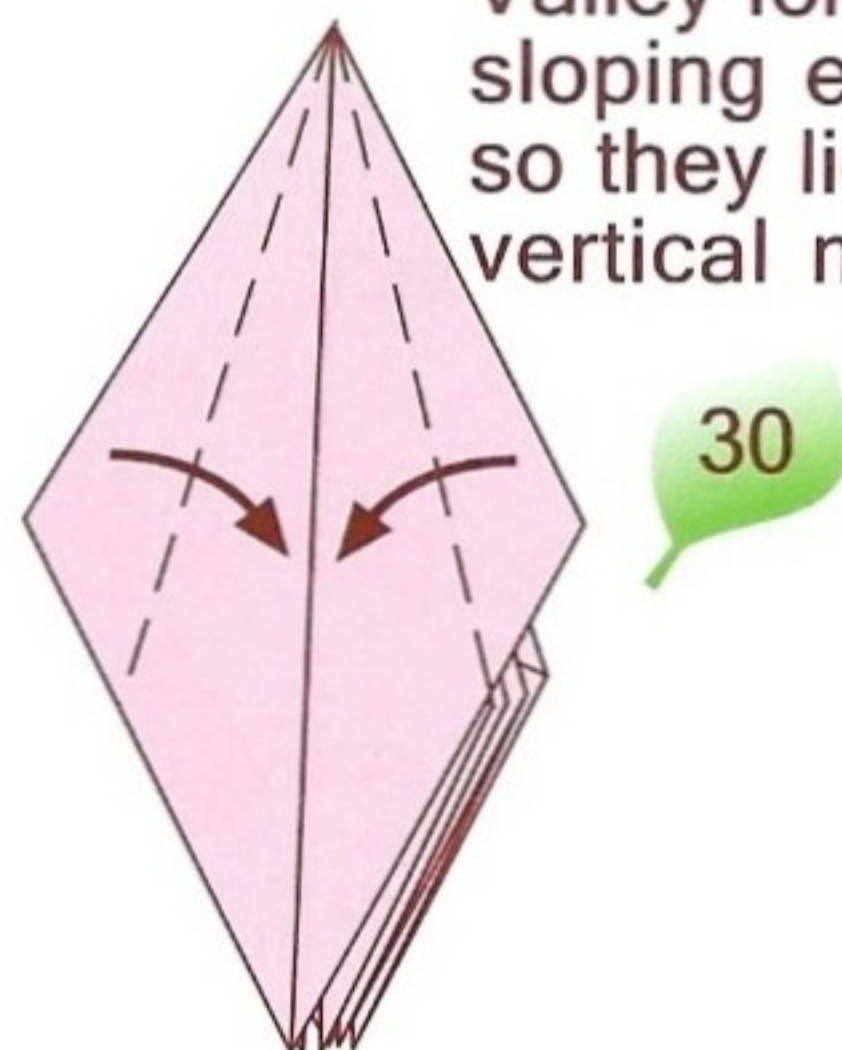
Valley fold the right-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.



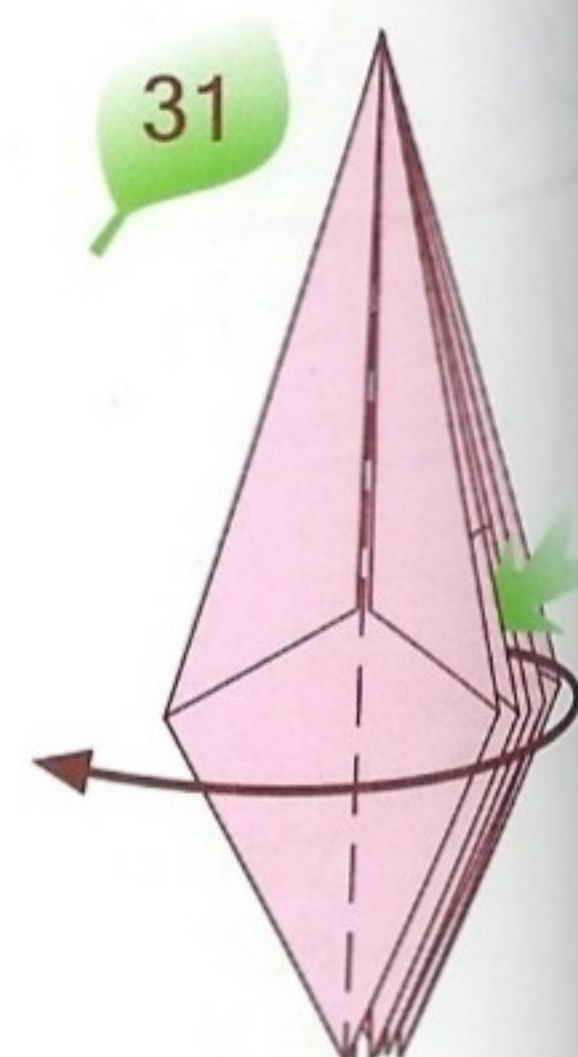
Valley fold the one left-hand flap over to the right.



Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.



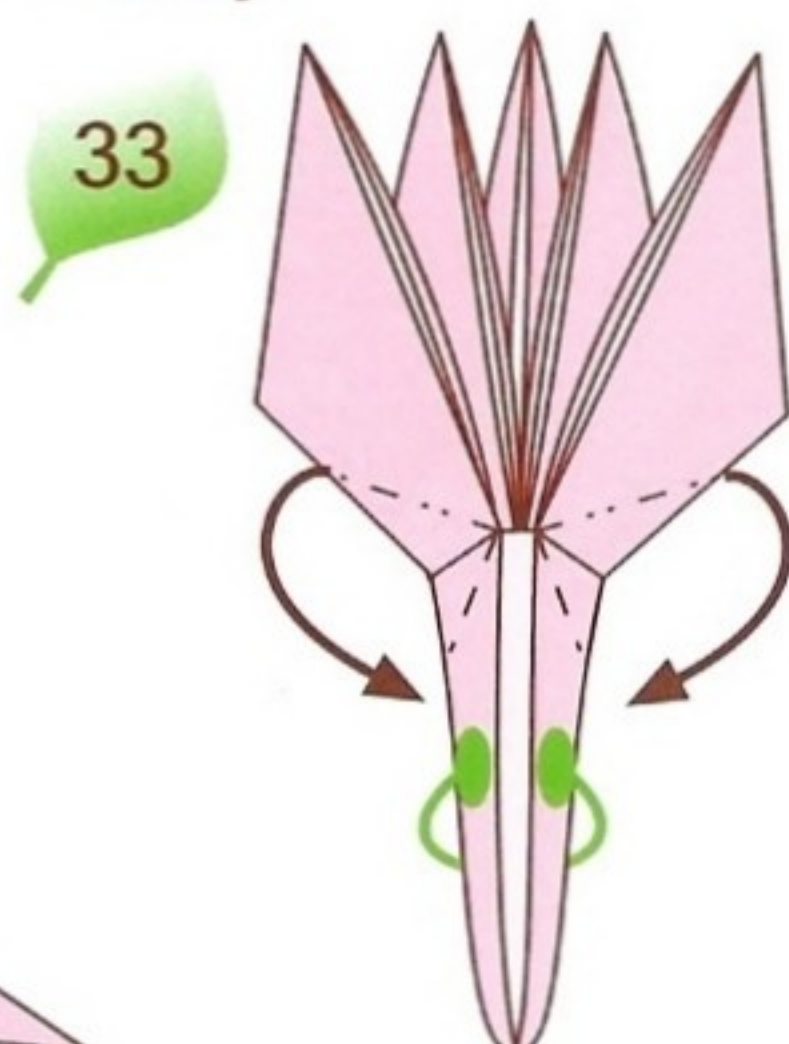
Valley fold the two right-hand flaps over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.



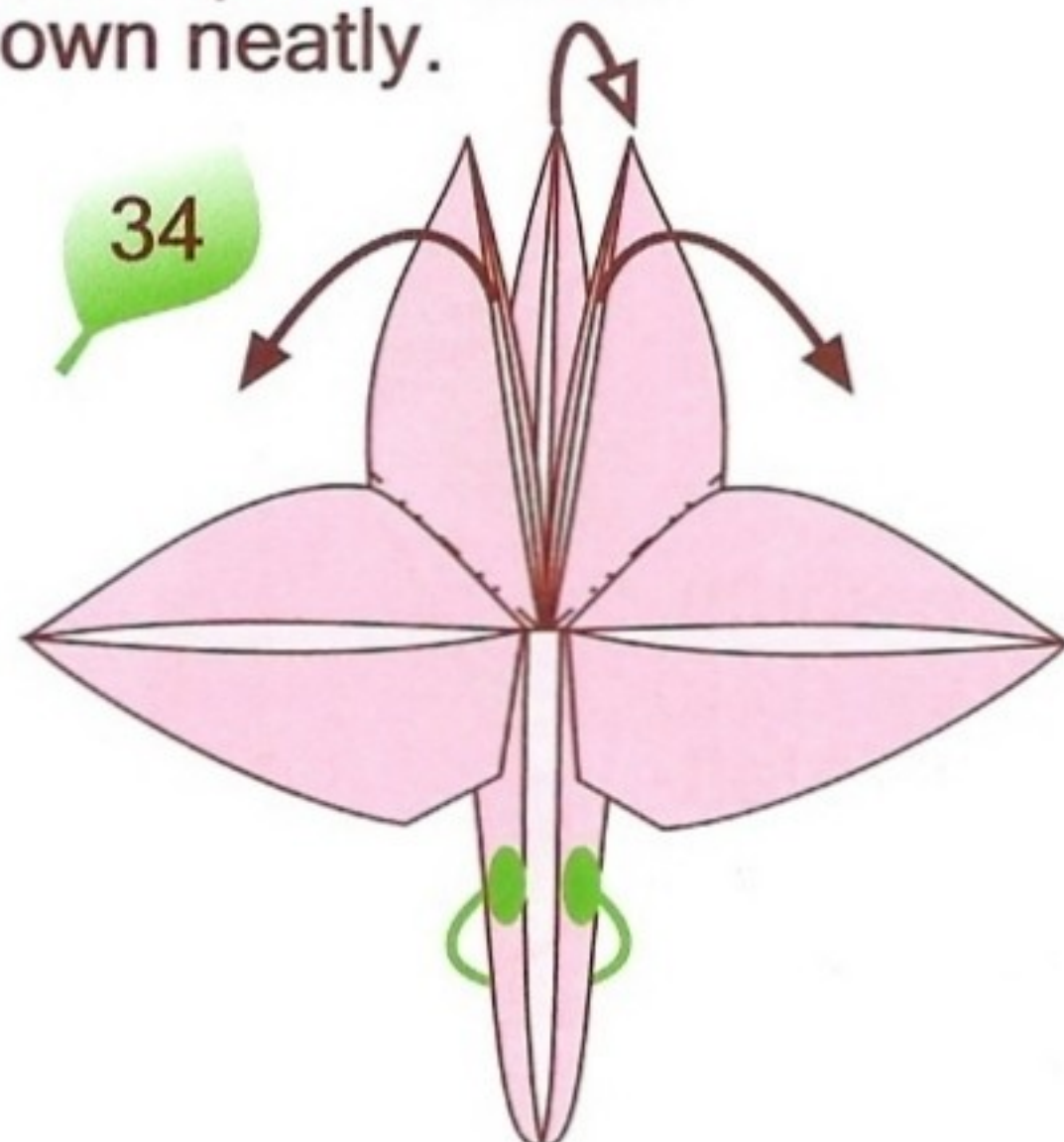
Mountain fold the model in half along the middle fold-line. Turn the model around.



Holding the stem as shown by the dots, open out the side petals and squash them down neatly.



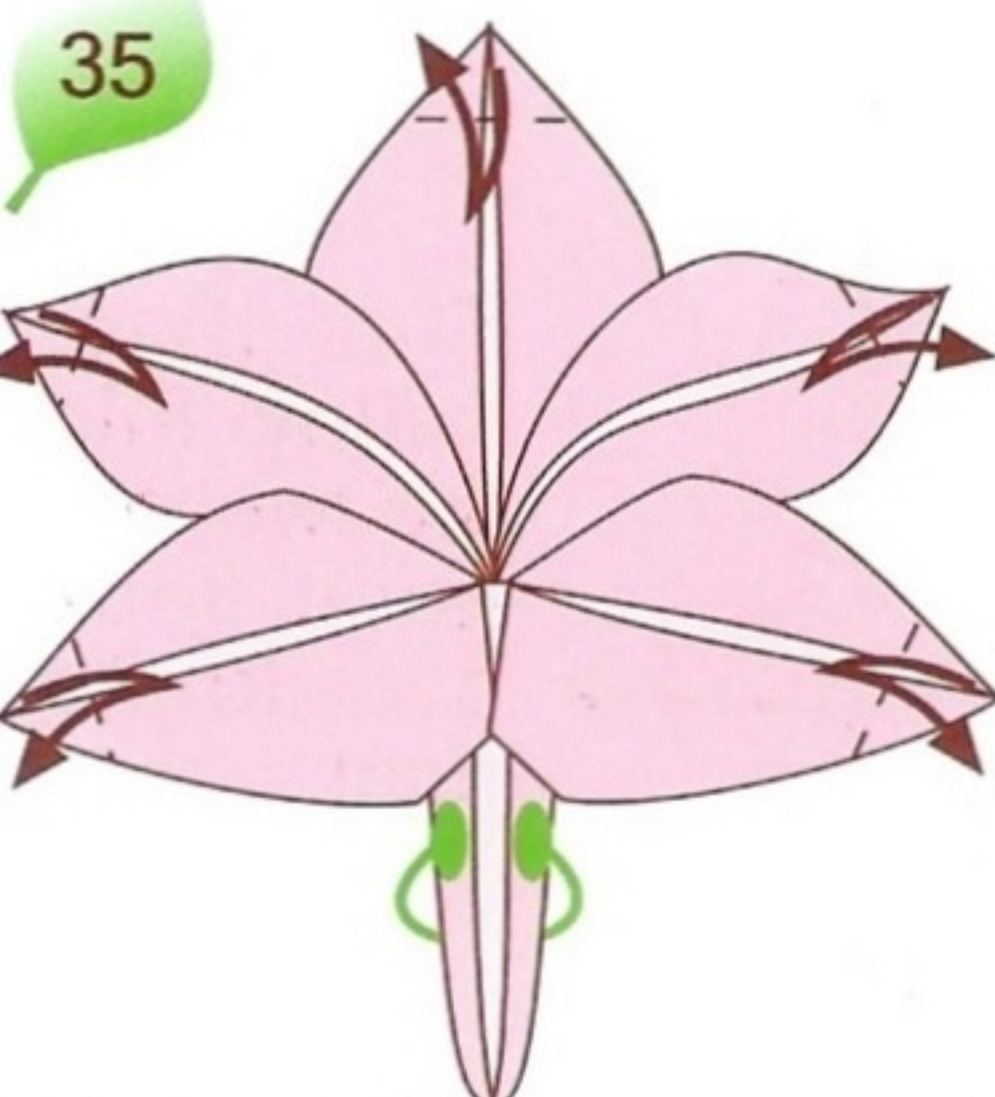
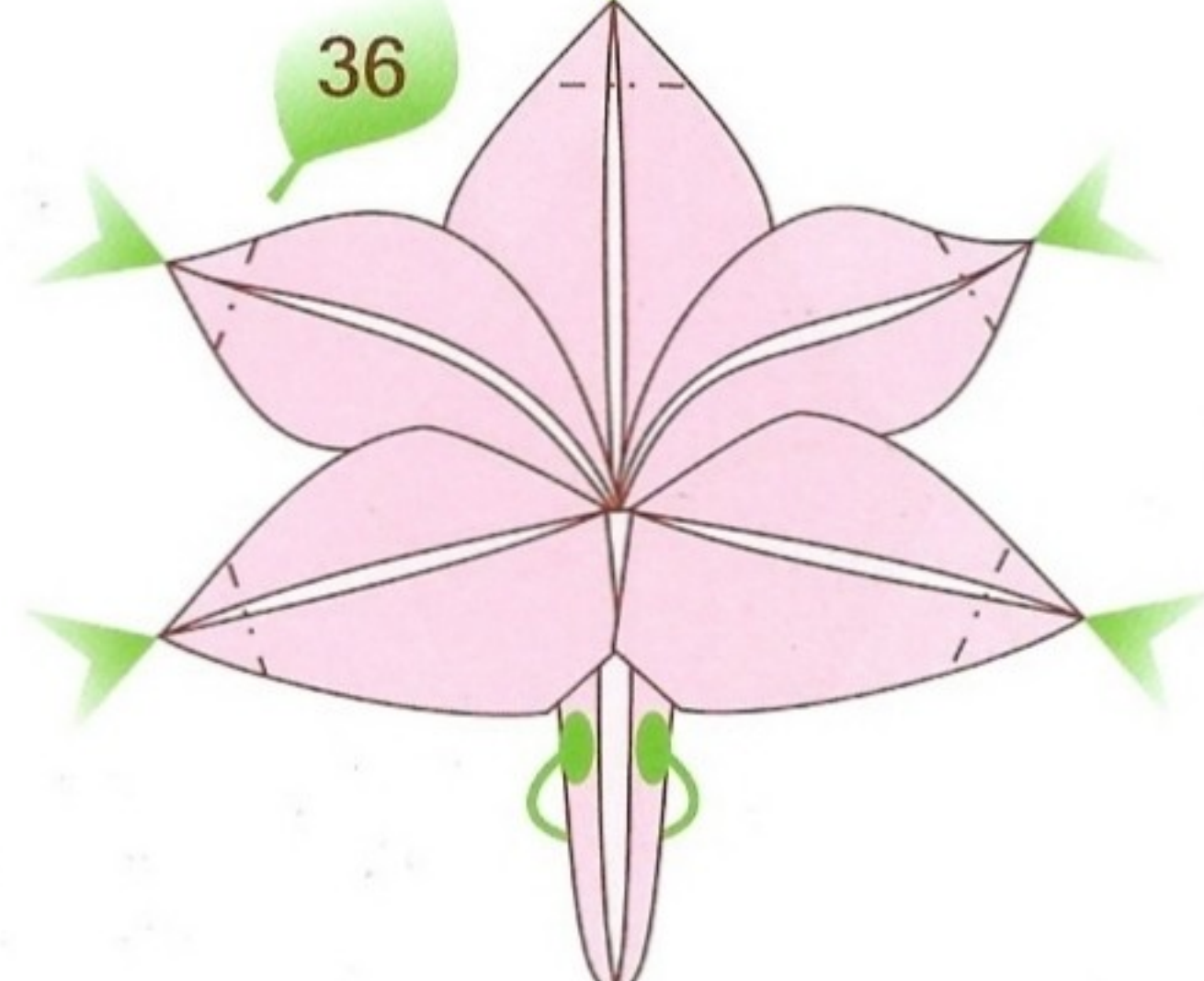
Open out the remaining petals and squash them down neatly.



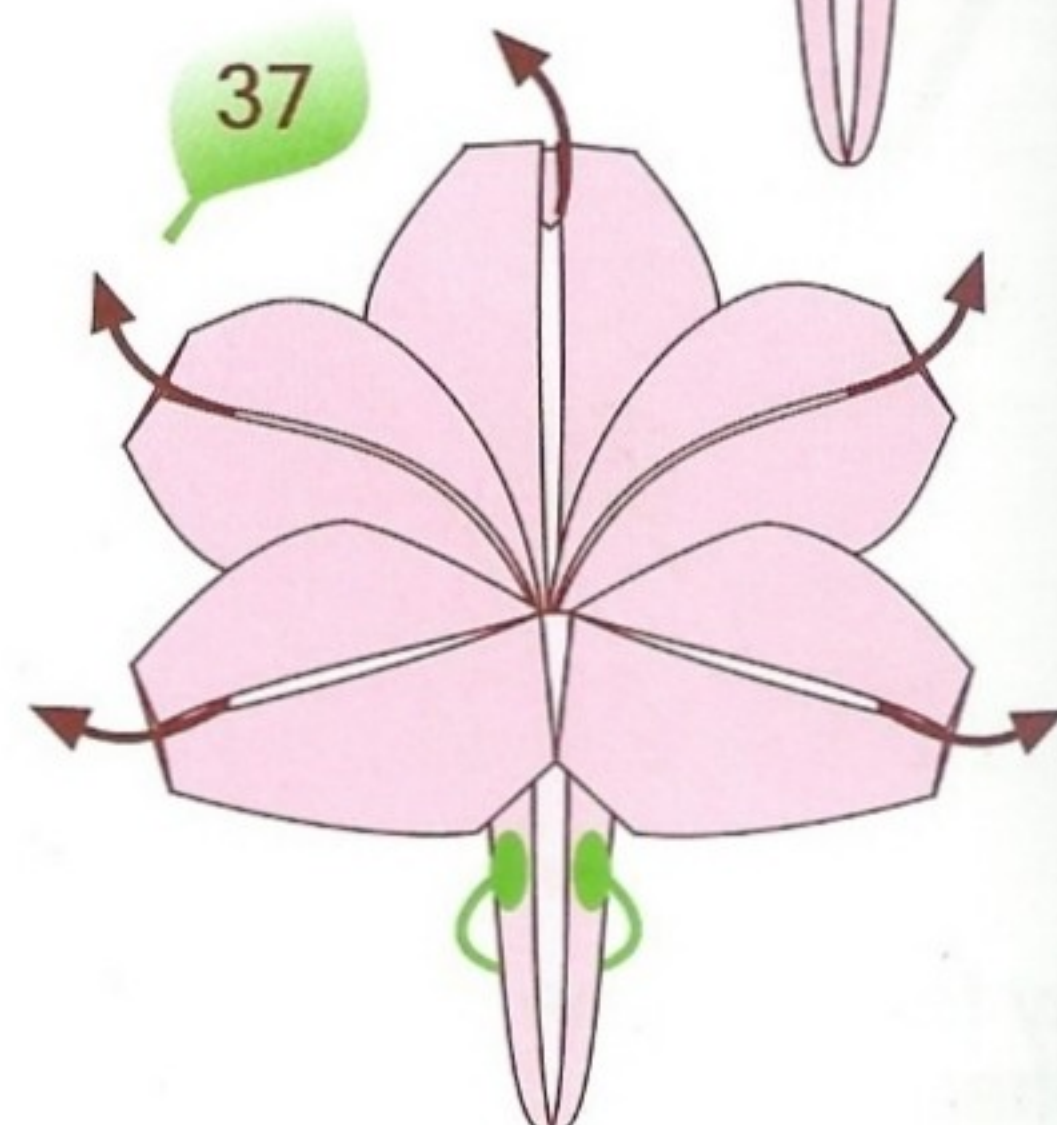
Here is the completed base petals structure for the Orchid Phalaenopsis.



By opening the layers of the petals and using the fold-lines made in step 35 as guides, sink the tips of the petals.



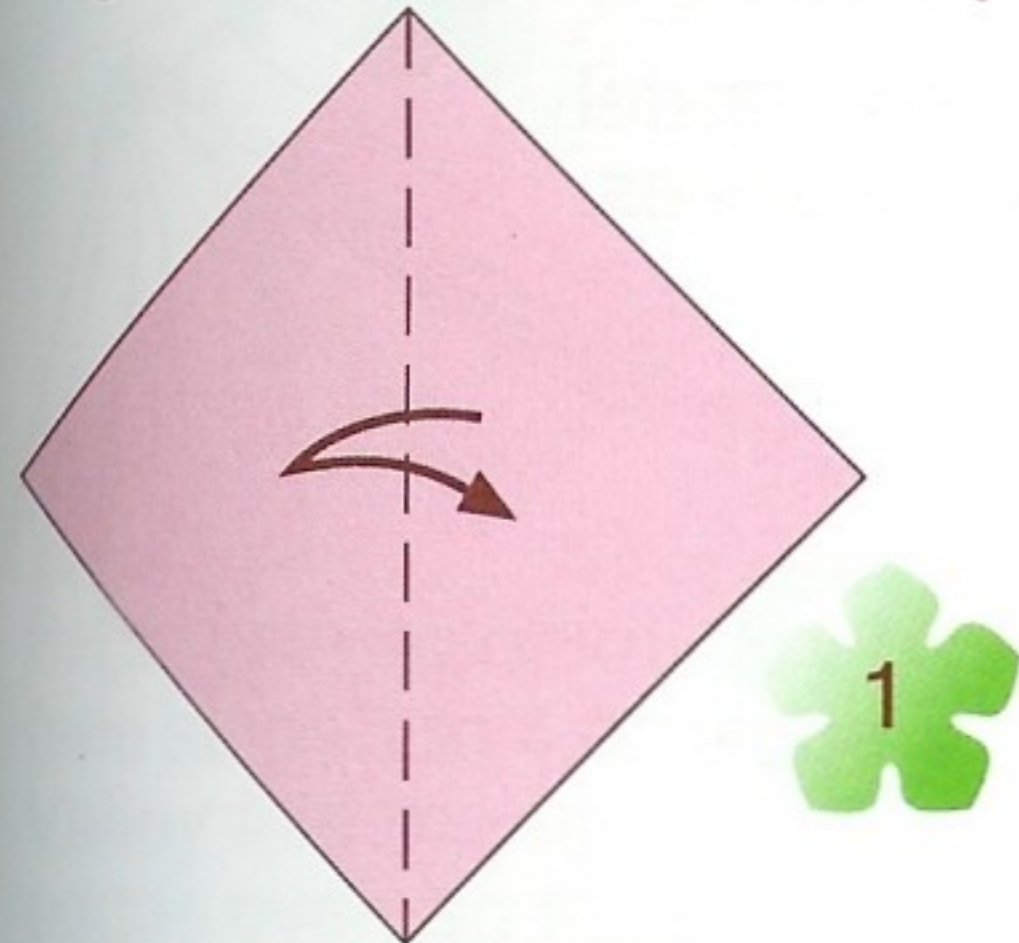
Valley fold the corners of the petals as shown. Press them flat and unfold them.



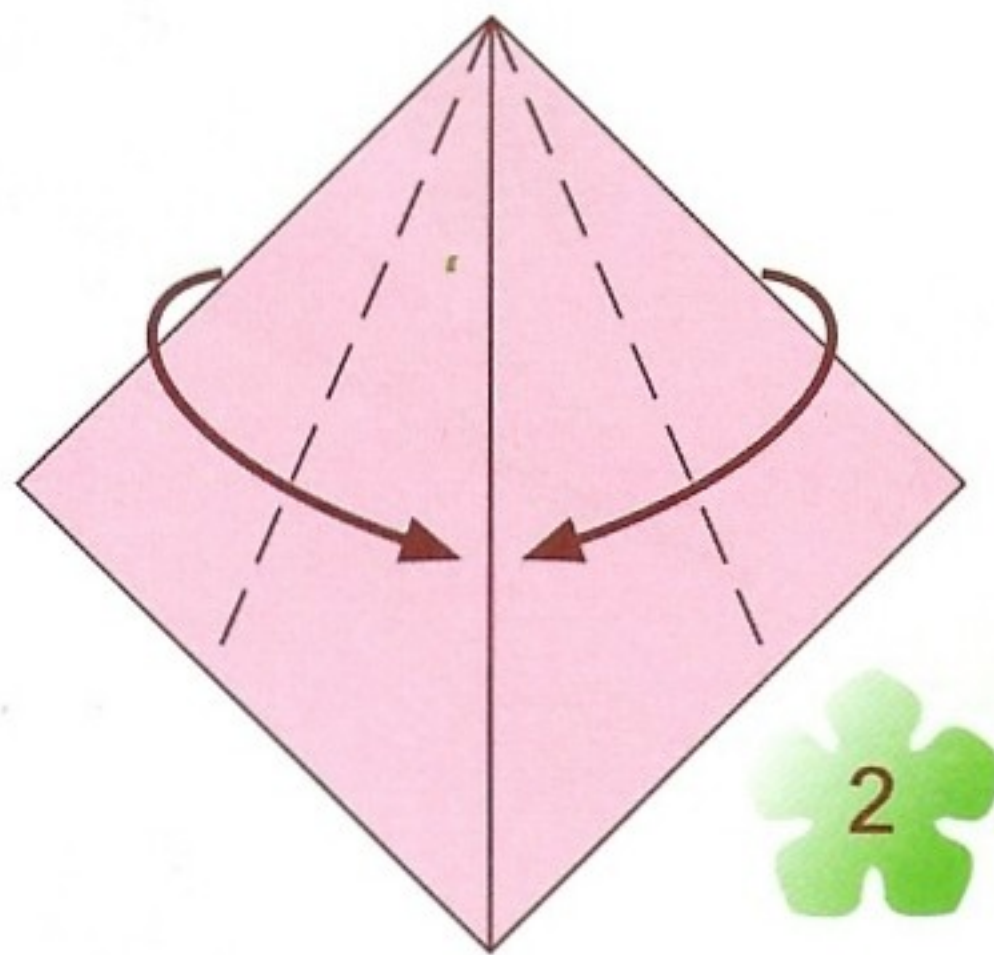
Bend the petals in the directions shown by the arrows, thereby giving them a natural view.

Corolla Petal

You will need two corolla petals. Use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper for the first one and a 2 ½-inch (about 6 cm) square for the second one. Begin with white side up.

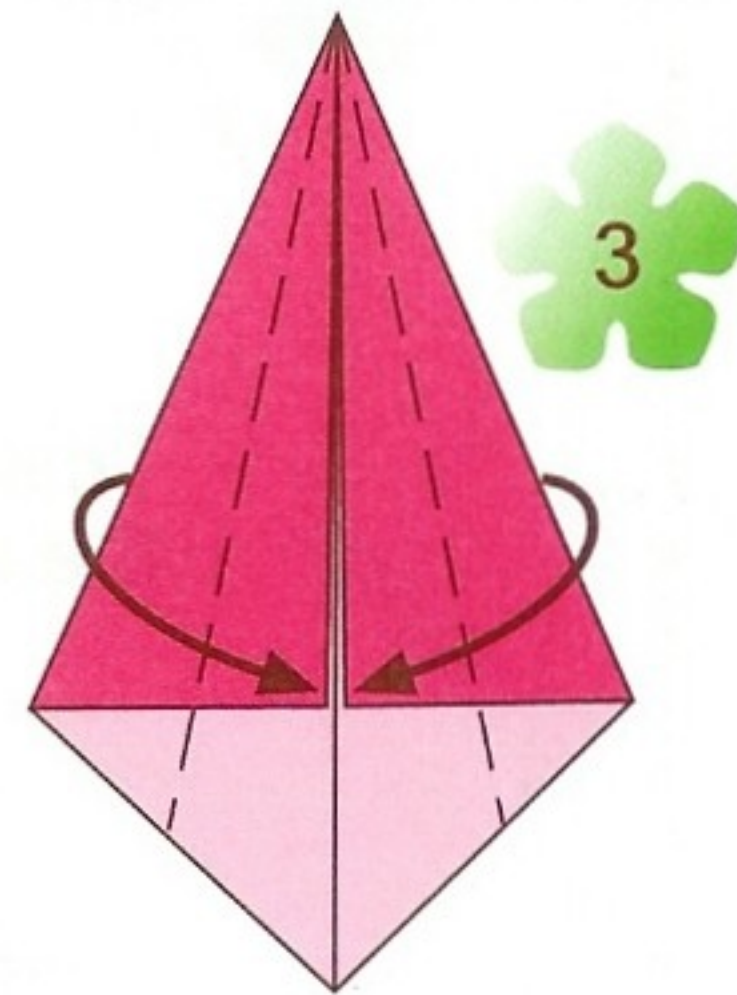


Valley fold the paper in half from right to left. Press it flat and unfold it.

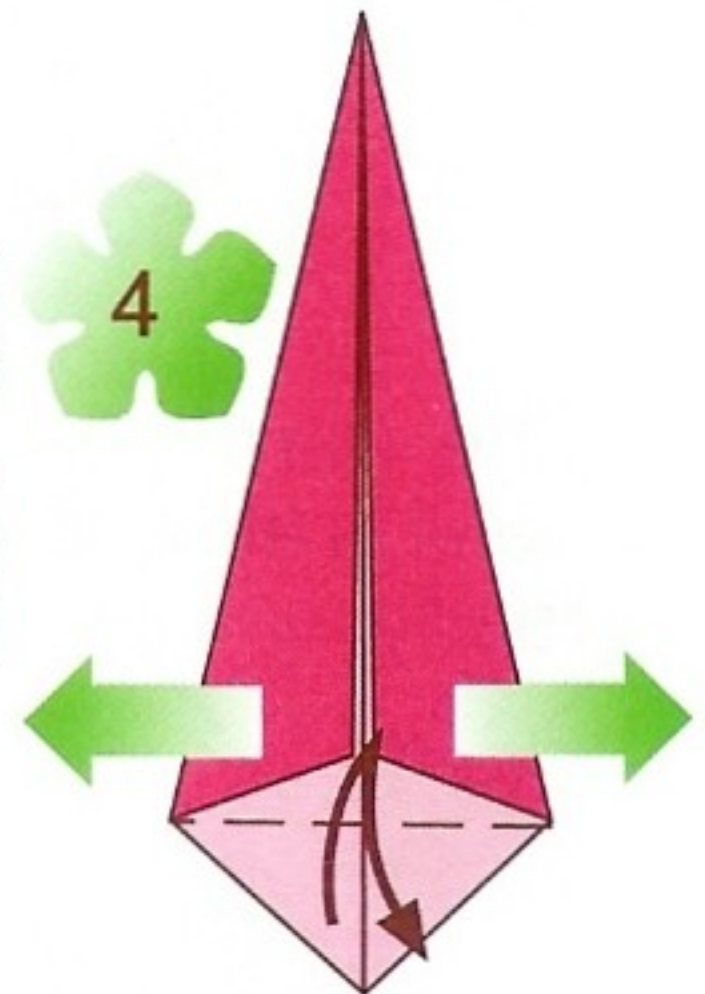


Valley fold the upper sloping edges over to meet the middle fold-line.

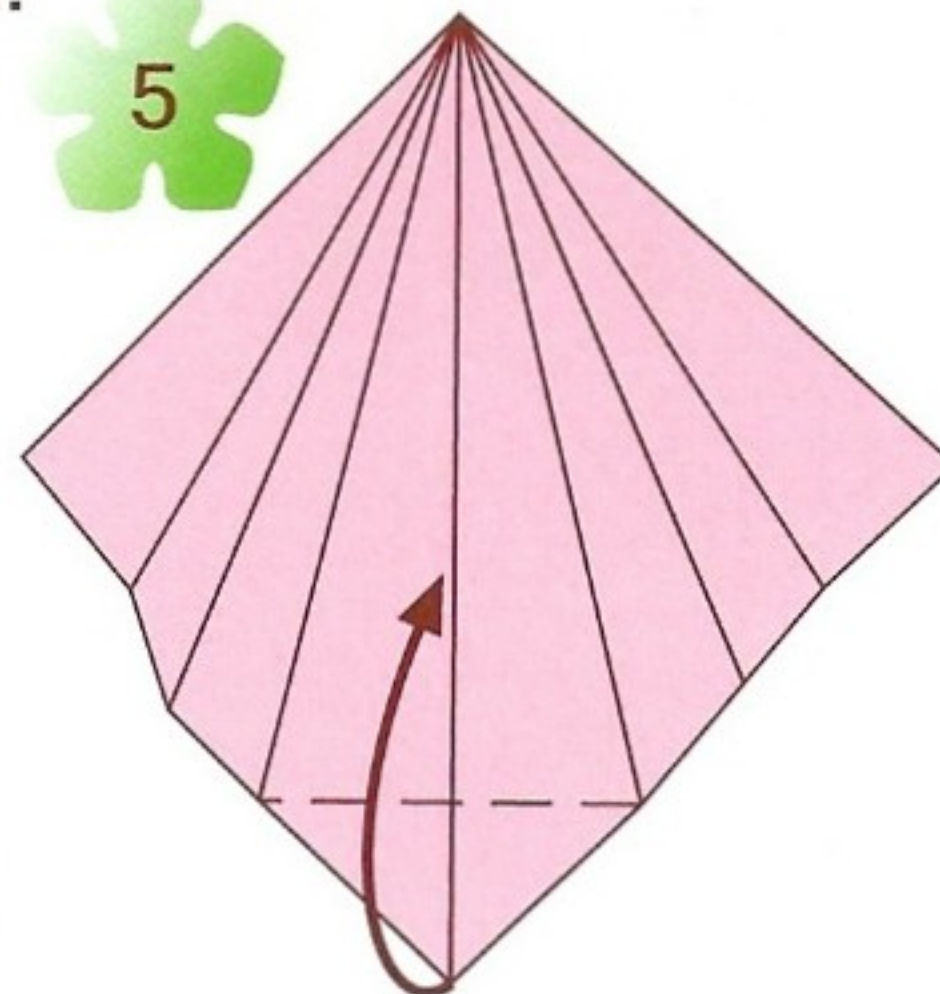
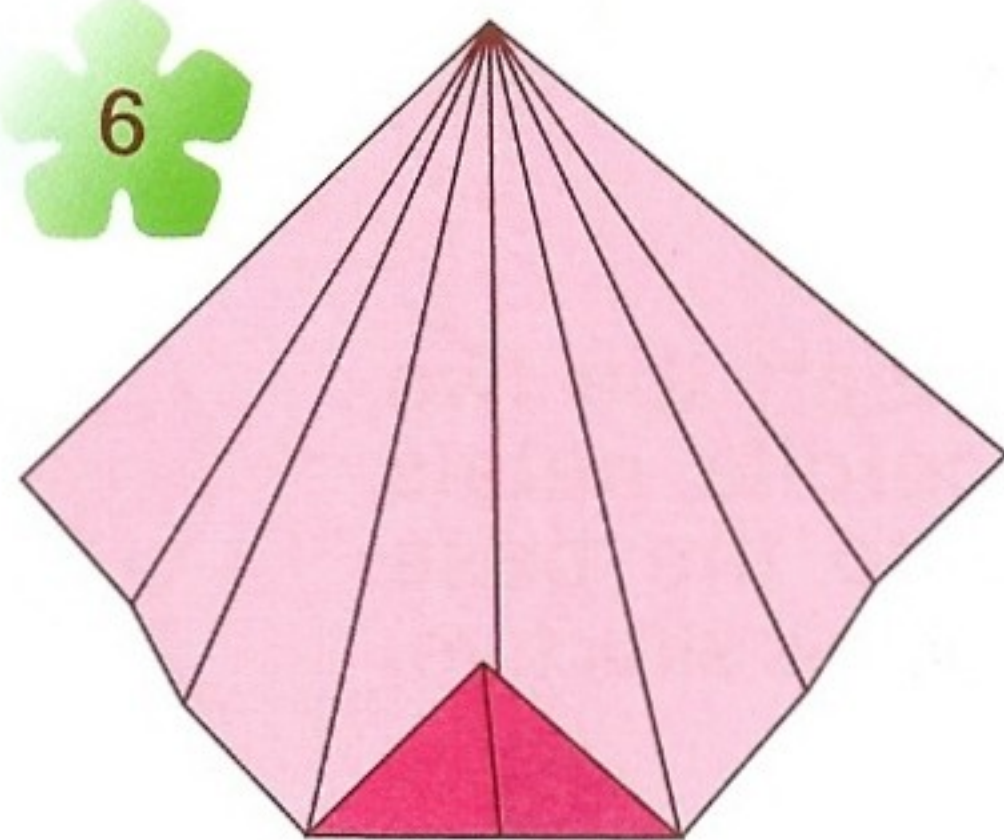
Again, valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat.



Valley fold the bottom corner upward as shown, and unfold it. Then, open out the right- and left-hand sides.

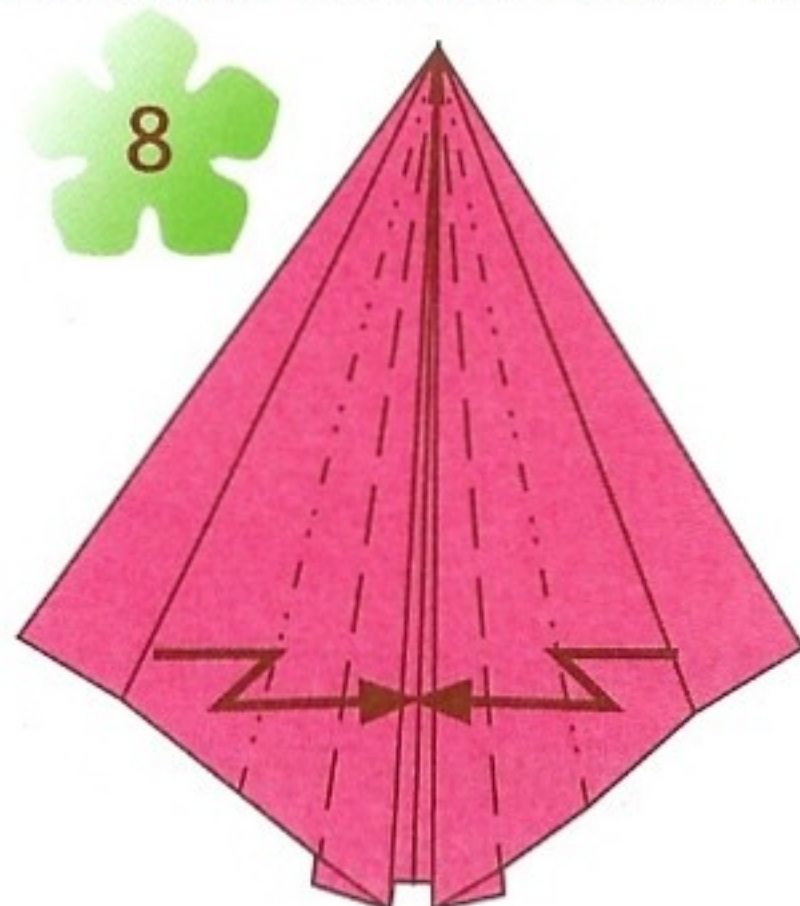


This should be the result. Turn the paper over.



Note that the mountain folds take place along existing fold-lines. Valley fold the 'mountain' creases to meet the middle fold-line, thereby 'step' folding the two central sectors.

Step fold the next two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.



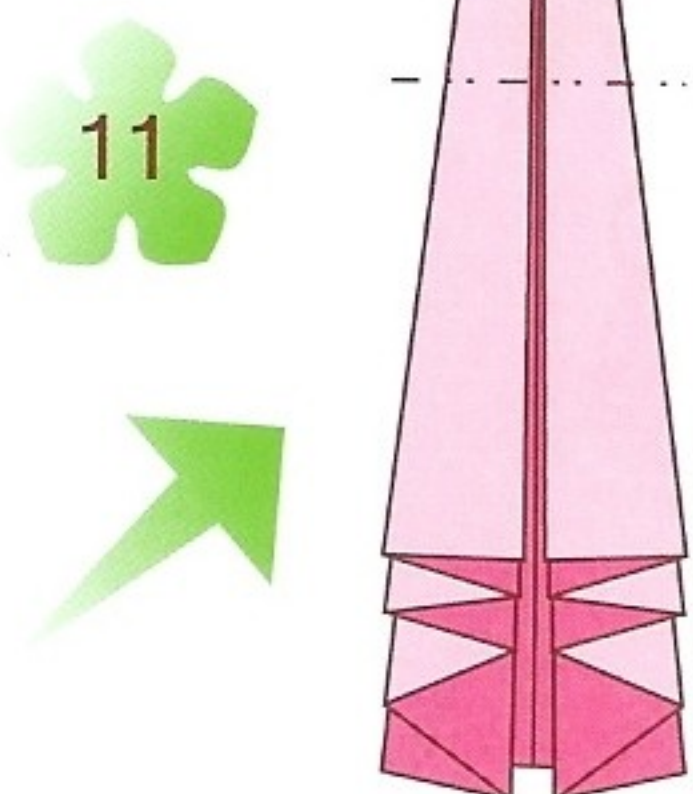
Again, step fold the next two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.



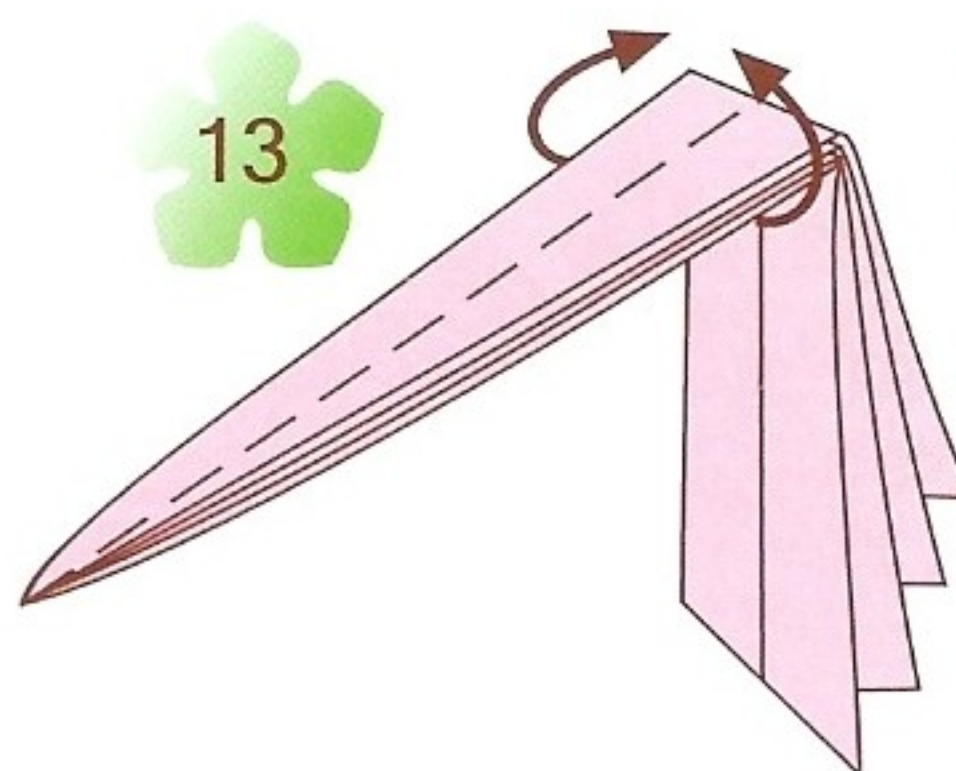
Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat.



Mountain fold the model as shown.



This should be the result.



Valley fold the tip of the model in half along the middle fold-line.

Compress the model in the marked places.



Open out the right- and left-hand points.



This should be the result.

The corolla's petal is almost ready.



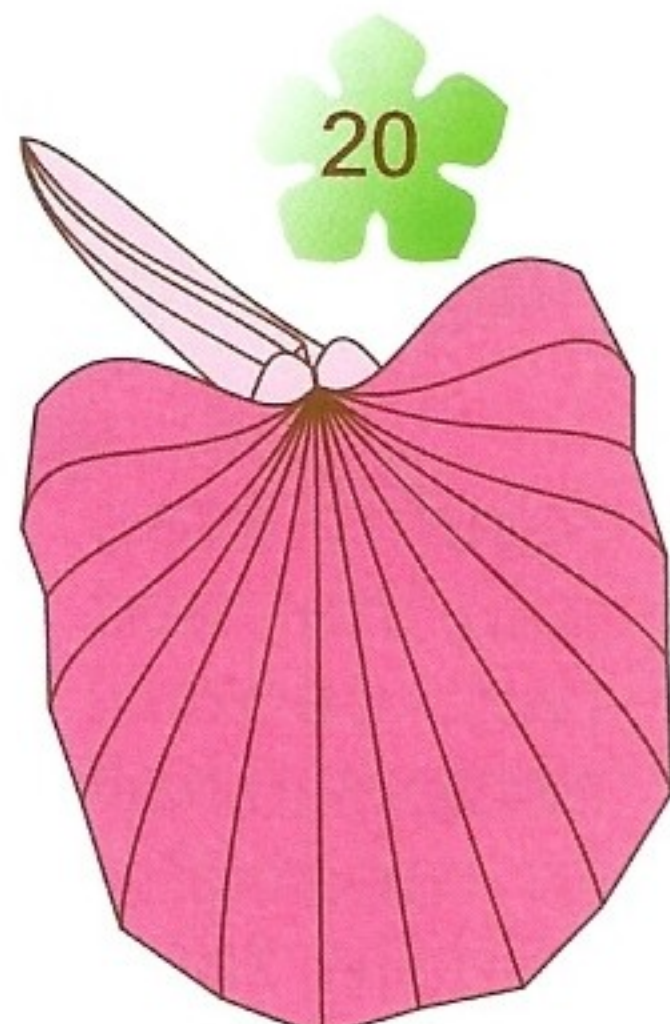
Shape the edges of the petal with a 'soft' mountain fold.



Make one more petal. Put one on top of another.



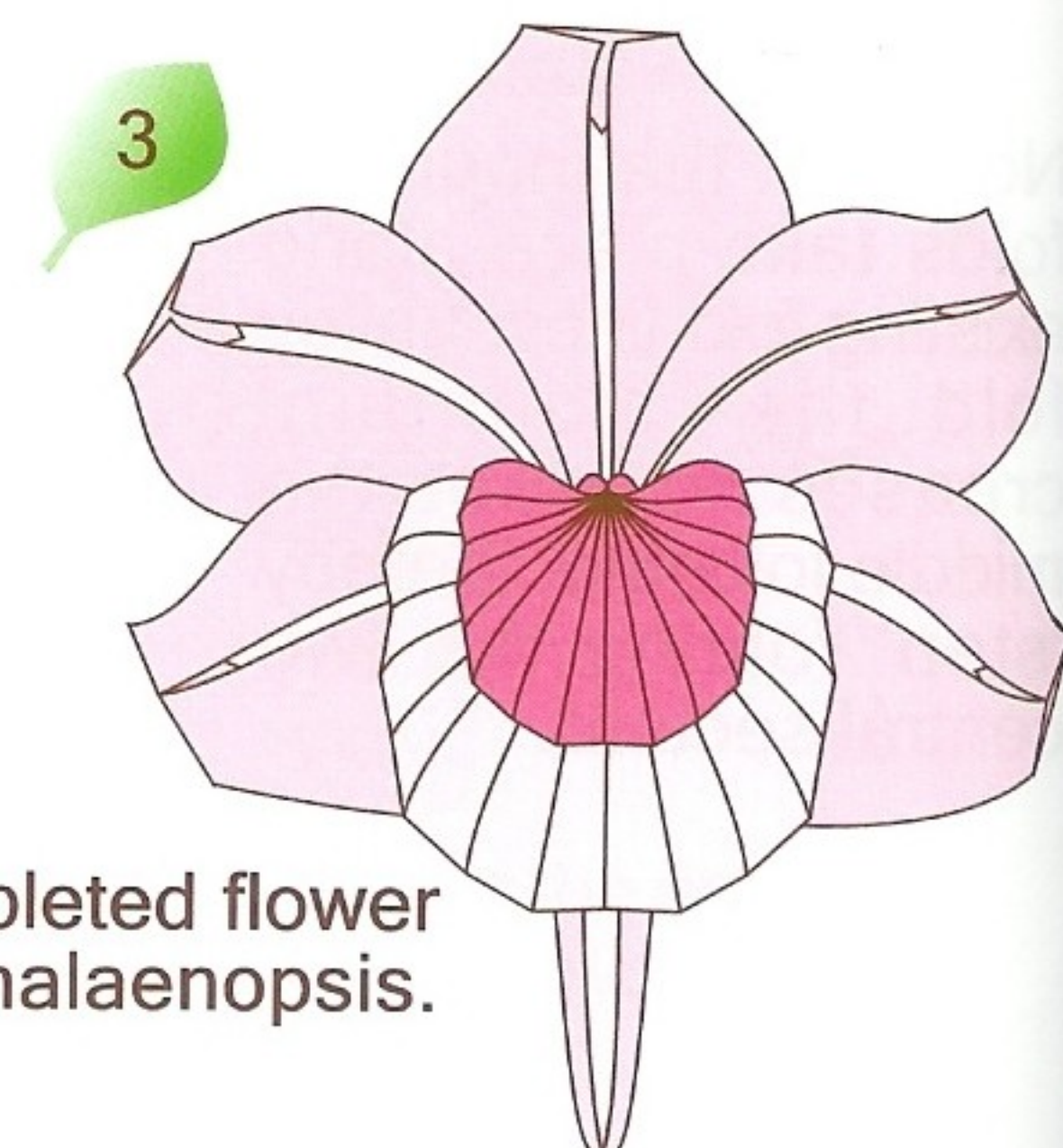
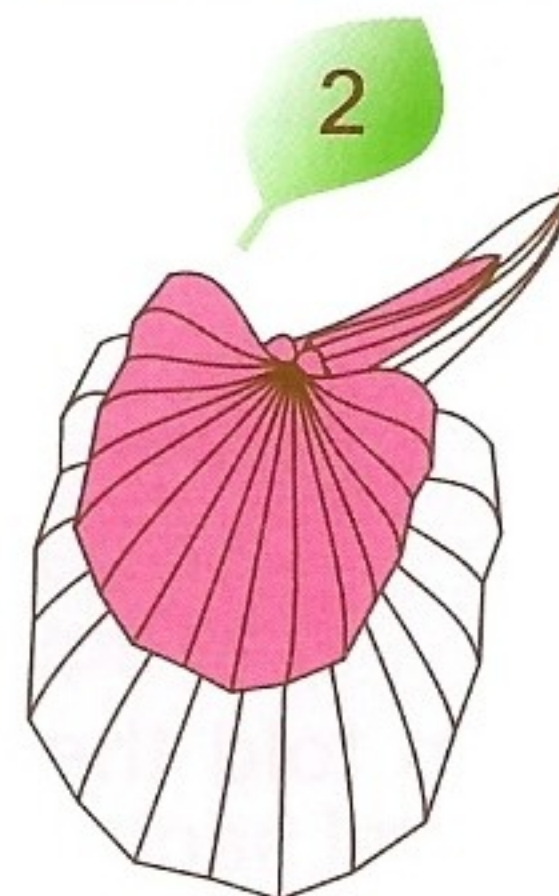
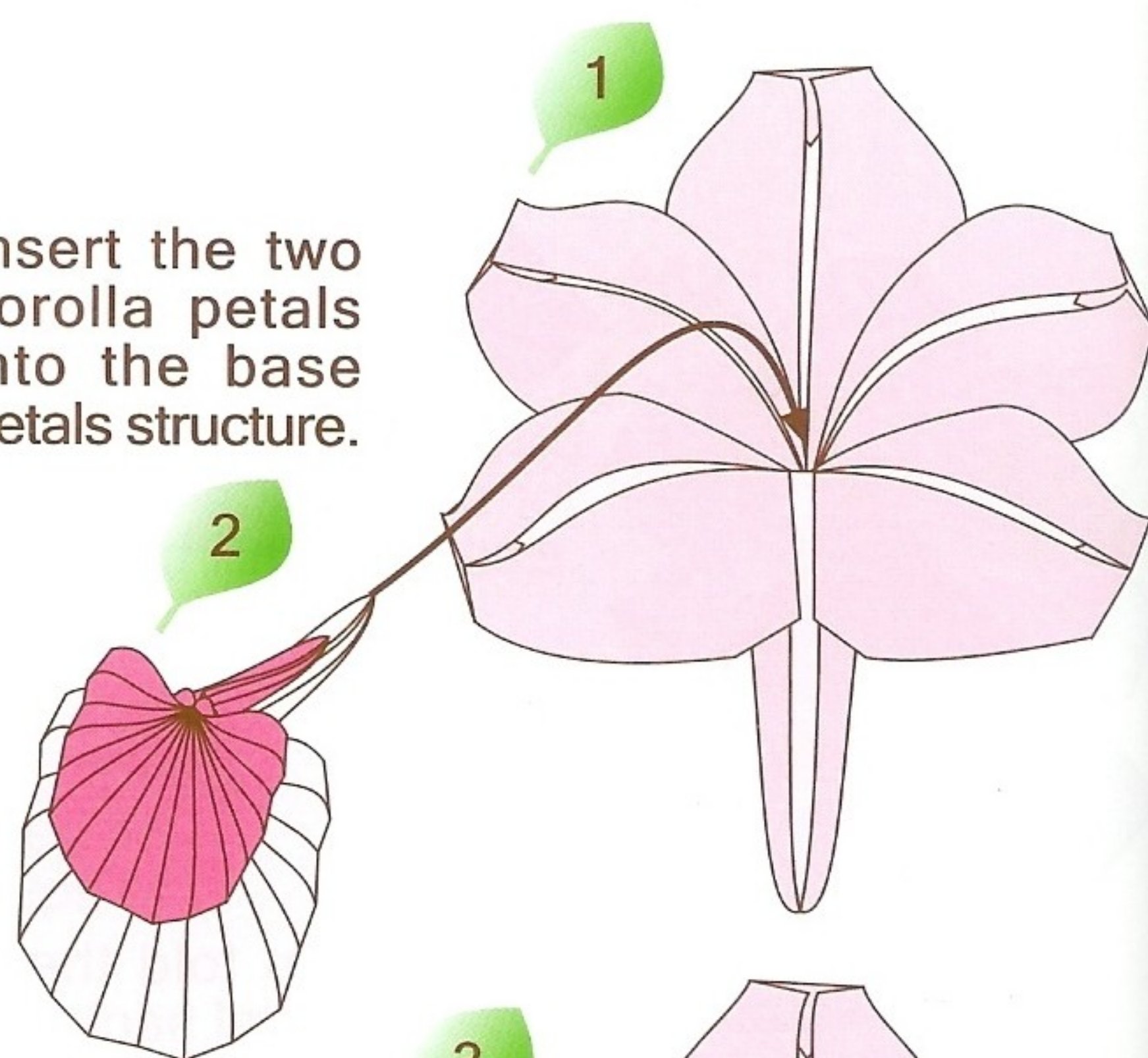
Here is the completed corolla petal for the Orchid Phalaenopsis.



Flower Assembly

Take the base petals structure. Loosen the layers in the middle.

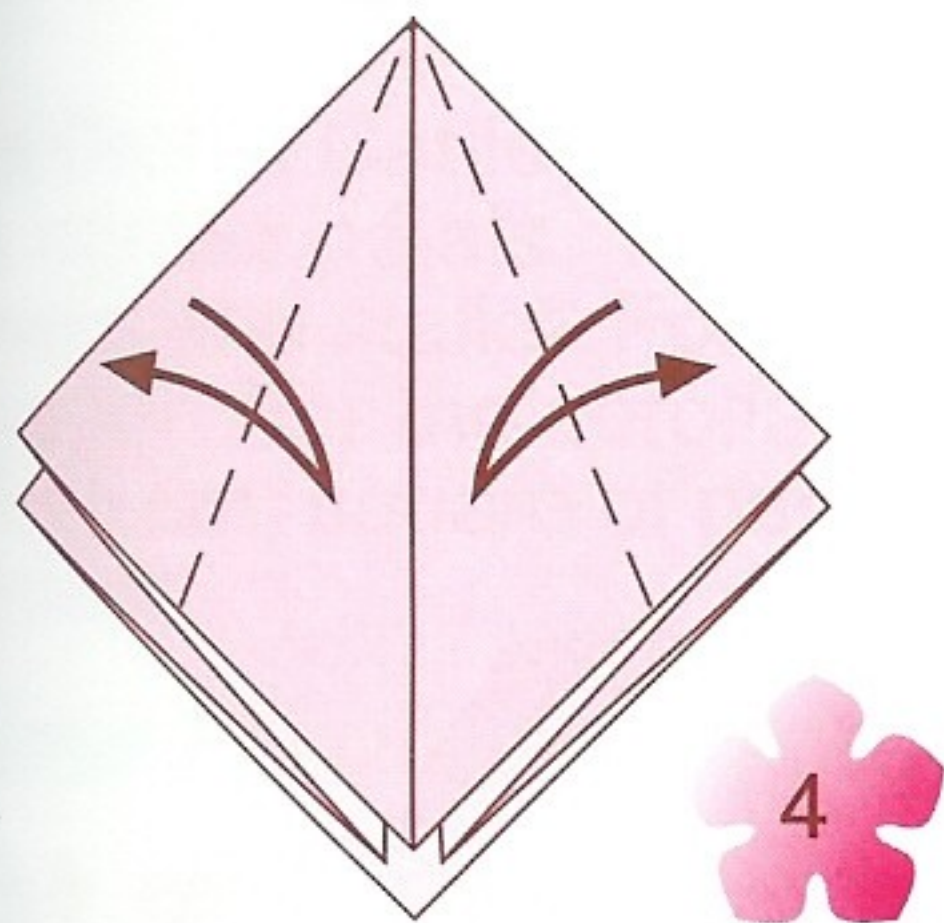
Insert the two corolla petals into the base petals structure.



Here is the completed flower of the Orchid Phalaenopsis.

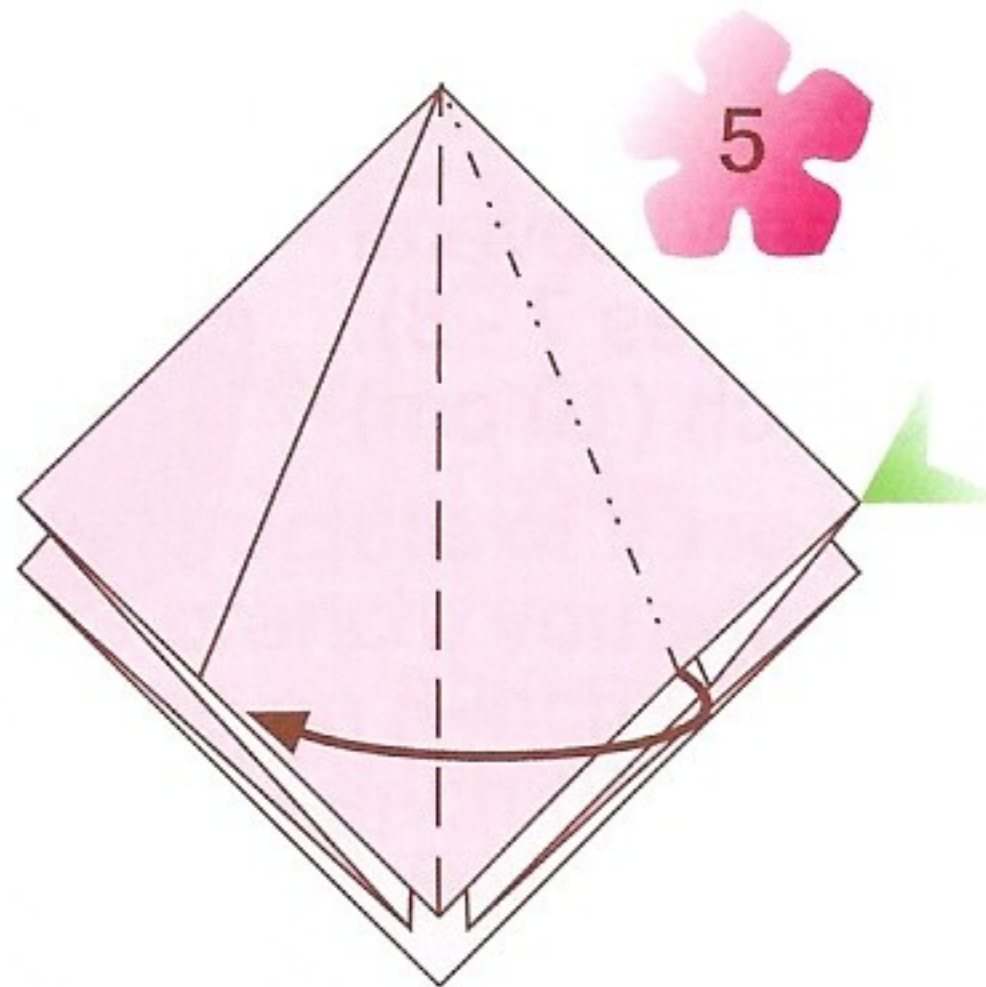
Bud

Use about a 3-inch (7.5 cm) square of paper, colored side up.



Begin with a preliminary base (see steps 1 to 4 on page 11). Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them. Repeat behind.

Open out the right-hand flap of paper and squash it down neatly into a triangle.

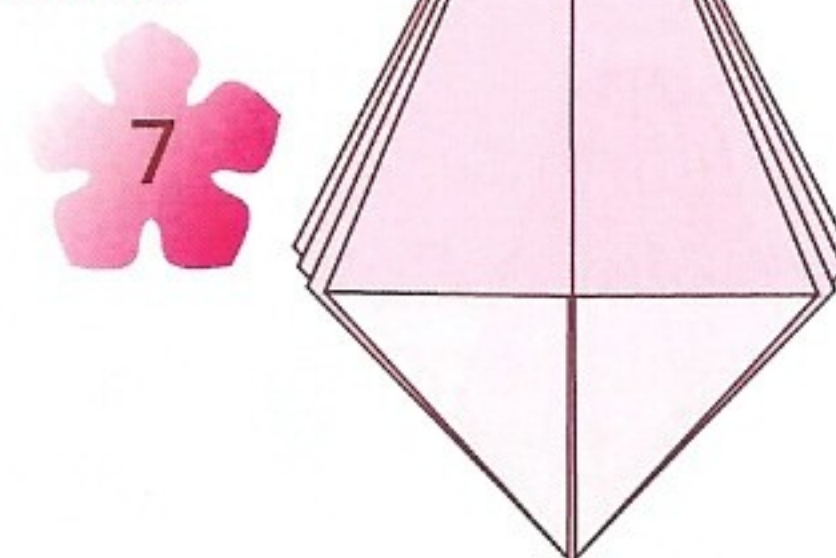


Repeat step 5 with the remaining flaps.

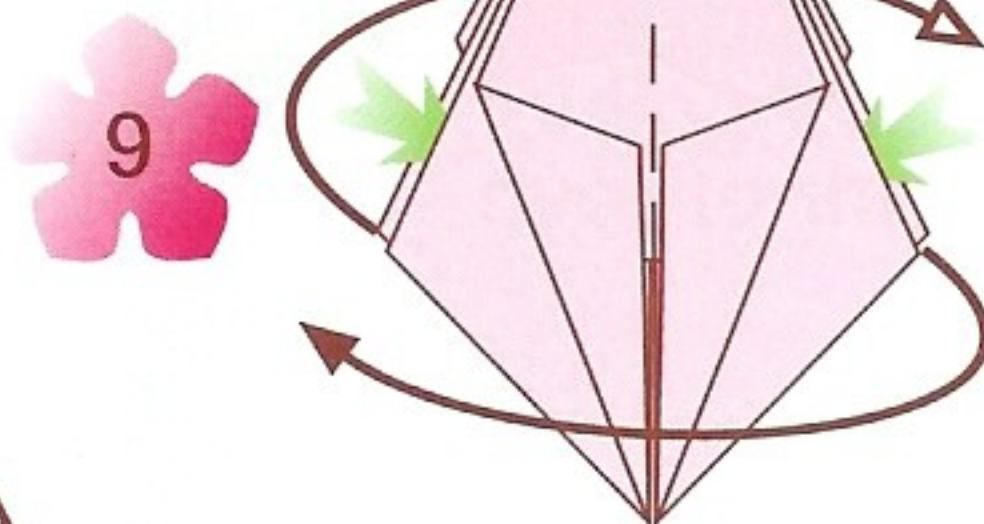


Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.

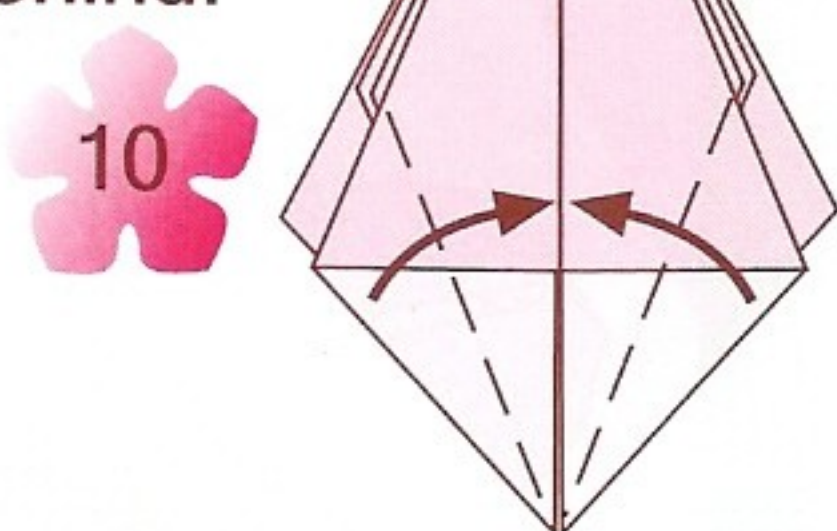
This should be the result.



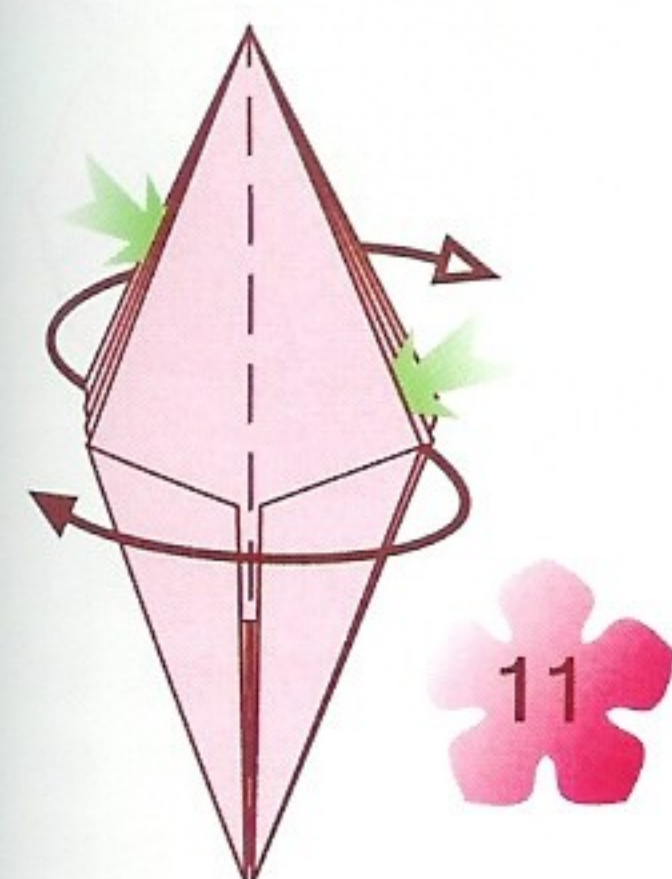
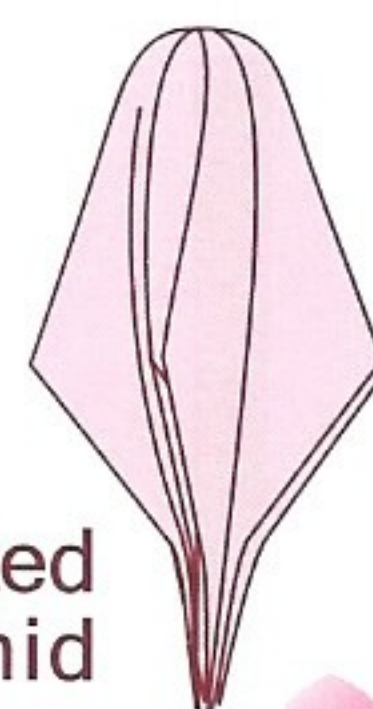
Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.



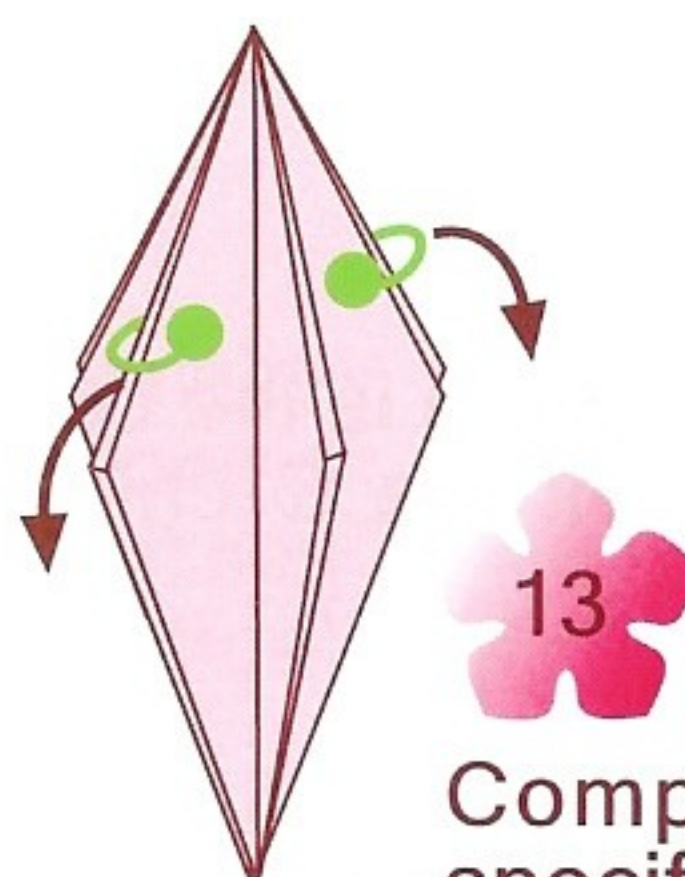
Here is the completed bud for the Orchid Phalaenopsis.



Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



Open out the layers as shown, thereby separating the double flaps into four sections.



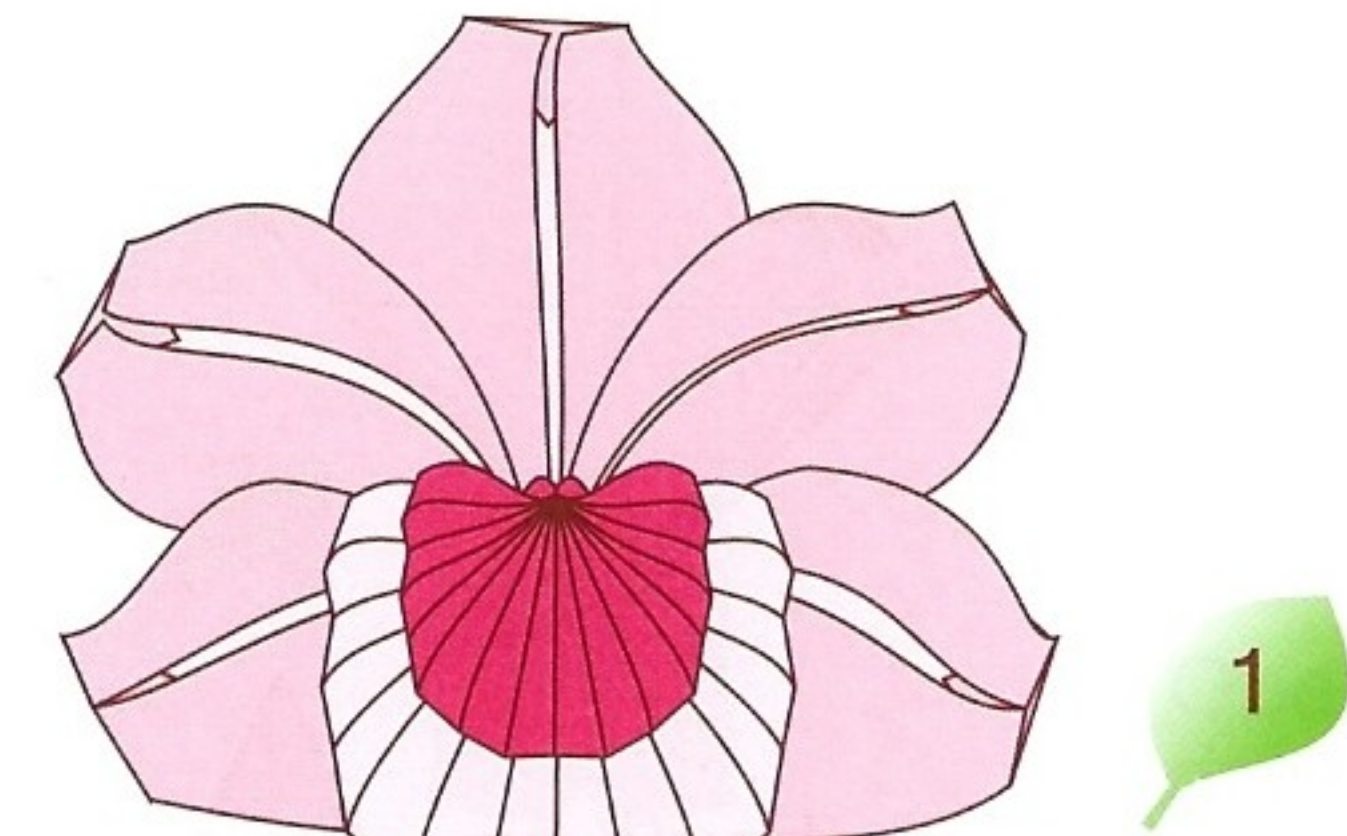
Compress the model in the specified places and pull these opposite double flaps slightly in the direction shown by the arrows, thereby shaping the top of the bud. Repeat with the other opposite double flaps.



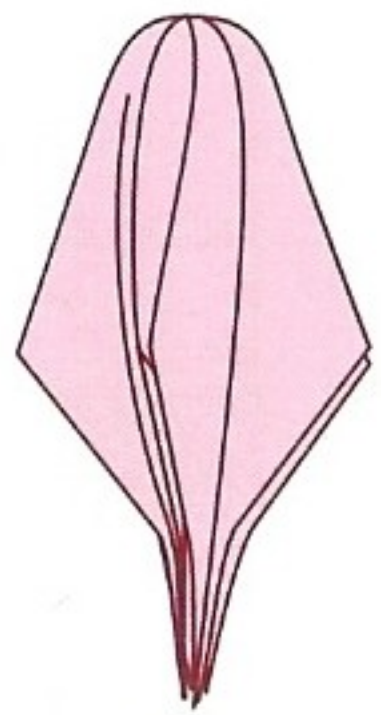
Twist the tip as shown.

Orchids' Branch Assembly

To make the Orchids' branch you will need several flowers, buds and tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8). For the stalks, use approximately 5-inch (10 cm) squares of paper.

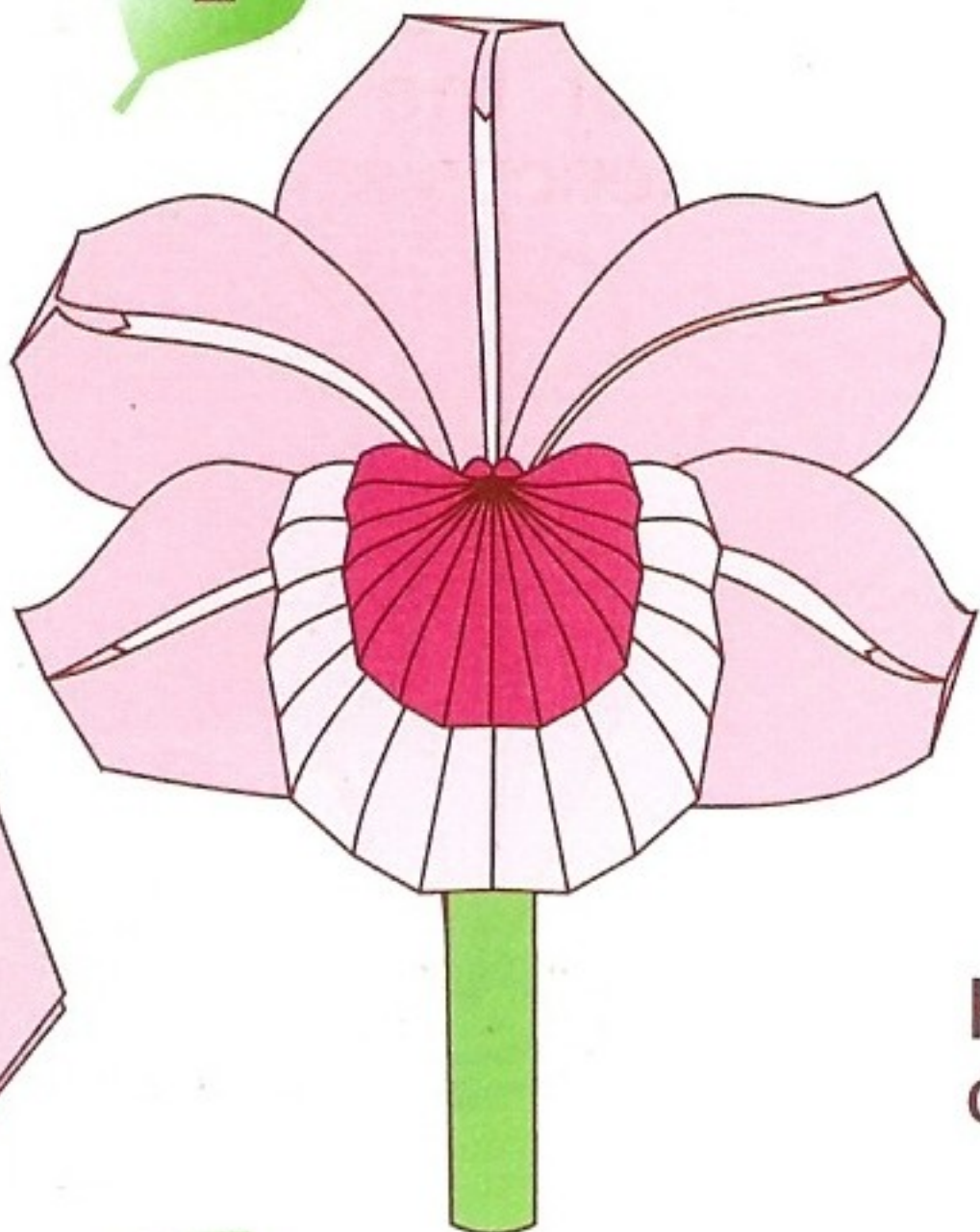


Insert the tip of the flower into the stalk. Move the flower into the tubular stalk as far as it will go. Repeat the same for the bud.



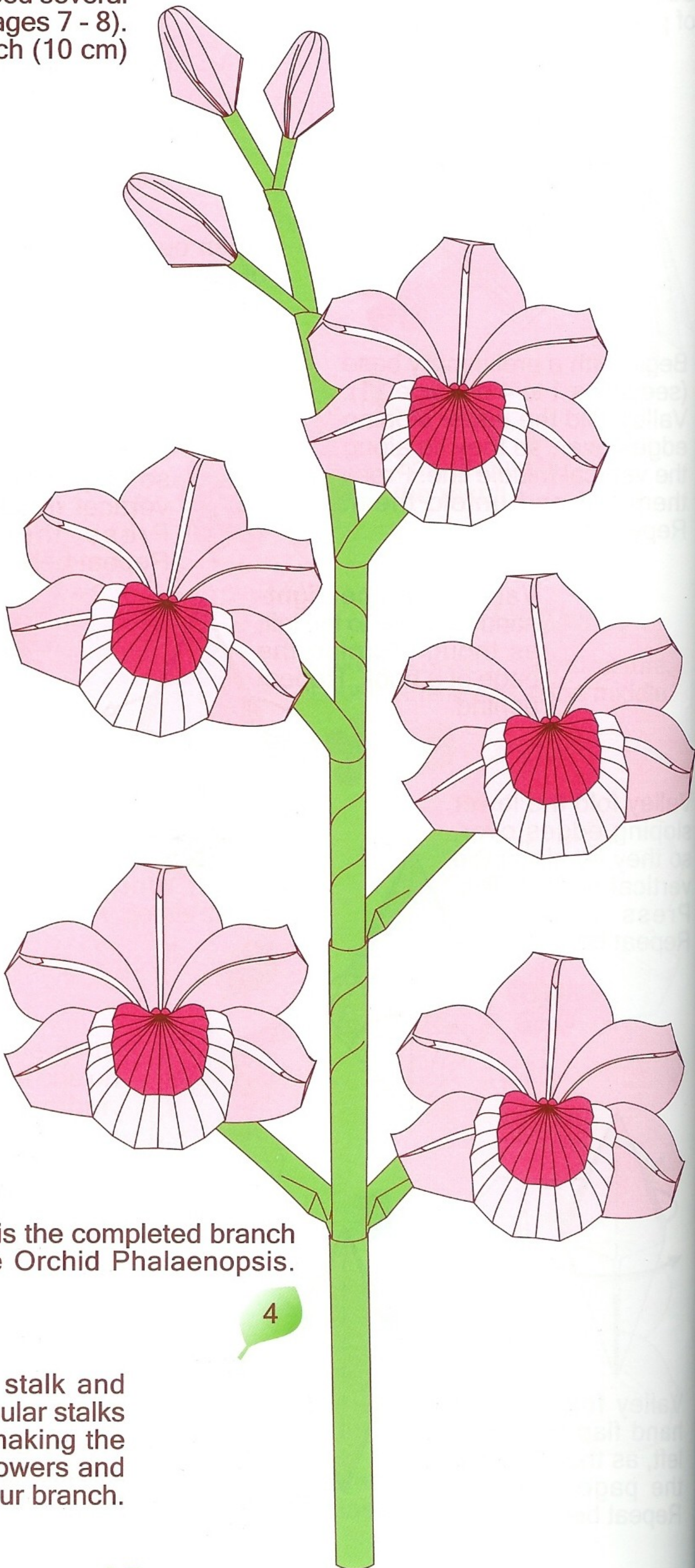
This should be the result.

2



3

Take the base tubular stalk and combine it with other tubular stalks (see page 9), thereby making the branch. Add as many flowers and buds as you'd like for your branch.



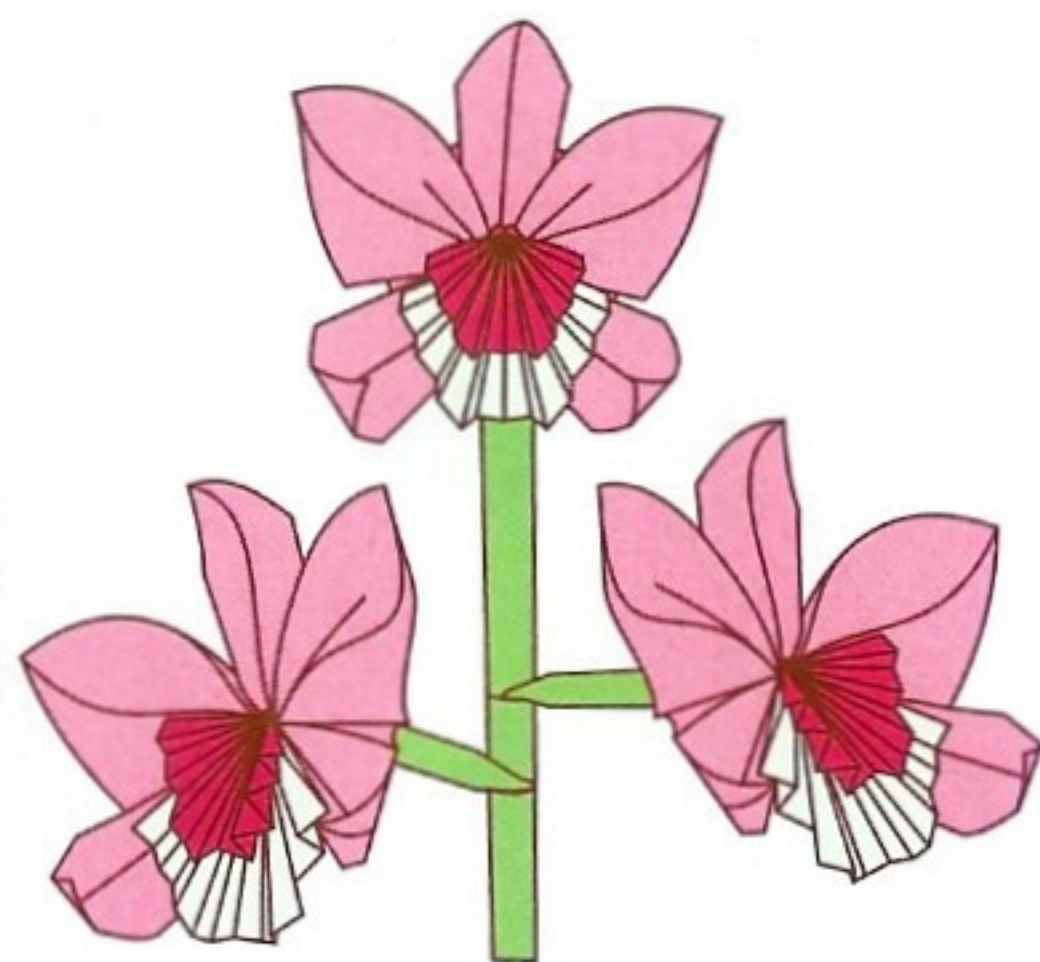
Here is the completed branch of the Orchid Phalaenopsis.

4

Orchid Cattleya

by Katrin Shumakov

The Orchid Cattleya flower consists of a structure of base petals, and two corolla petals. To make the Orchid's branch, you will need a few flowers and stalks. For the base petals, use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper. For the corolla petals, use one 2 ½ -inch (6 cm) and one 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper. For the stalk, use a 5-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

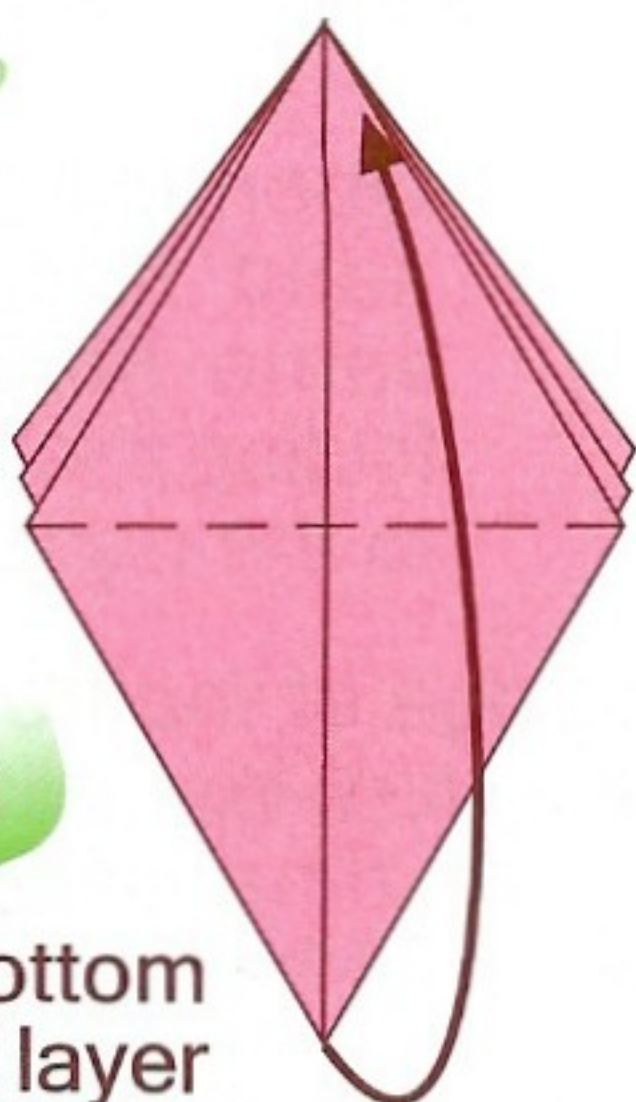


Base Petals Structure

Use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper, colored side up. The first 20 steps are the same as for the base petals structure of the Orchid Phalaenopsis (see pages 41 - 43).

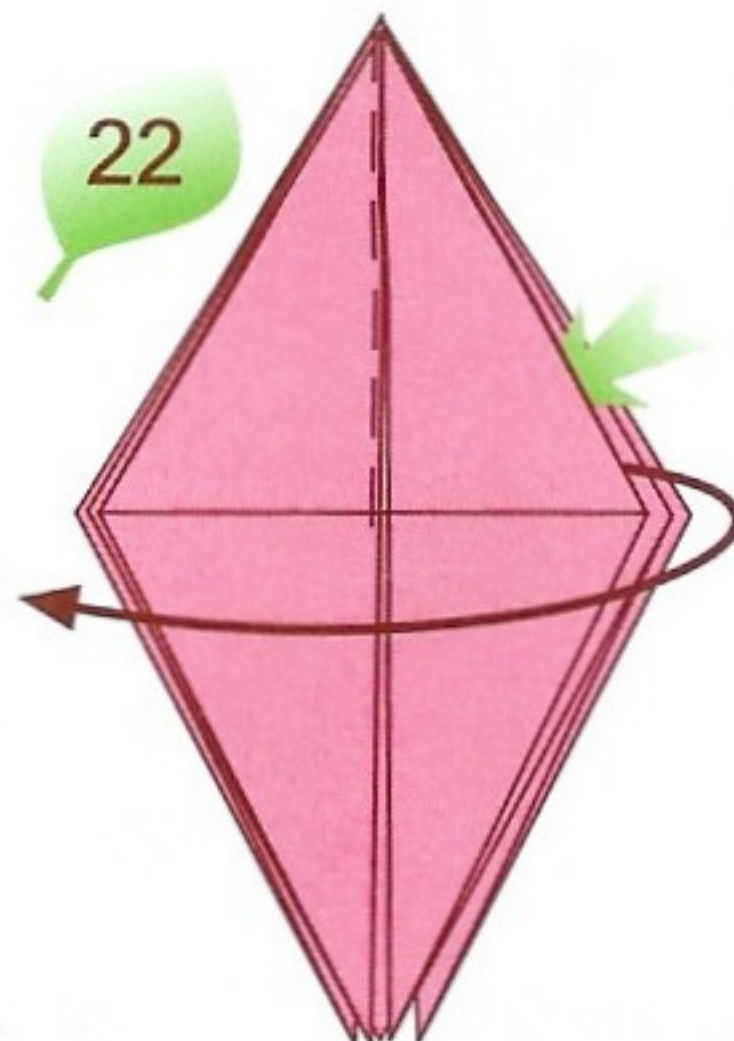
21

Valley fold the bottom corner of the front layer up as far as it will go.



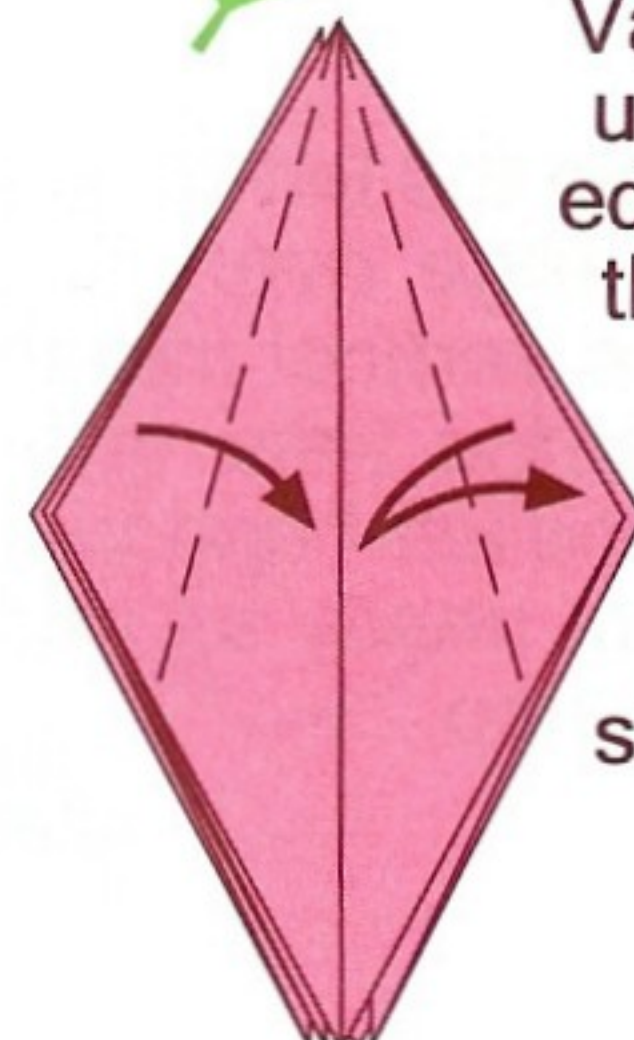
22

Valley fold the first right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.



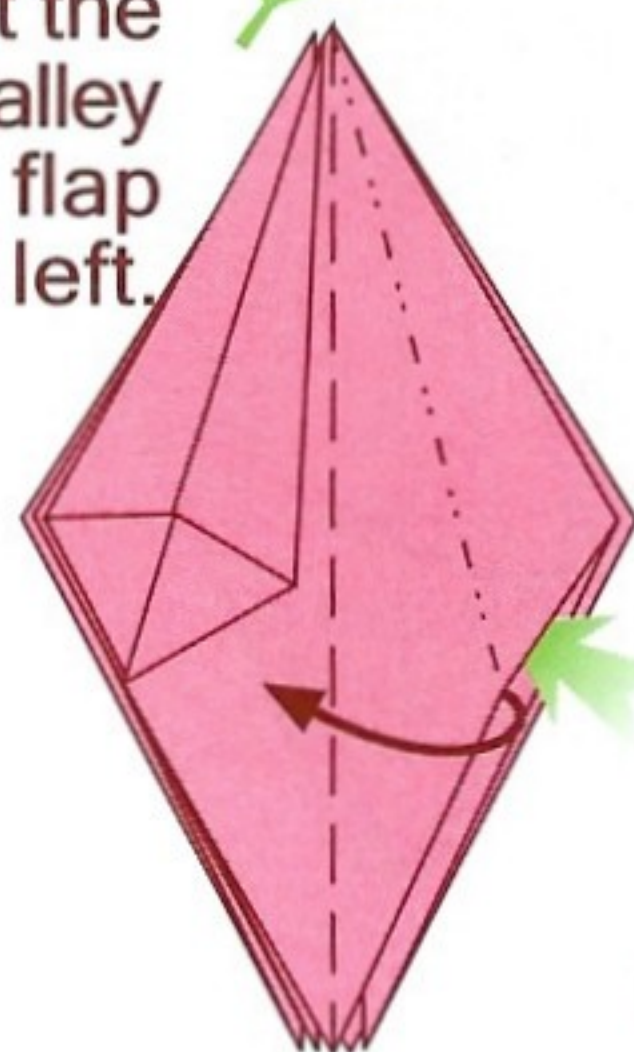
23

Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Unfold the right-hand sloping edge.



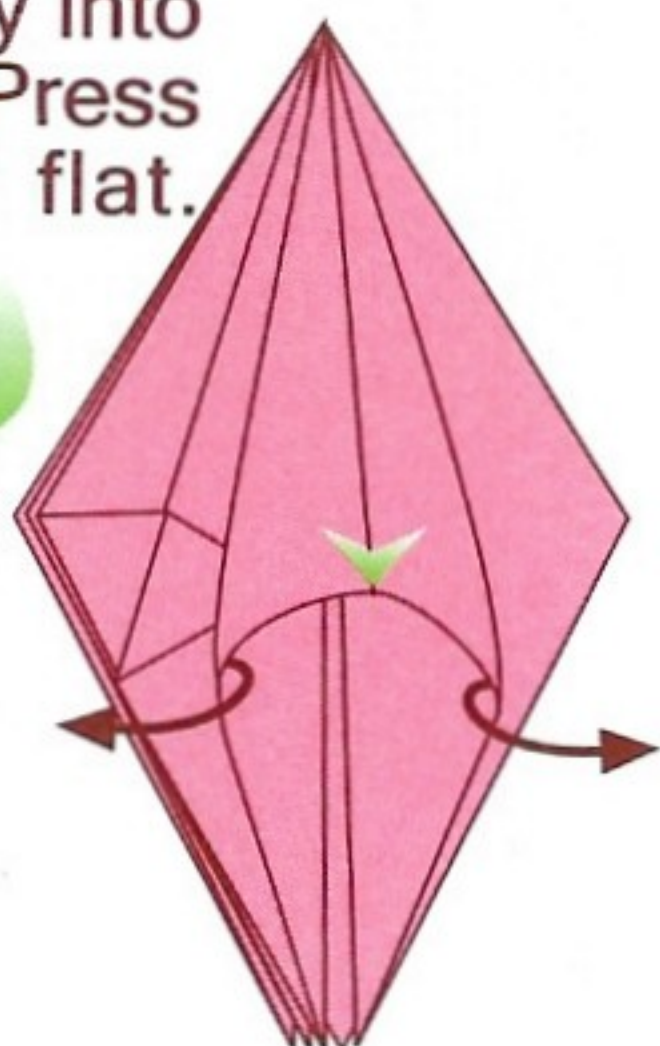
24

Open the right-hand flap, at the same time valley folding this flap over to the left.

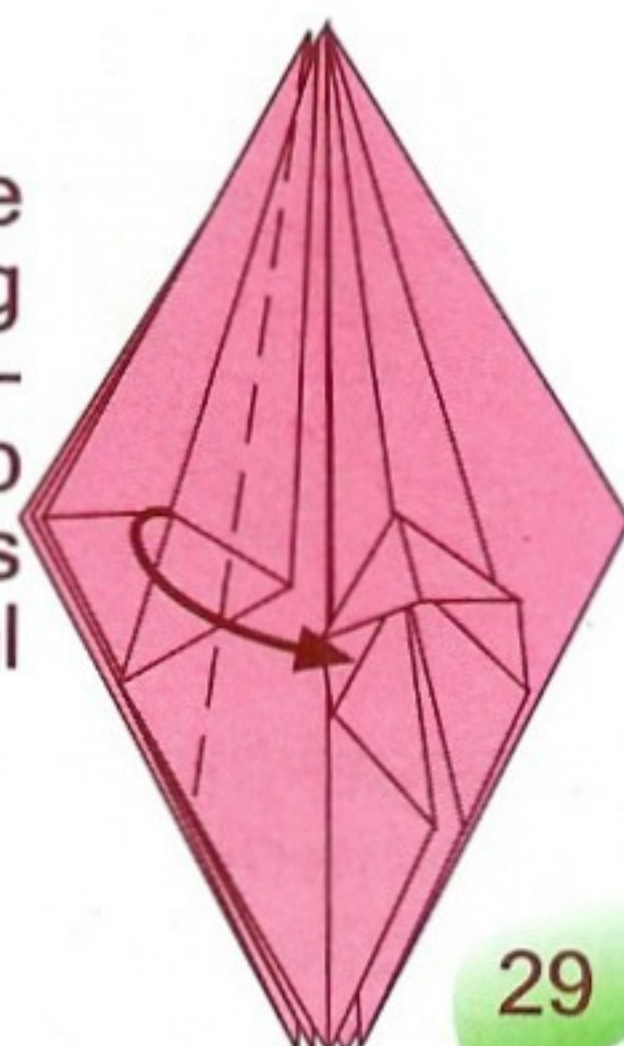


Squash the flap down neatly into a triangle. Press the paper flat.

25

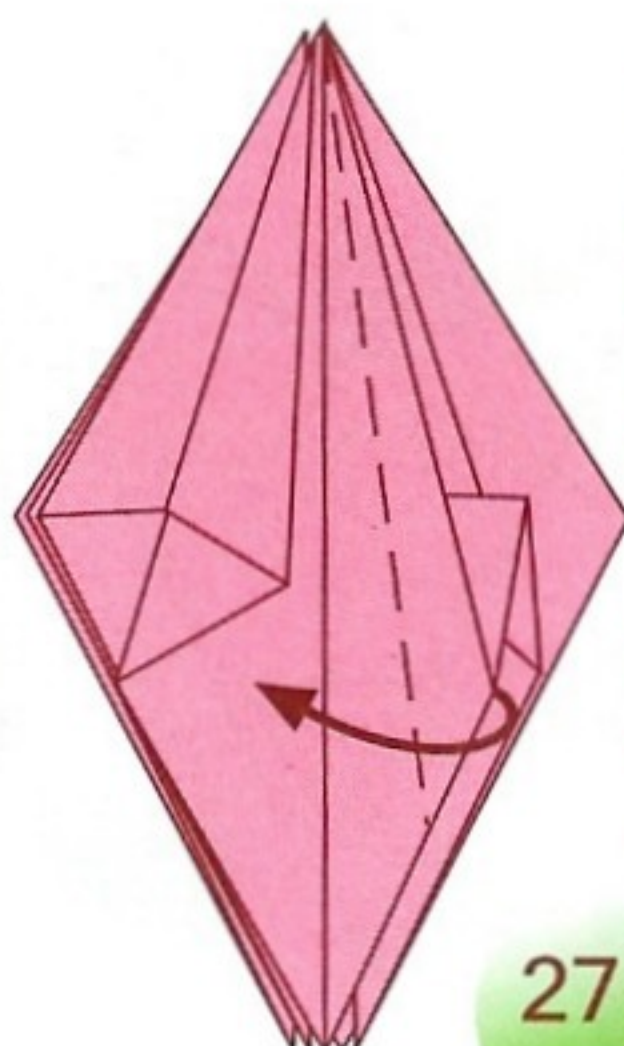


Valley fold the upper sloping edge of the left-hand front flap over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.



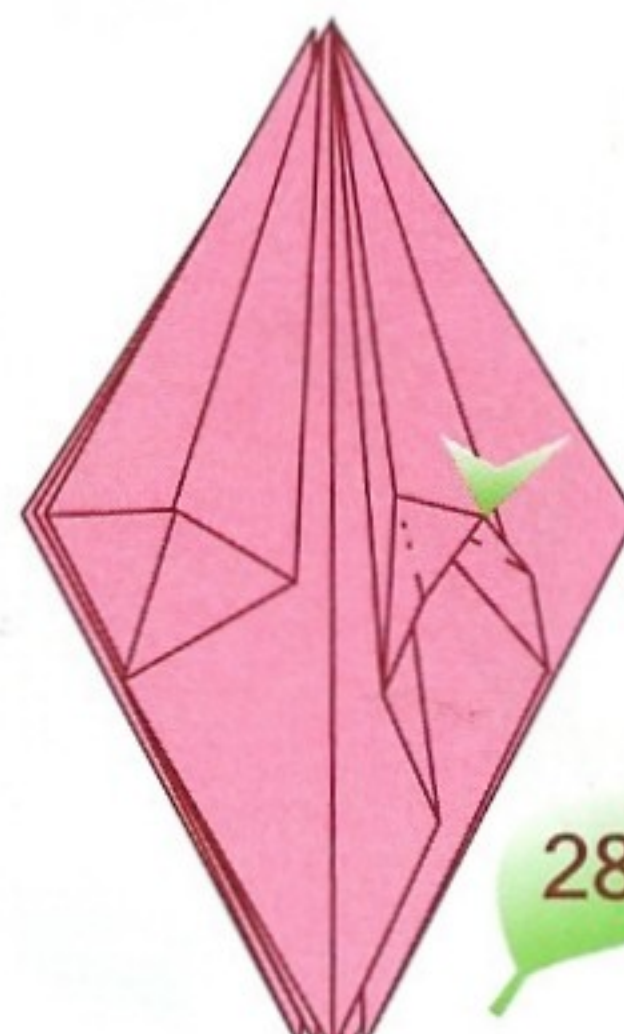
26

Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, to make a tent-like fold, at the same time valley folding one left-hand flap over to the right.



Valley fold the right-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. The following layer will not allow for smoothing of the creases on the left.

27

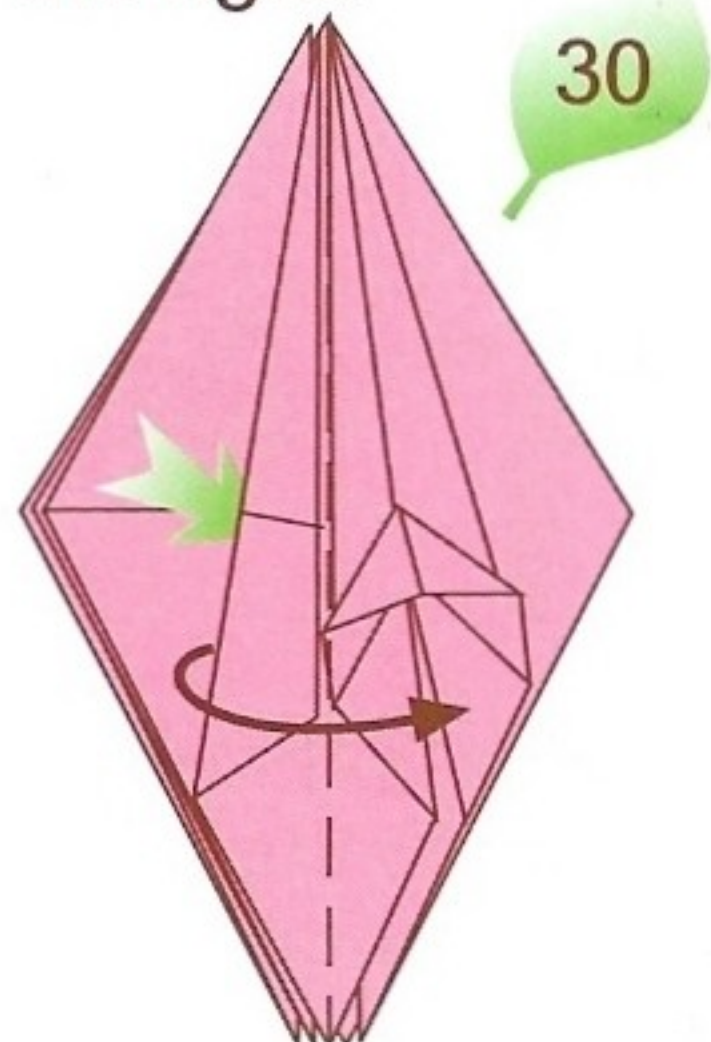


28

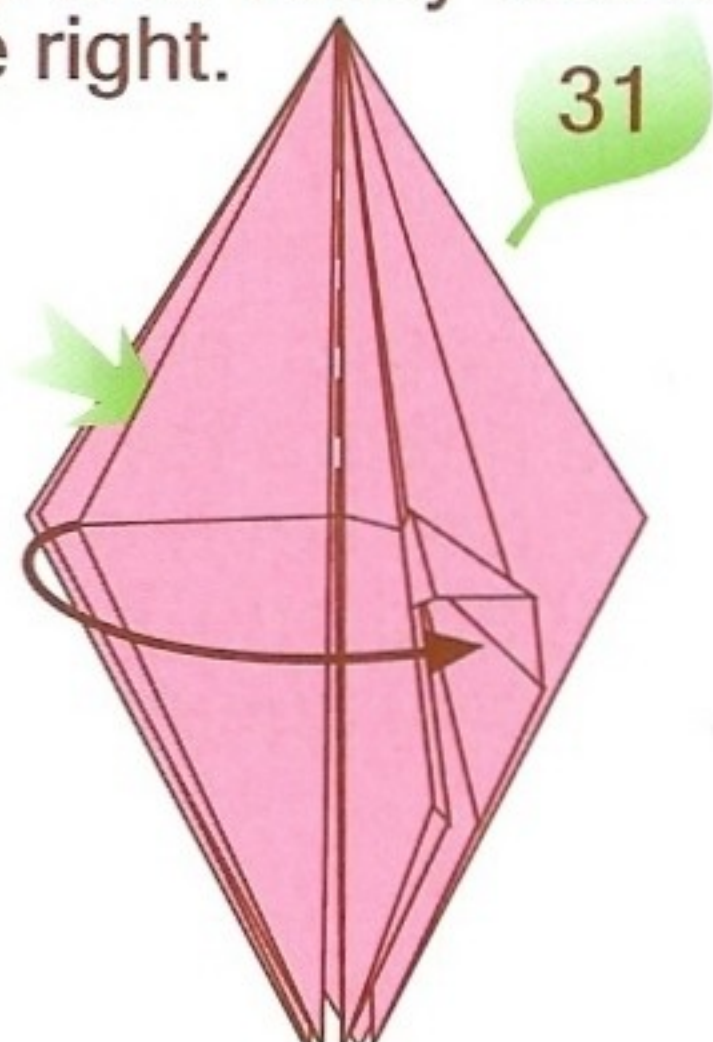
Open out and squash the triangular flap down neatly, as shown in the next step.

29

Separate the front left-hand flap and valley fold it over to the right.

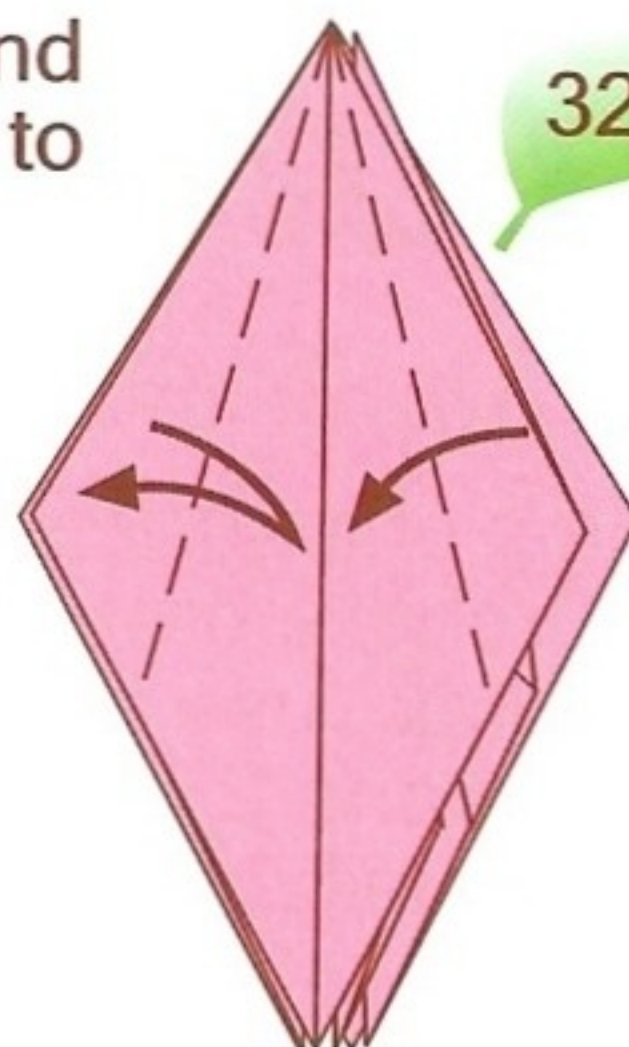


Separate the next left-hand flap and valley fold it over to the right.



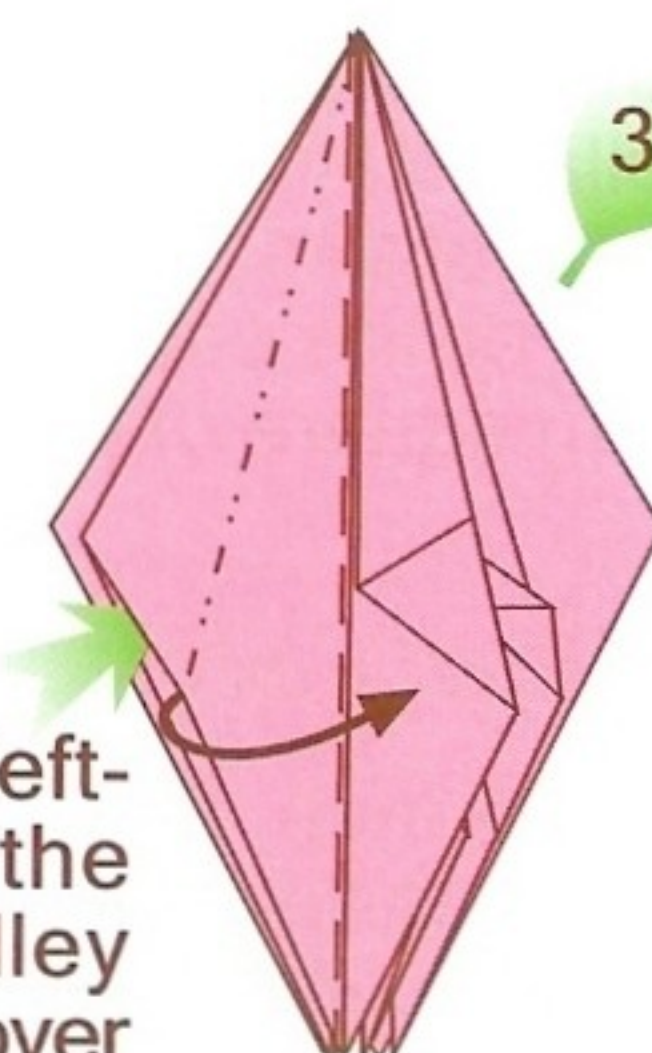
32

Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Unfold the left-hand sloping edge.



33

Open out the left-hand flap, at the same time valley folding this flap over to the right.

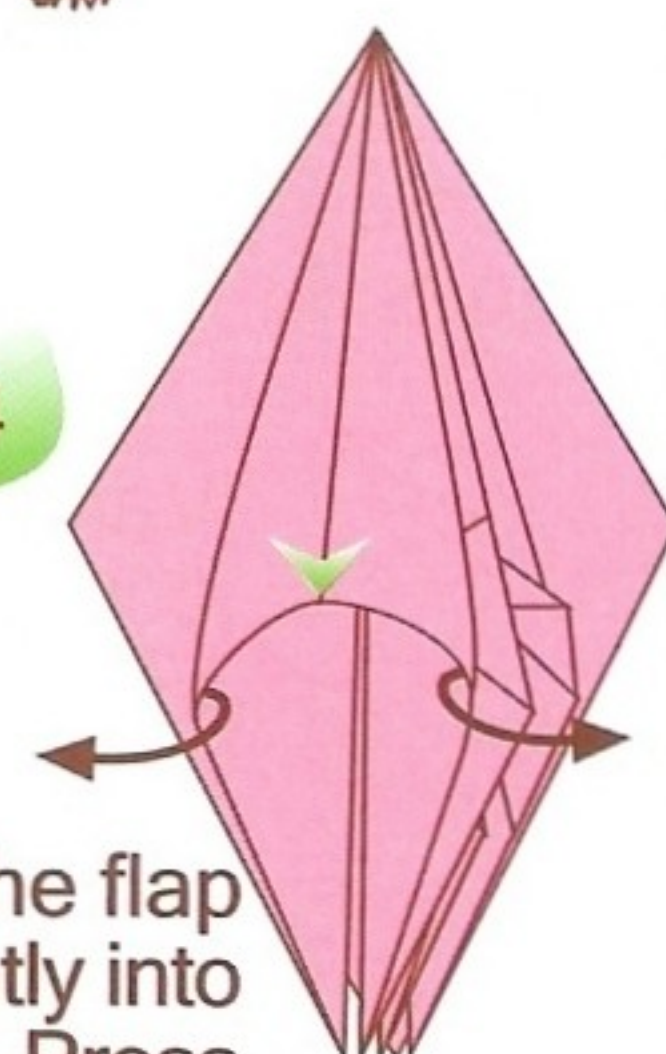


Valley fold the left-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. At the same time open and squash the left-hand triangular flap down neatly as shown in the next step.

Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, to make a tent-like valley fold, at the same time valley folding the one right-hand flap over to the left.

34

Squash the flap down neatly into a triangle. Press the paper flat.



35

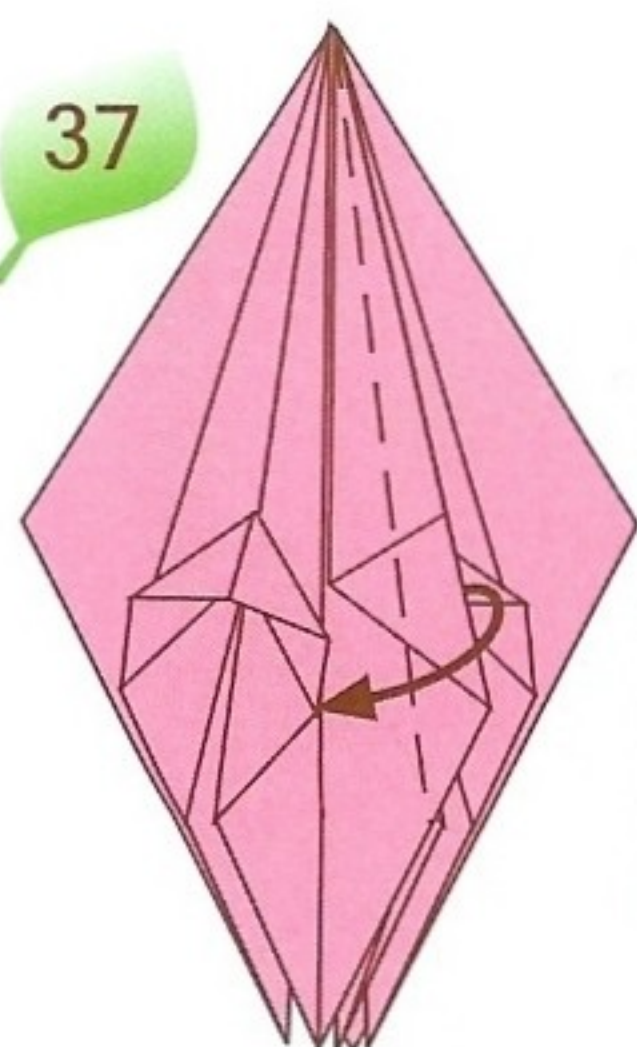


36

Valley fold the upper sloping edge of the right-hand front flap over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.

Repeat steps 33 to 36 with the left-hand sloping edge.

37



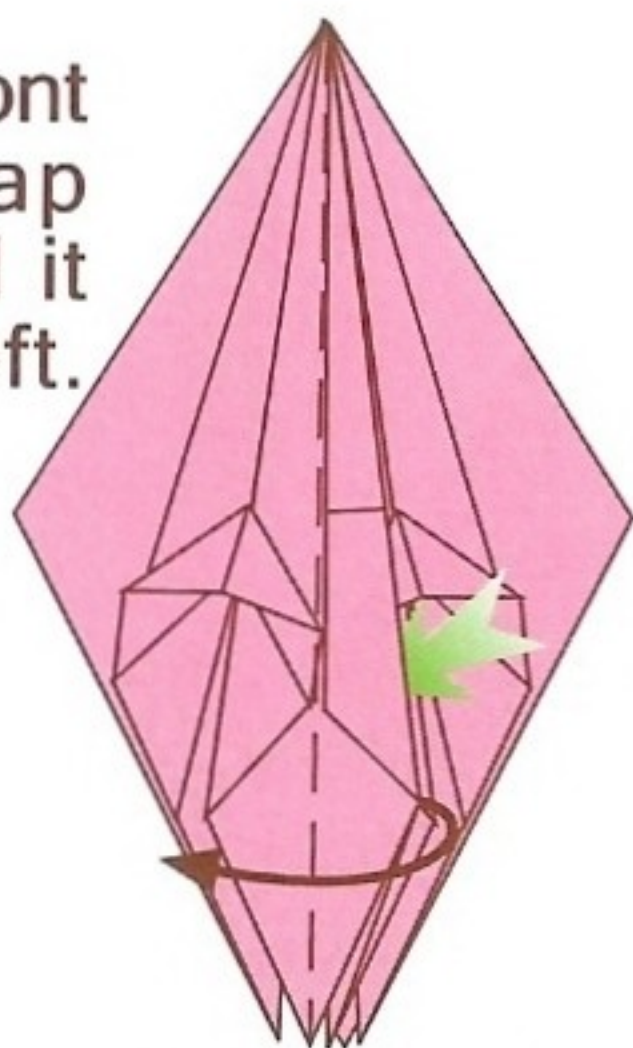
Separate the front right-hand flap and valley fold it over to the left.

This should be the result. Turn the model over.

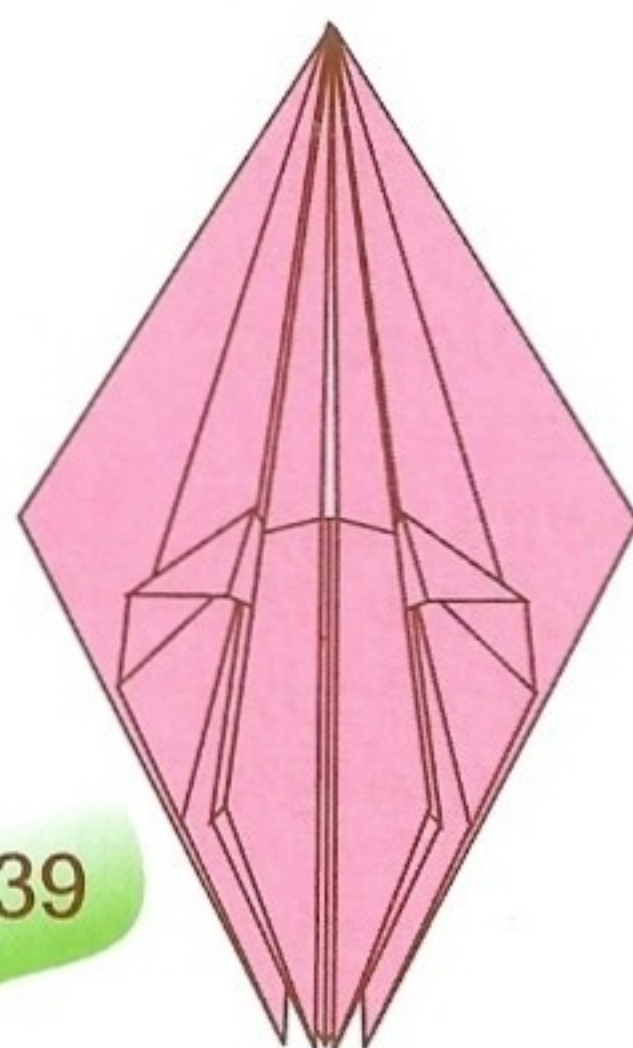
41

Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Unfold them.

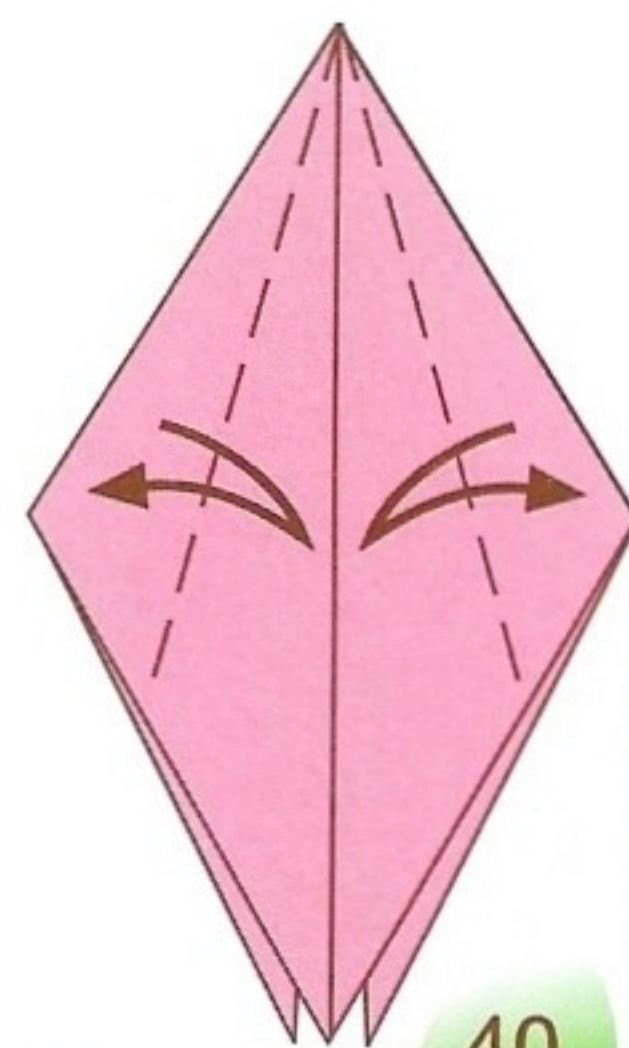
38



39

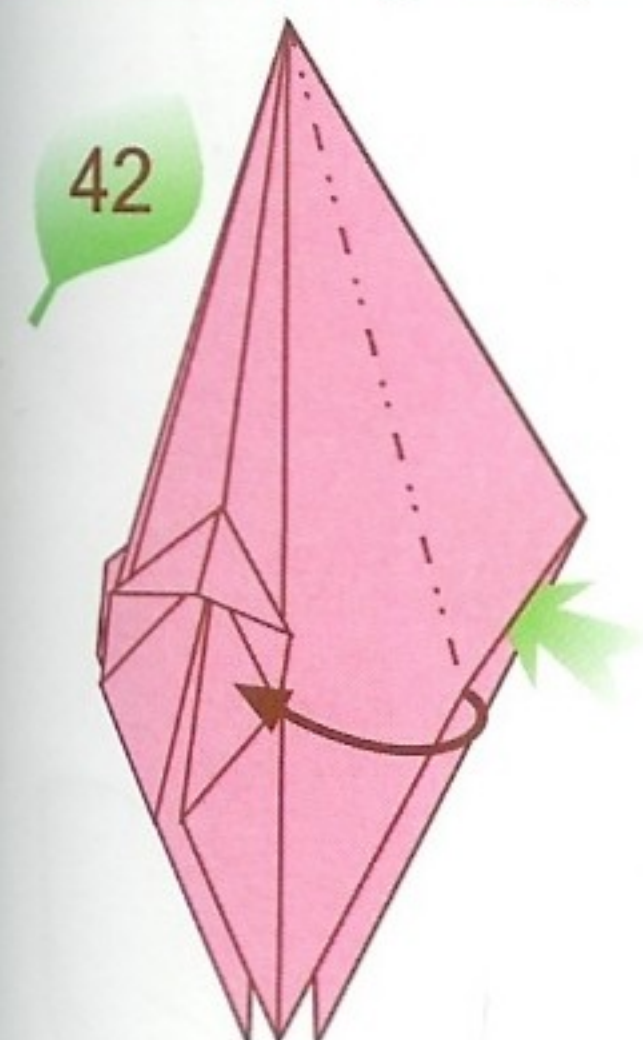


40

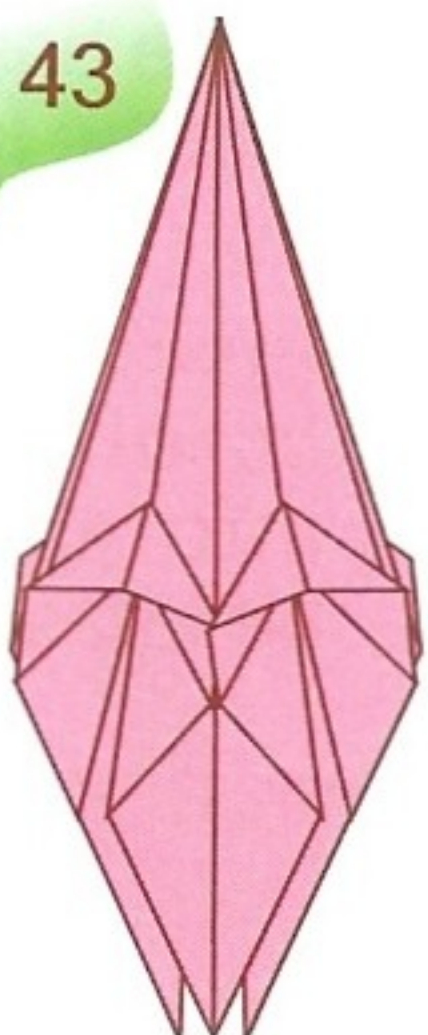


Repeat steps 33 to 36 with the right-hand sloping edge.

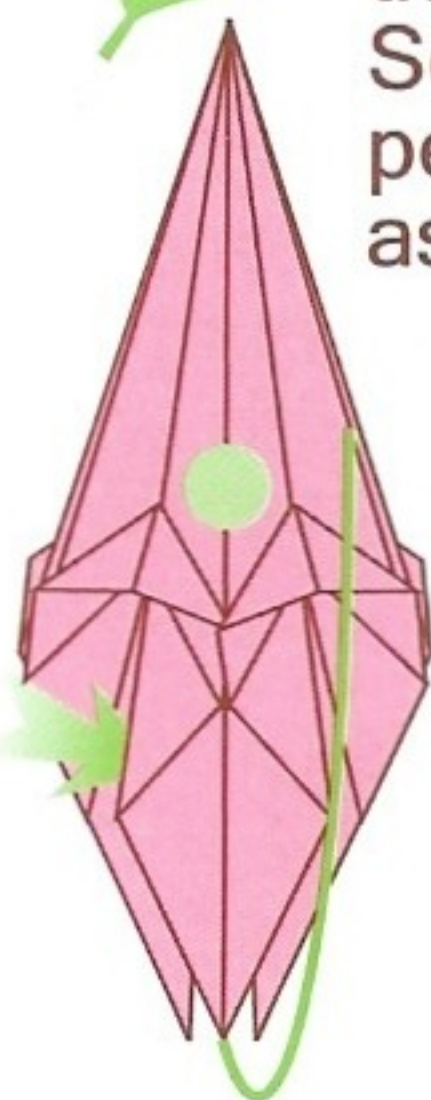
This should be the result.



43

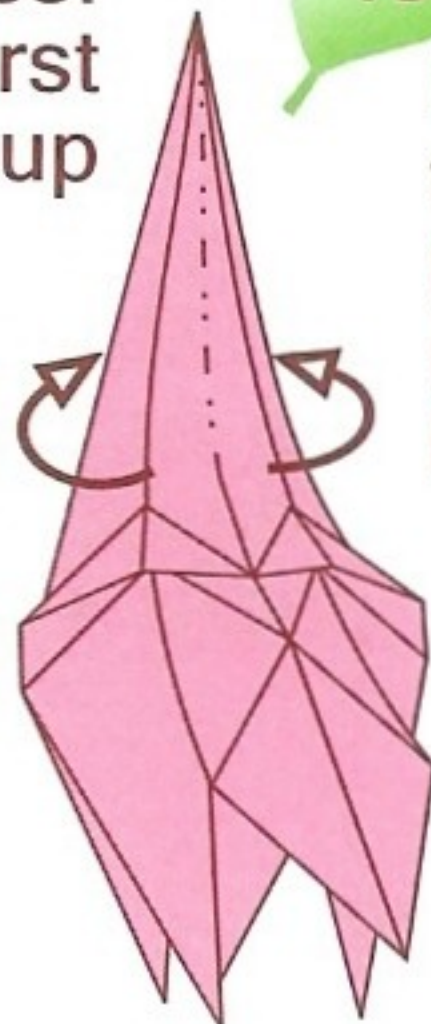


44



Hold the model at the marked place. Separate the first petal and lift it up as shown.

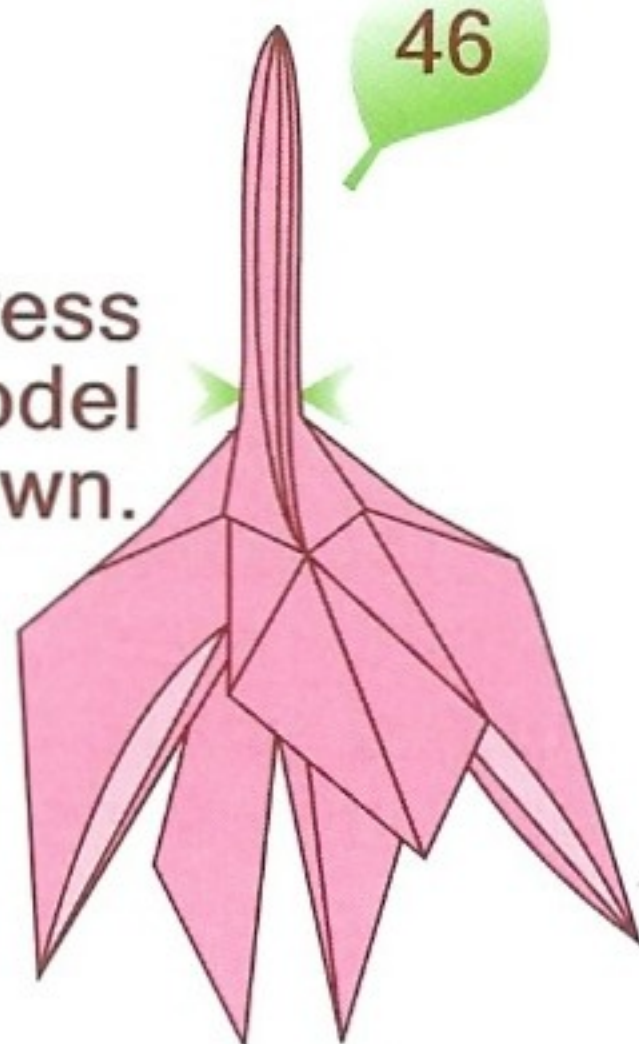
45



Mountain fold the model in half along the middle fold-line.

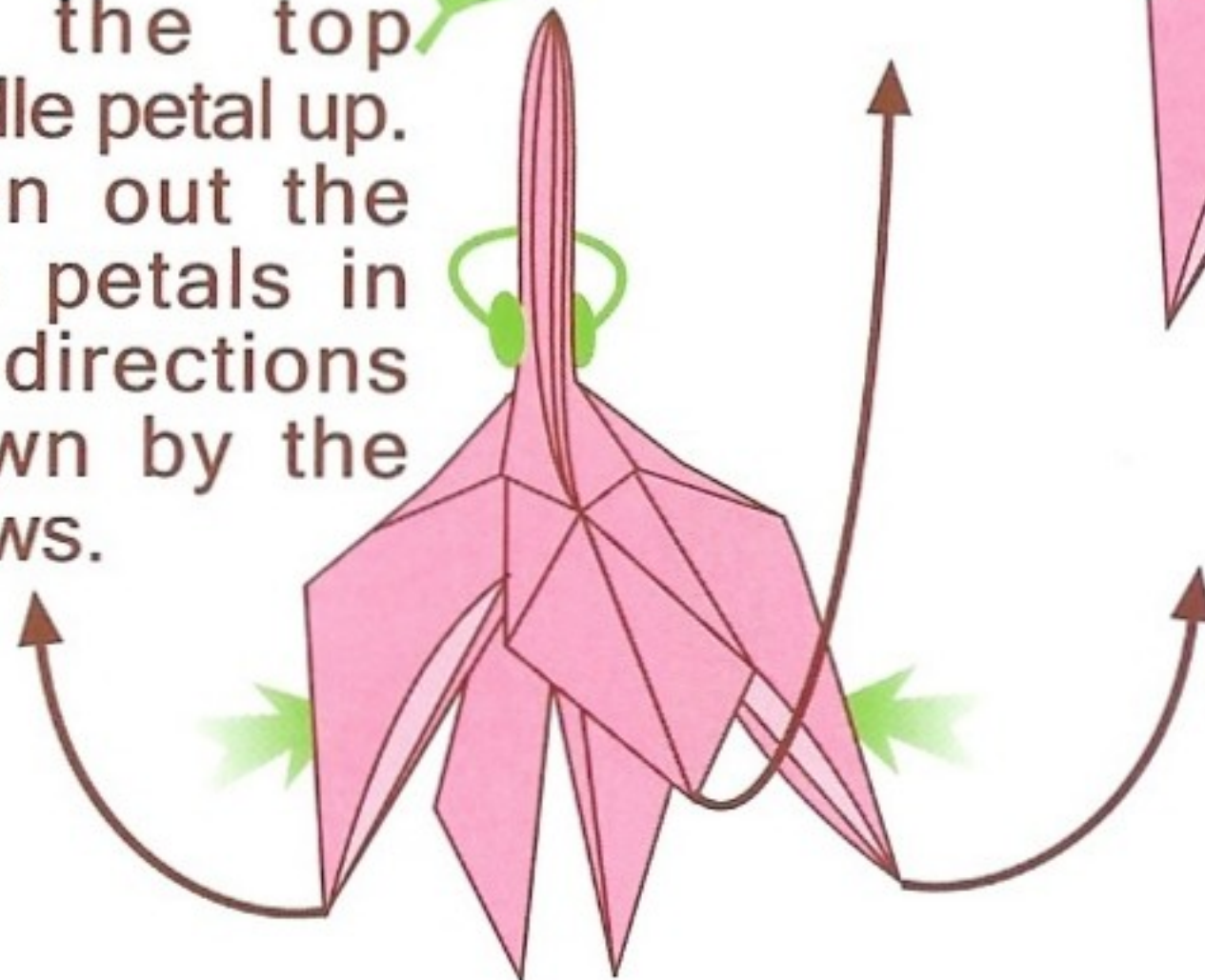
46

Compress the model as shown.



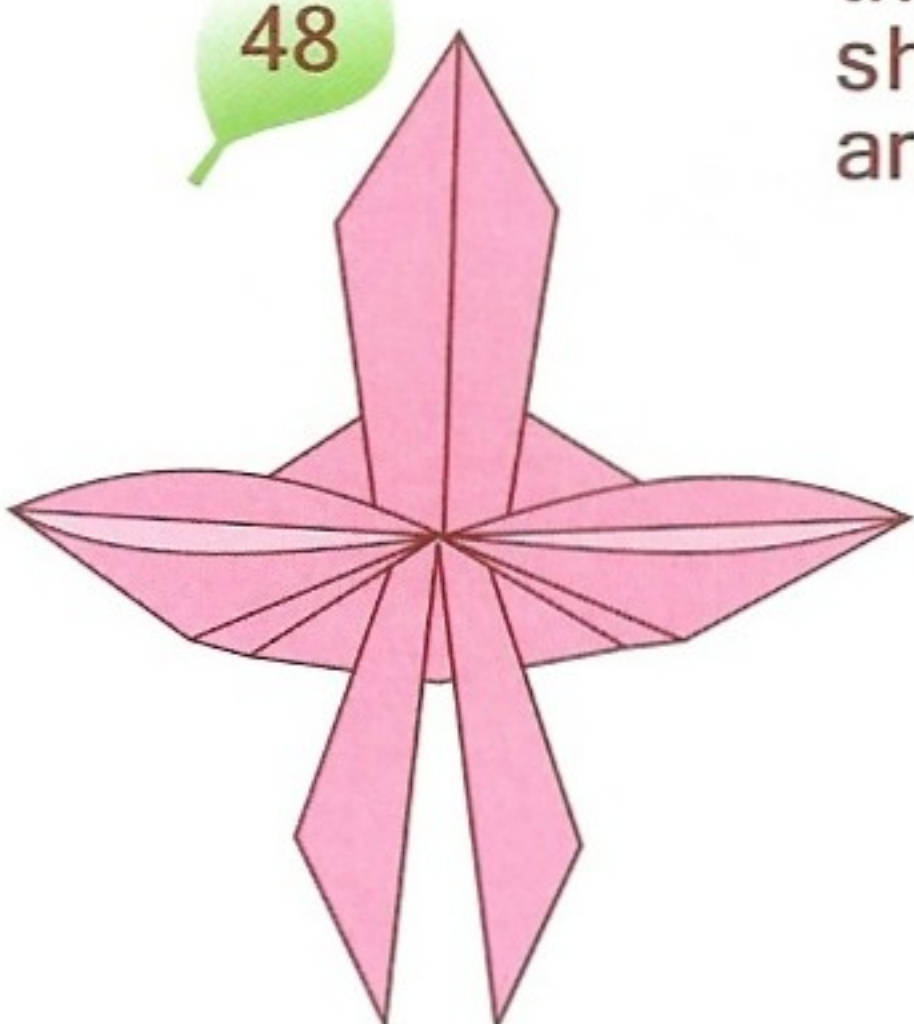
47

Lift the top middle petal up. Open out the side petals in the directions shown by the arrows.



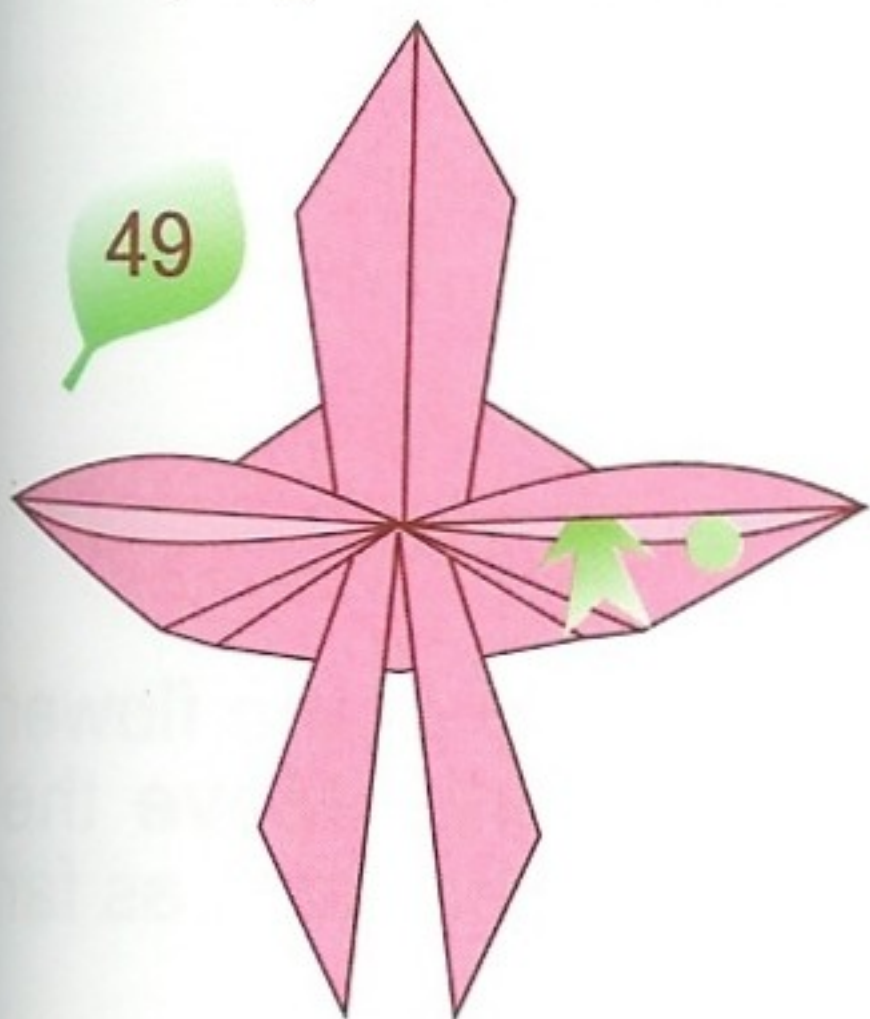
This should be the result.

48



Working with the right-hand petal, keep the bottom layer of the petal pressed at the marked place, at the same time opening out the top layer as shown.

49

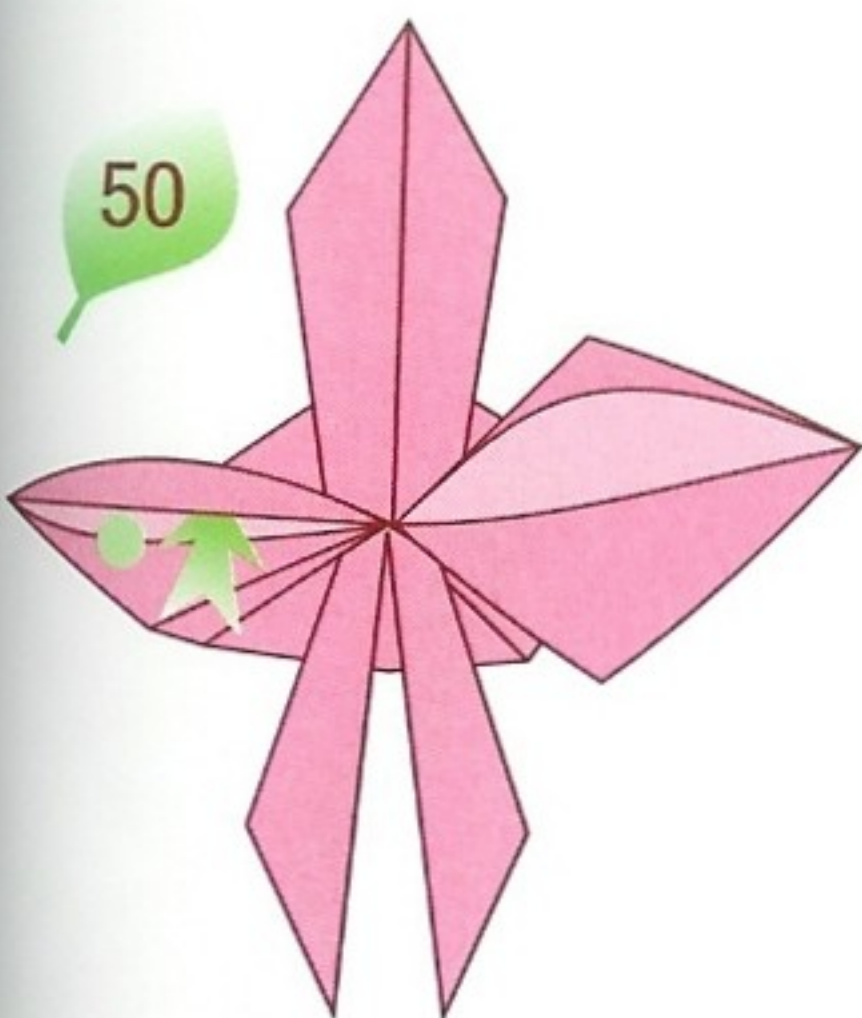


Here is the completed base petals structure for the Orchid Cattleya.

53

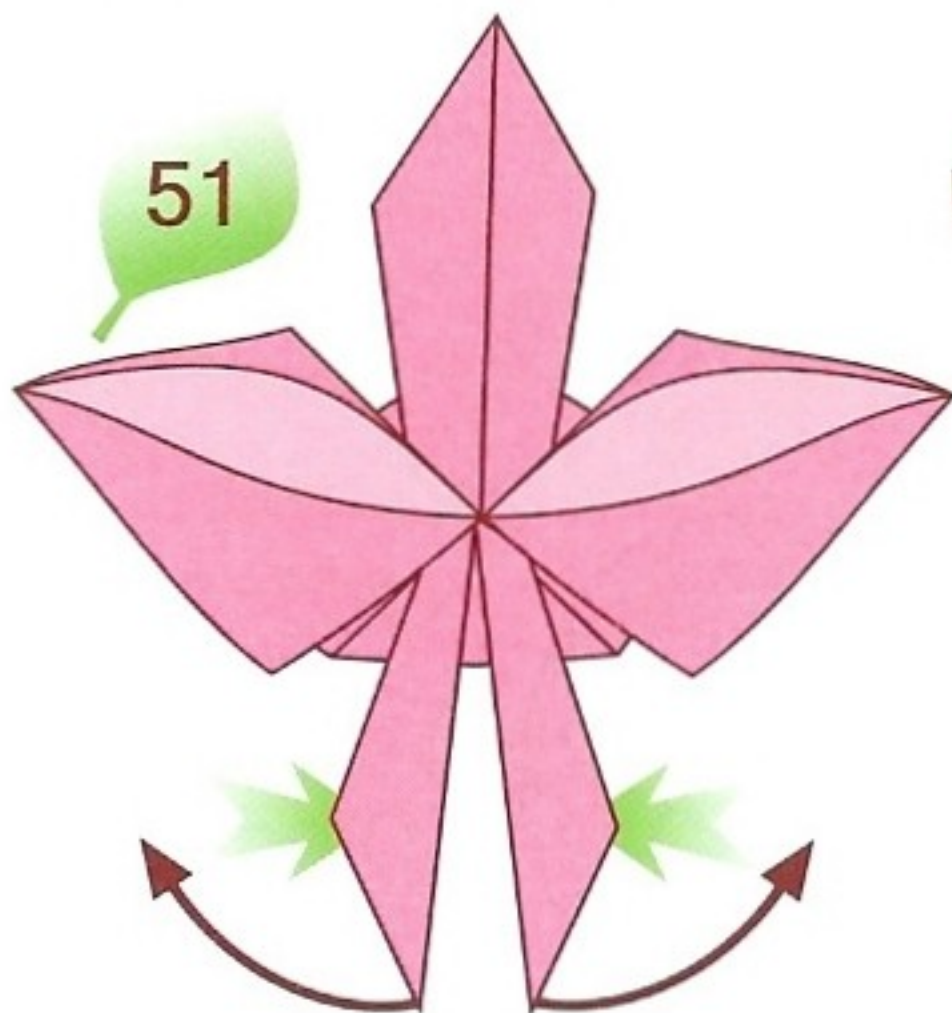


50

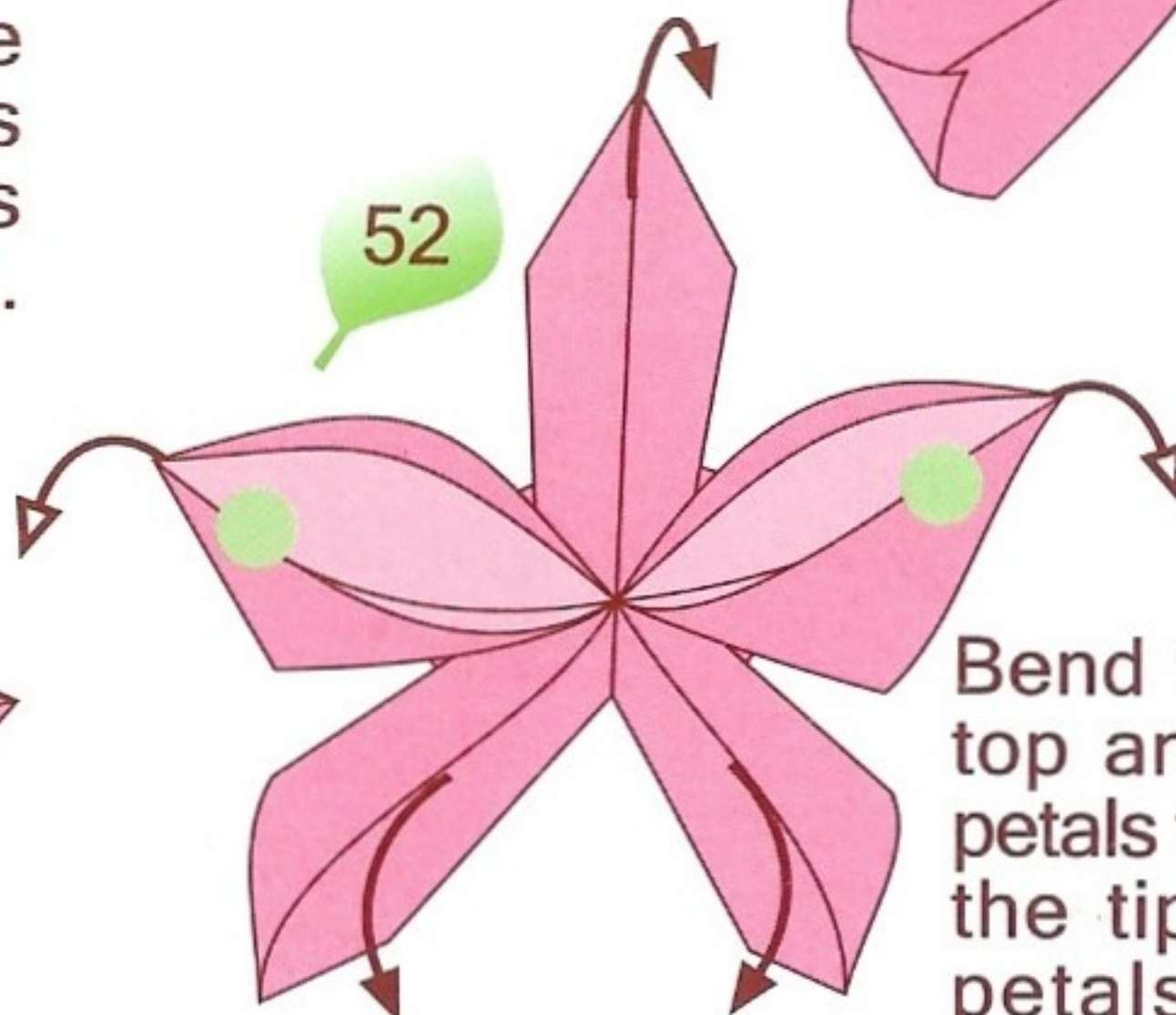


Open out the side petals in the directions shown by the arrows and secure them.

51



52

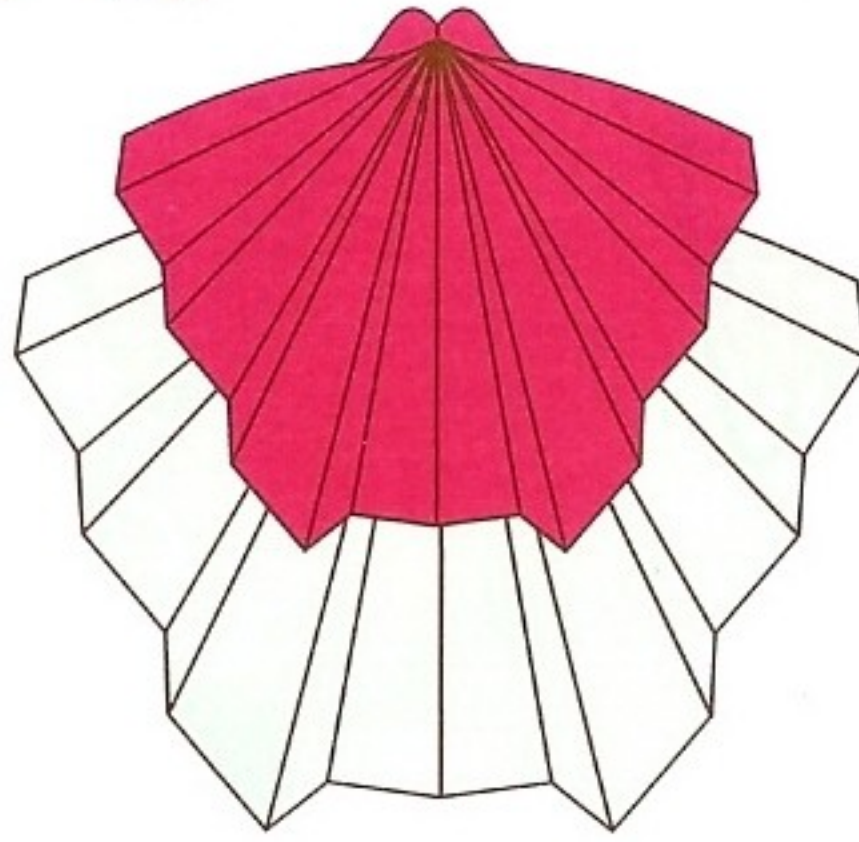
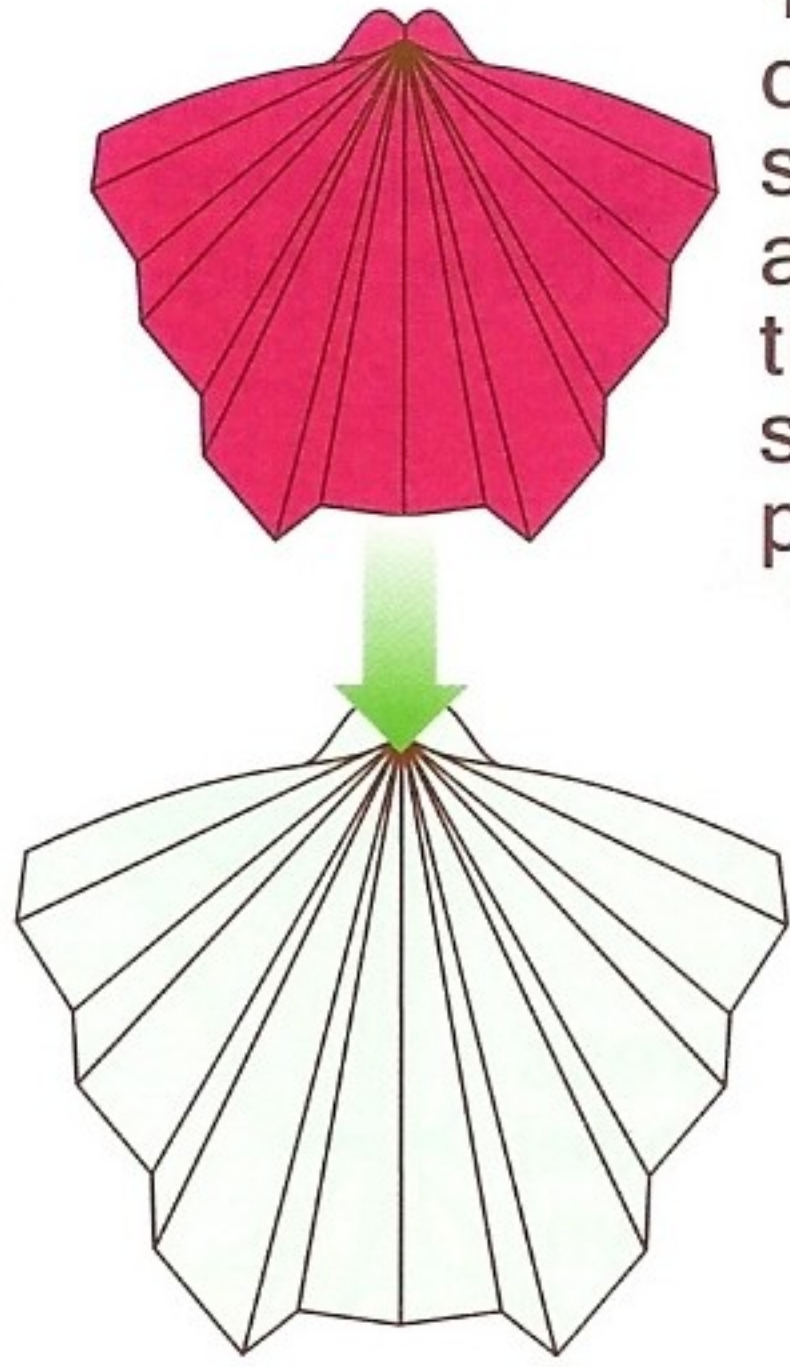


Bend the tips of the top and two bottom petals toward you and the tips of the side petals backwards, thereby giving them a natural look.

Repeat step 49 with the left-hand petal.

Corolla Petal

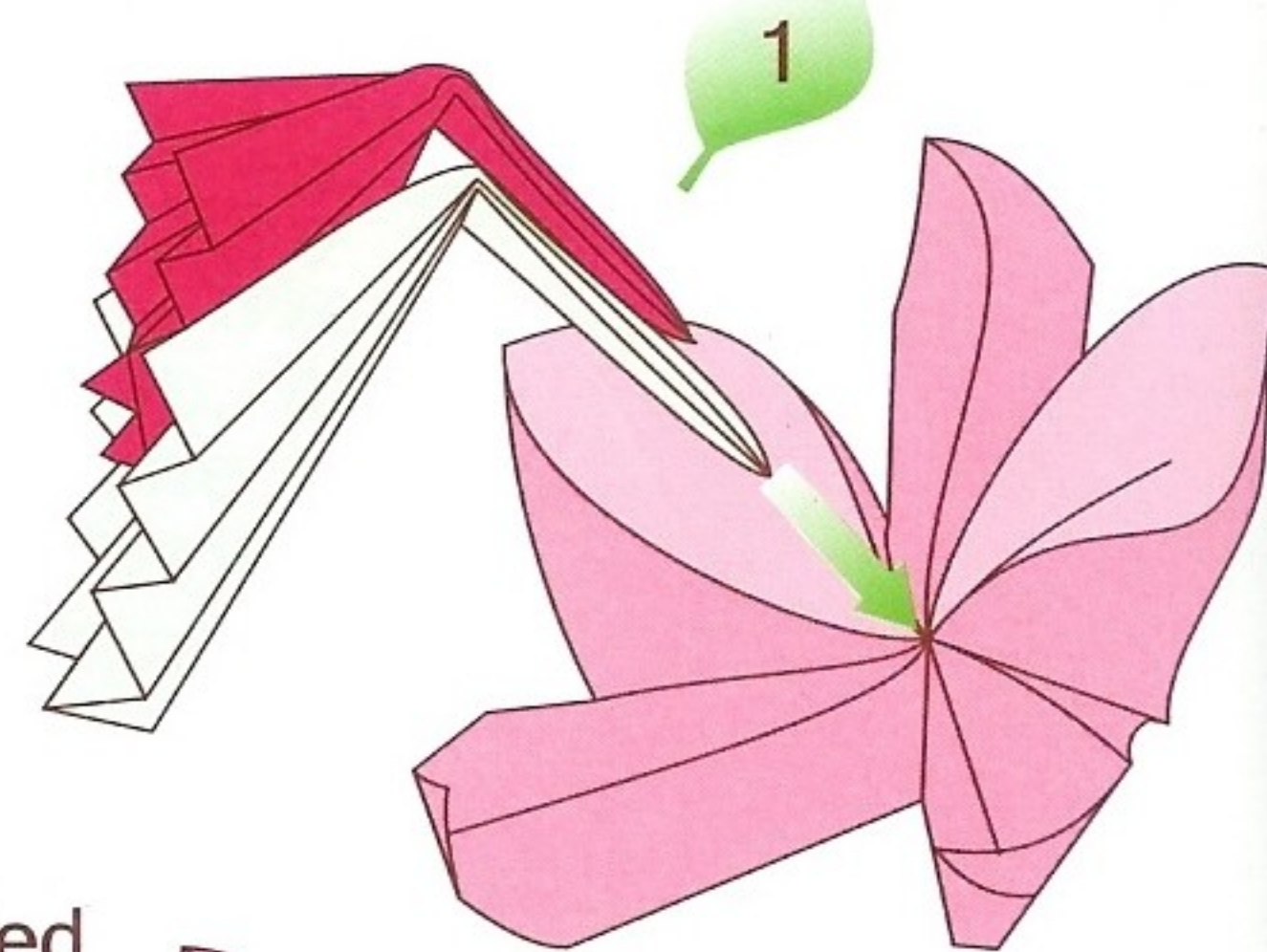
You will need two squares for the corolla petals. Use a 2-inch (5 cm) square of paper for the first one and a 2 ½ -inch (about 6 cm) square for the second one. Begin with white side up. Follow steps 1 to 17 on pages 45 - 46.



Flower Assembly

Take the base petals structure. Loosen the layers in the middle.

Insert the two corolla petals into the base petals structure.



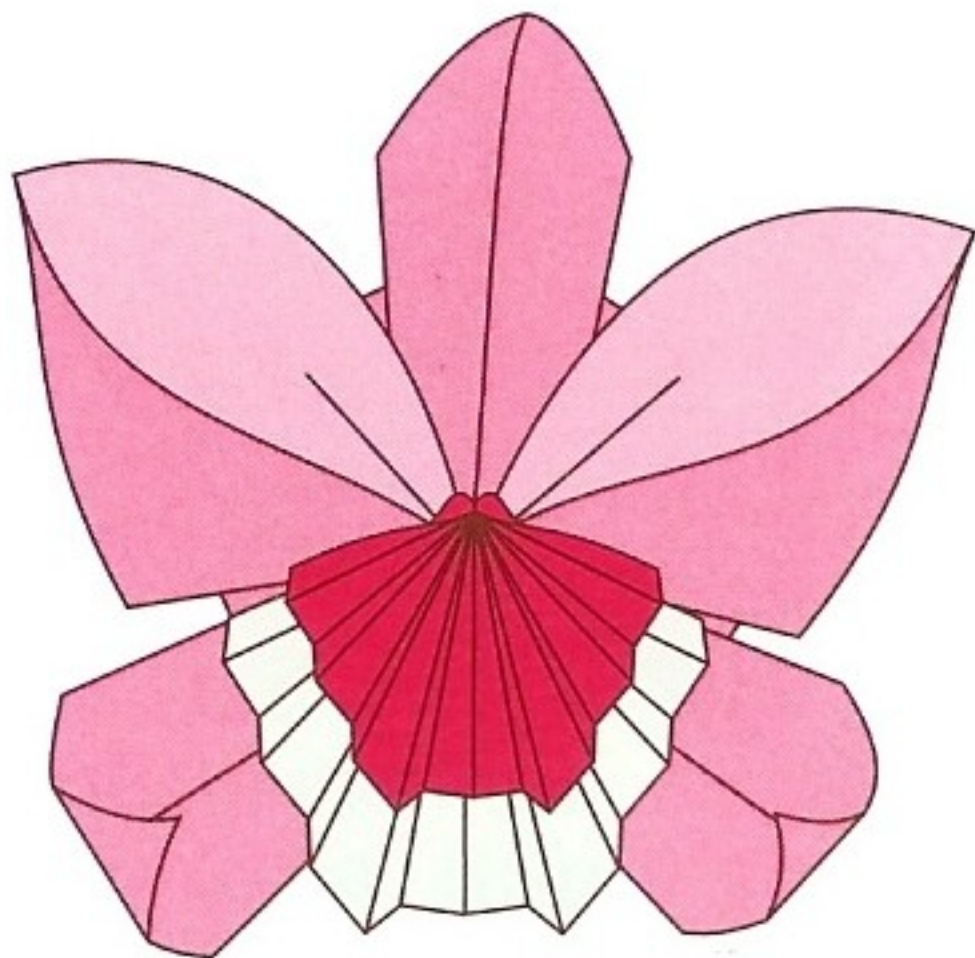
Here is the completed flower of the Orchid Cattleya.

2



Orchids' Branch Assembly

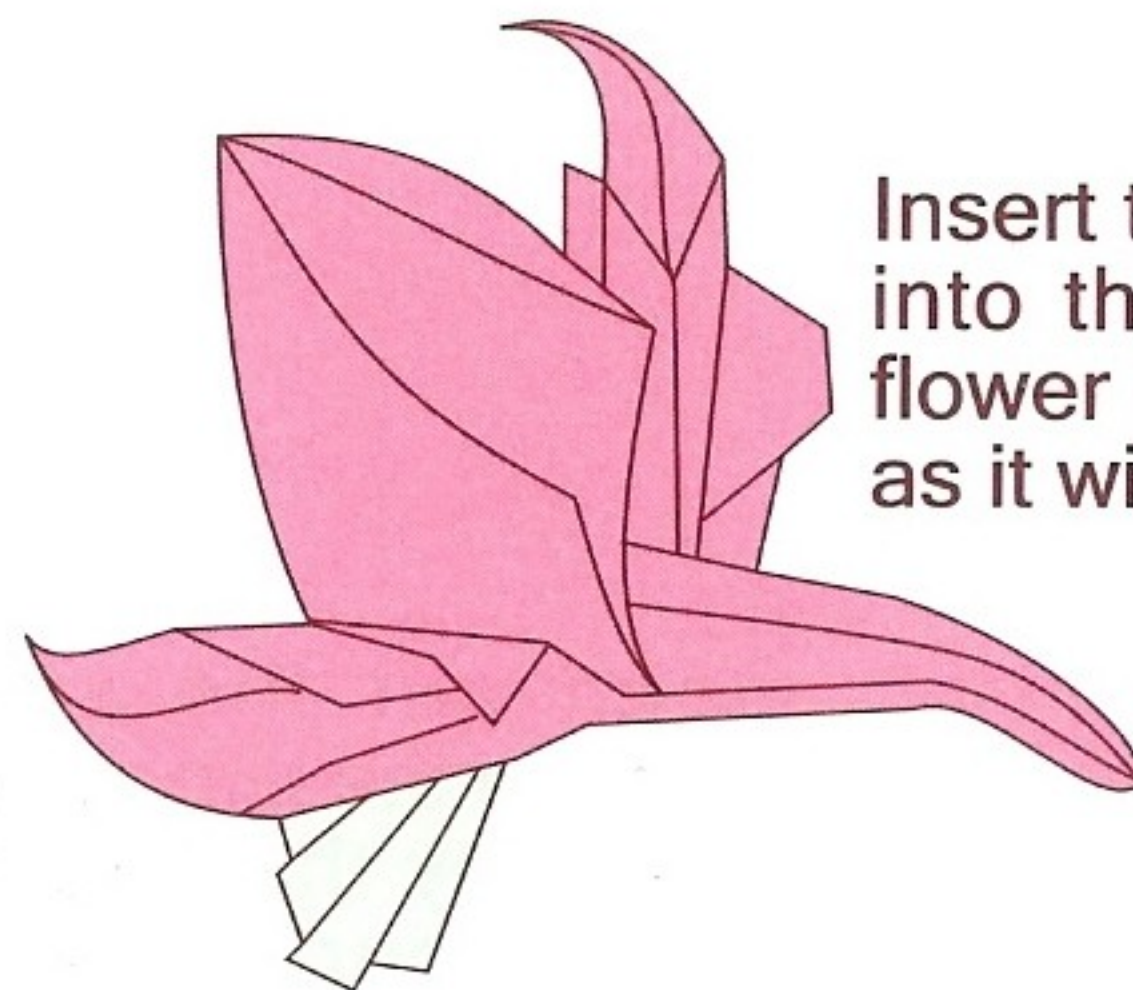
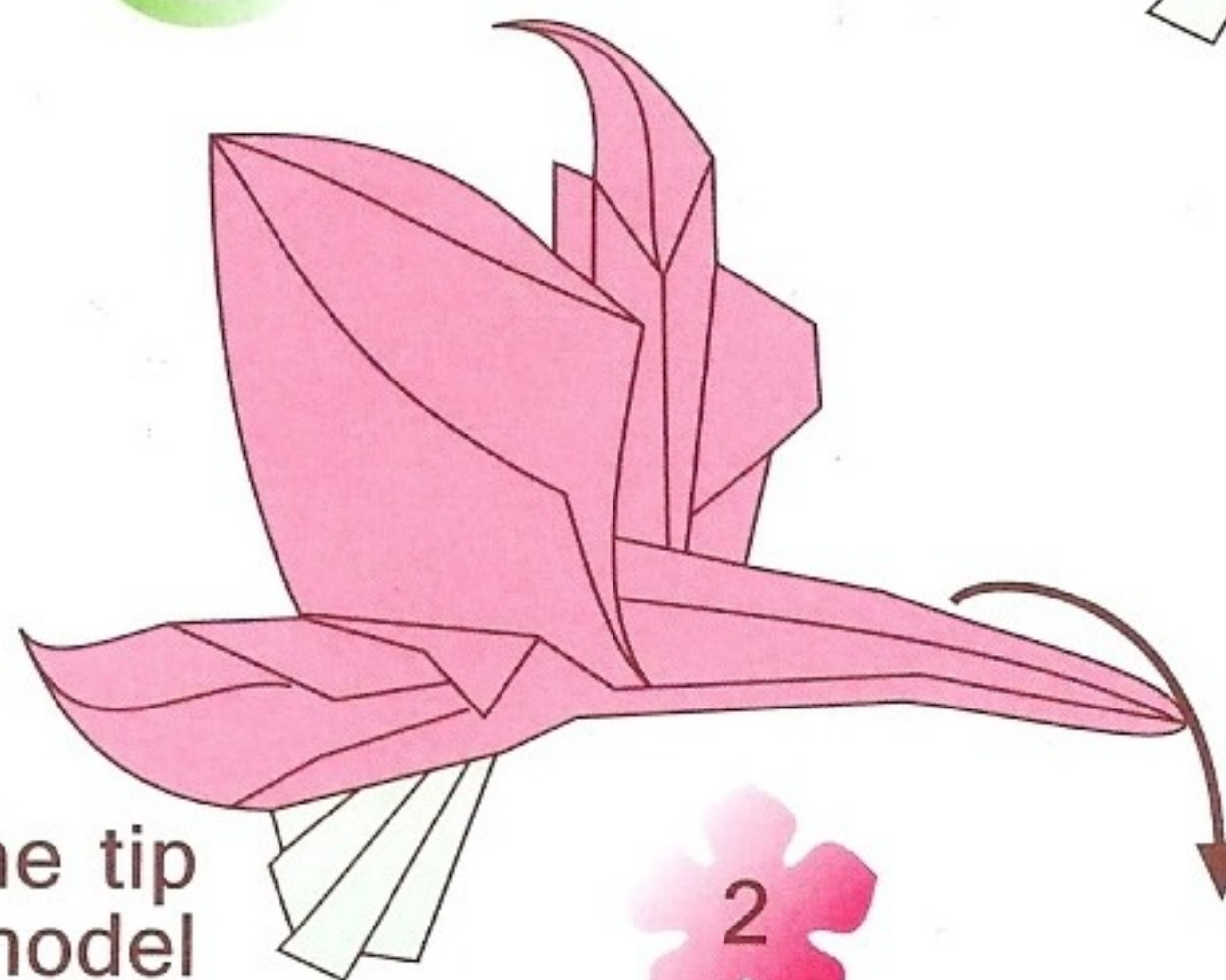
To make an Orchids' branch you will need several flowers and tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8). For the stalks, use approximately 5-inch (10 cm) squares of paper.



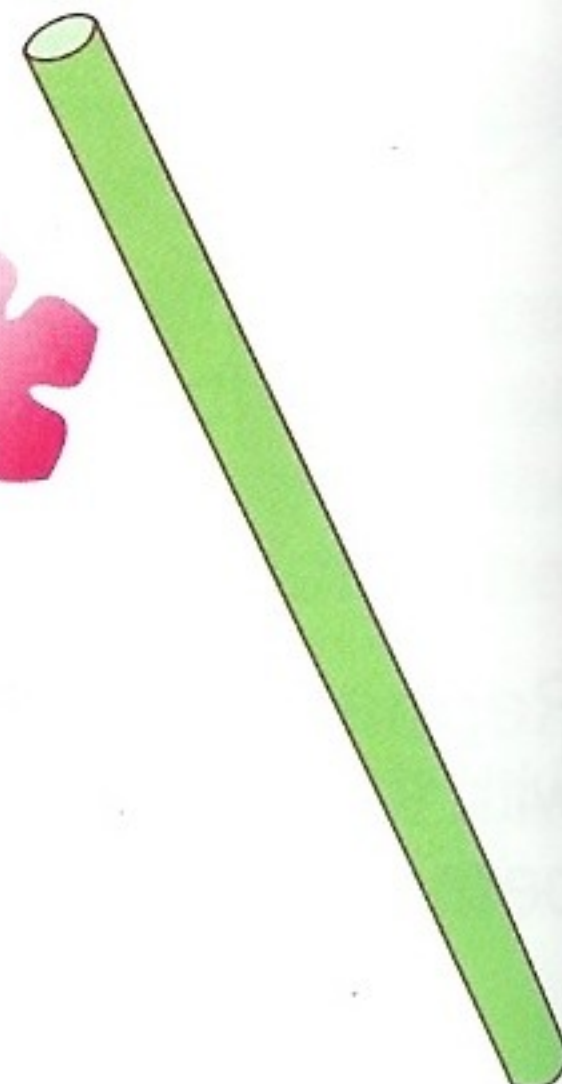
Turn the flower around.

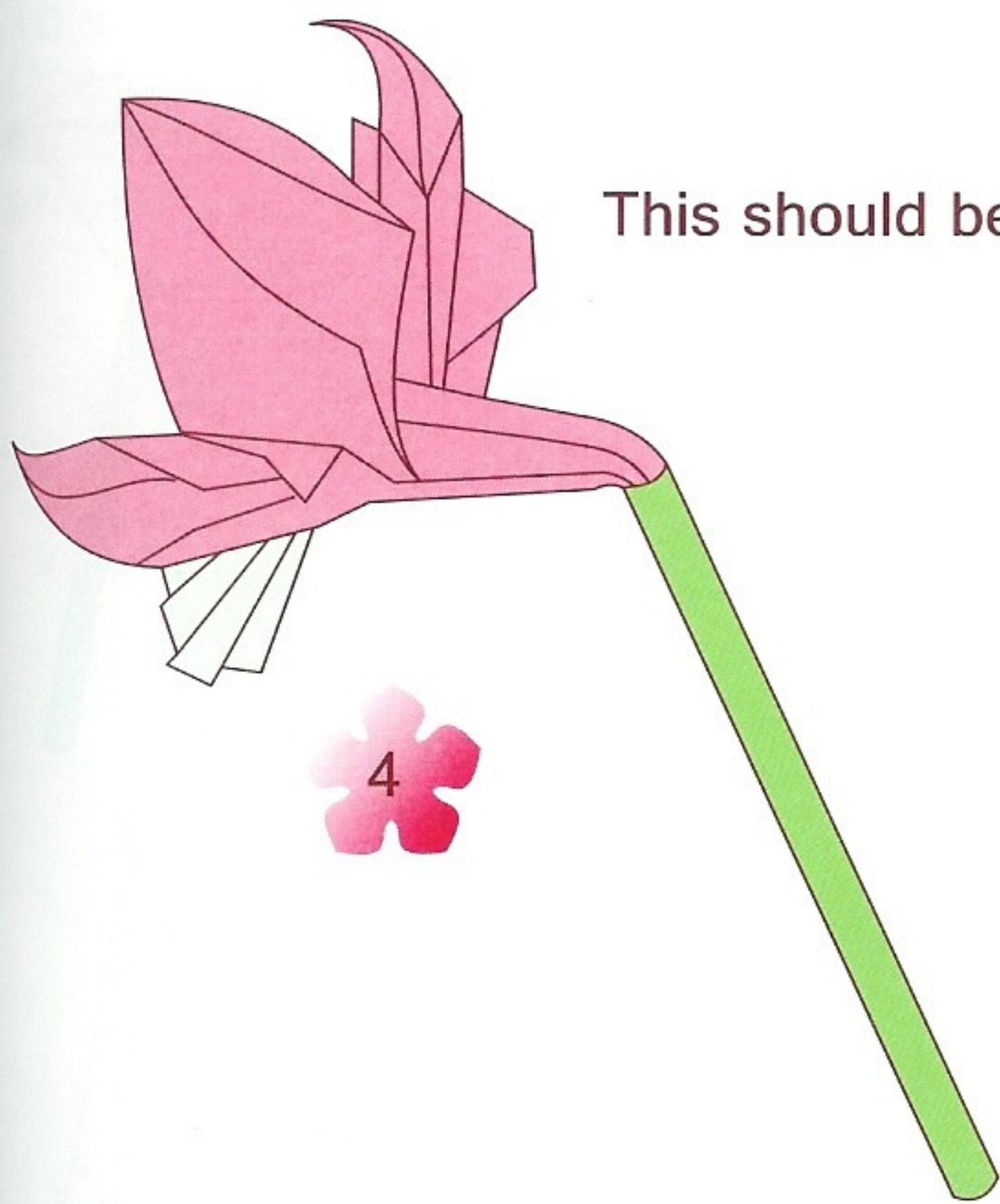


Bend the tip of the model as shown.



Insert the tip of the flower into the stalk. Move the flower into the stalk as far as it will go.

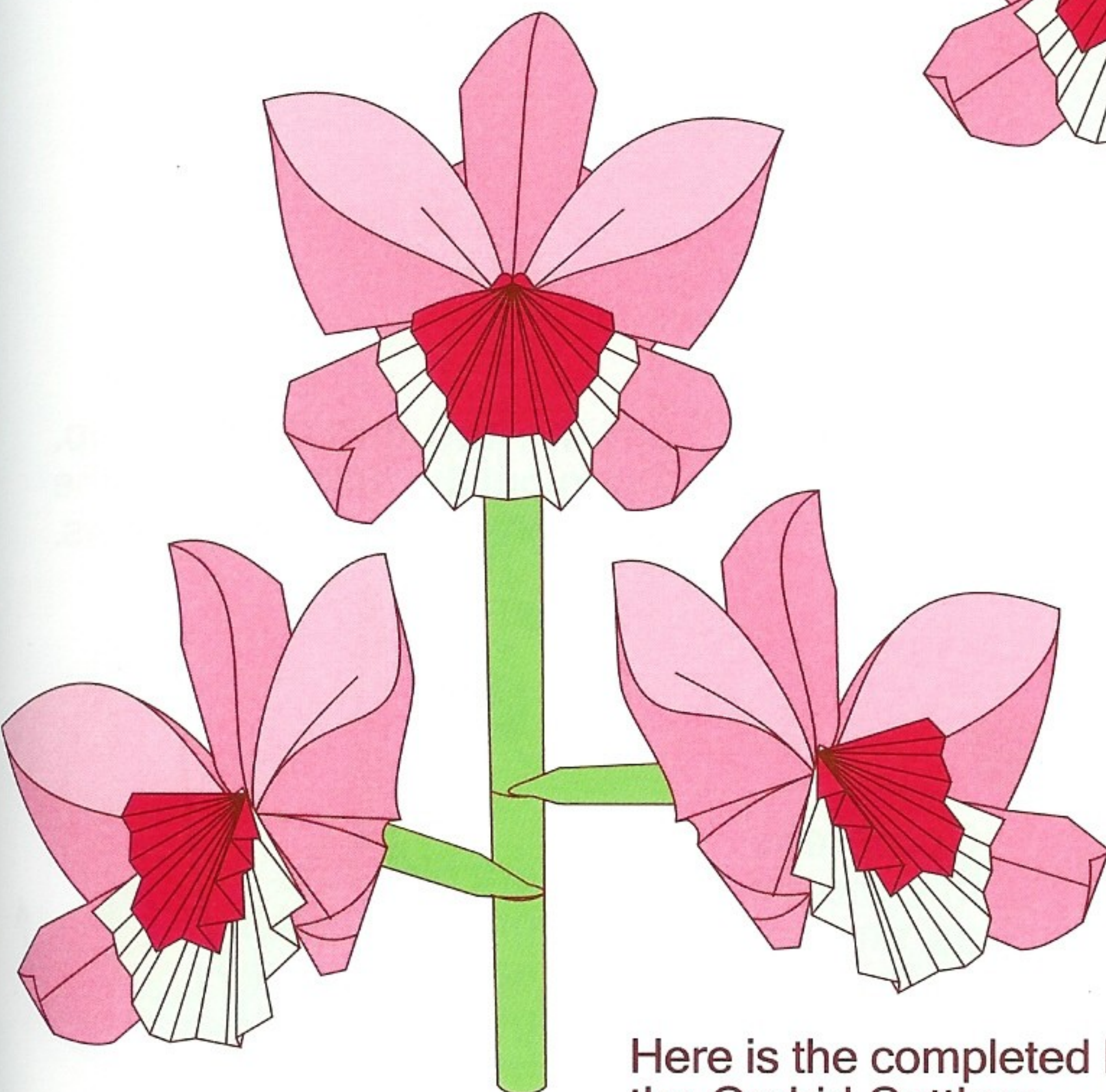
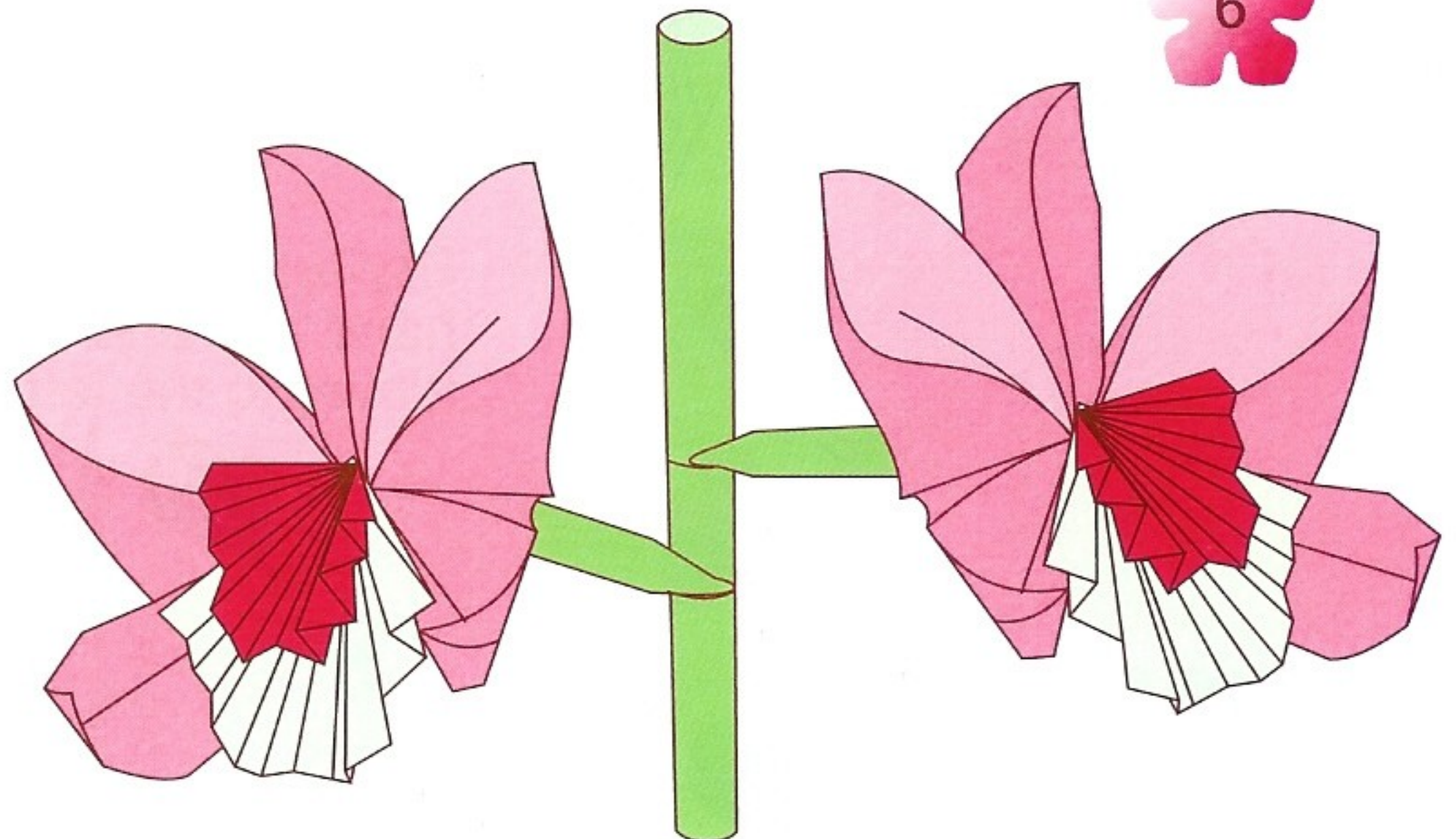




This should be the result.



Take the base tubular stalk and combine it with the other tubular stalks (see page 9), thereby making the needed design of the branch. Add as many flowers as you wish for your branch.

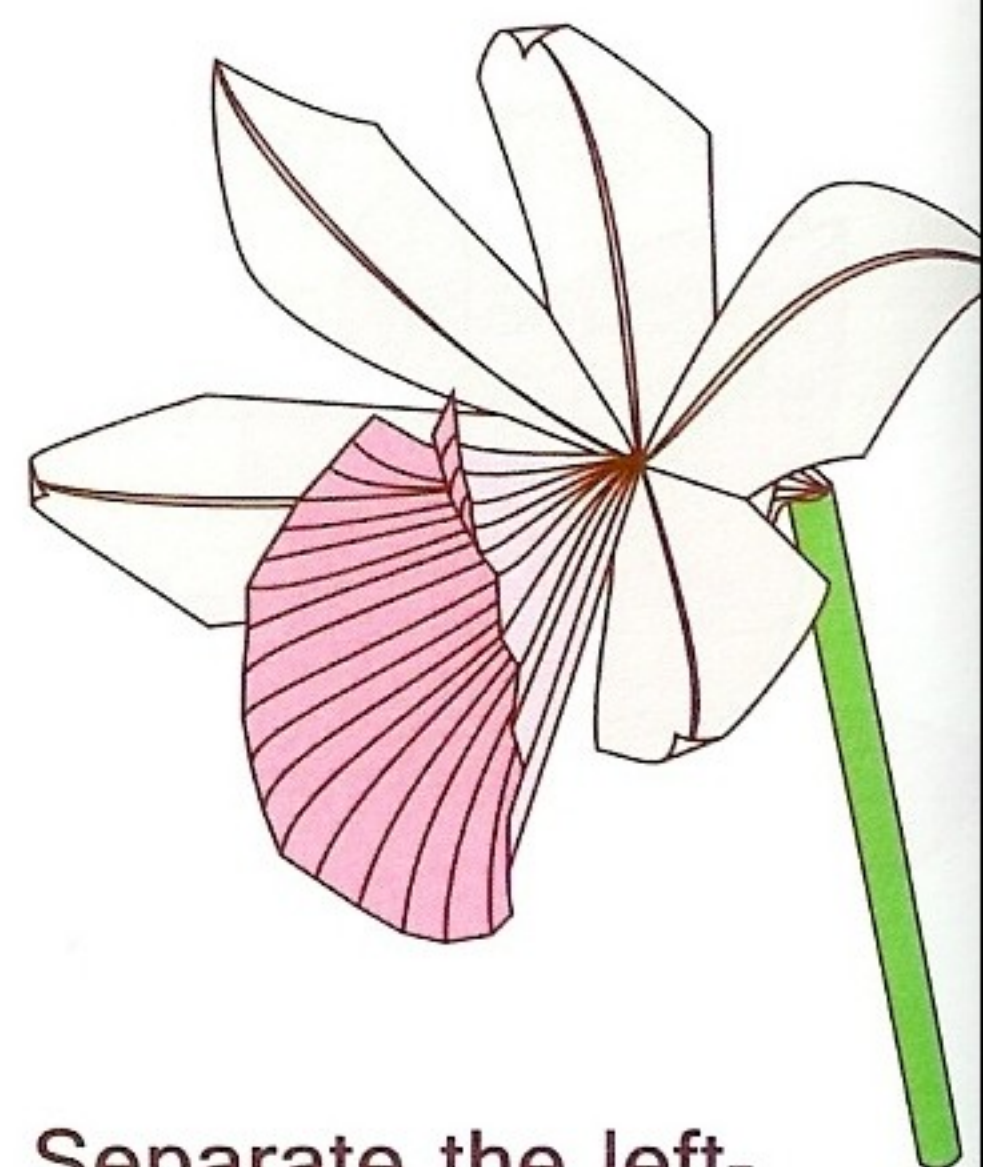


Here is the completed branch of the Orchid Cattleya.

Orchid Pleione

by Katrin Shumakov

The Orchid Pleione flower consists of a structure of base petals, a corolla petal and a stalk. For the base petals, use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper. For the corolla petal, use a 3-inch (8 cm) square of paper. For the stalk, use a 5-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

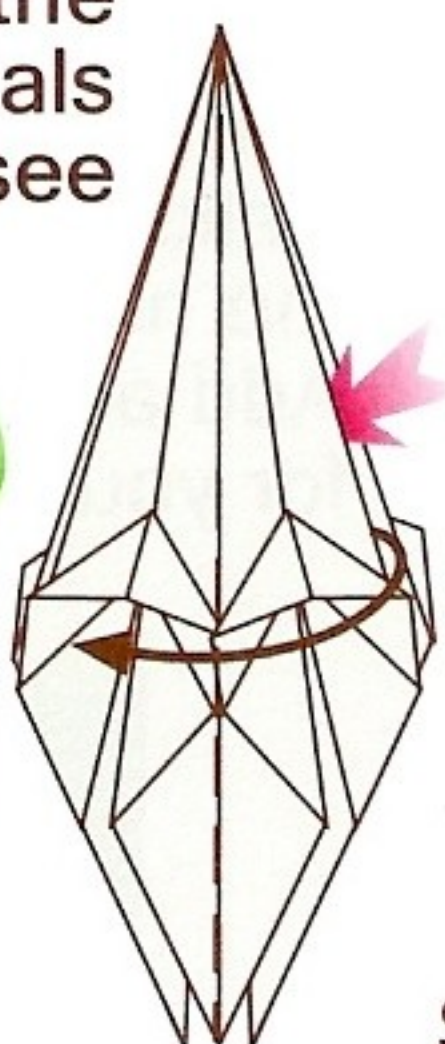


Base Petals Structure

Use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper, colored side up. The first 42 steps are the same as for the base petals of the Orchid Cattleya (see pages 49 - 51).

43

Separate the front right-hand flap and valley fold it over to the left.



Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

44



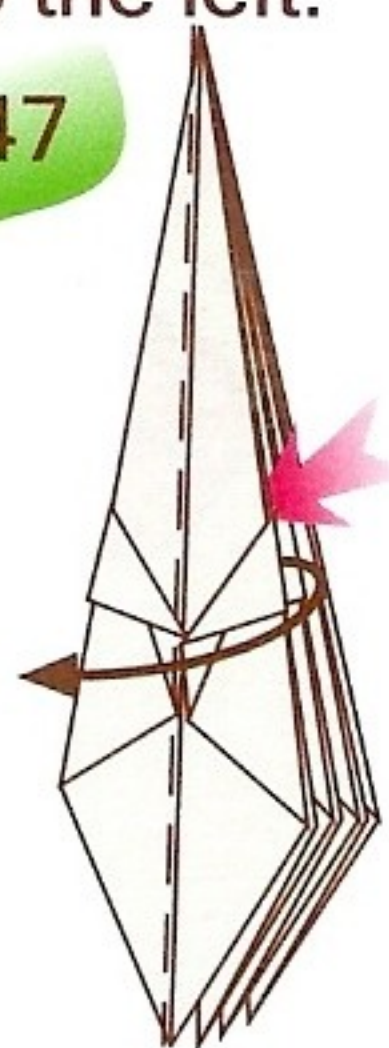
Separate the left-hand flap as shown and valley fold it over to the right.

45

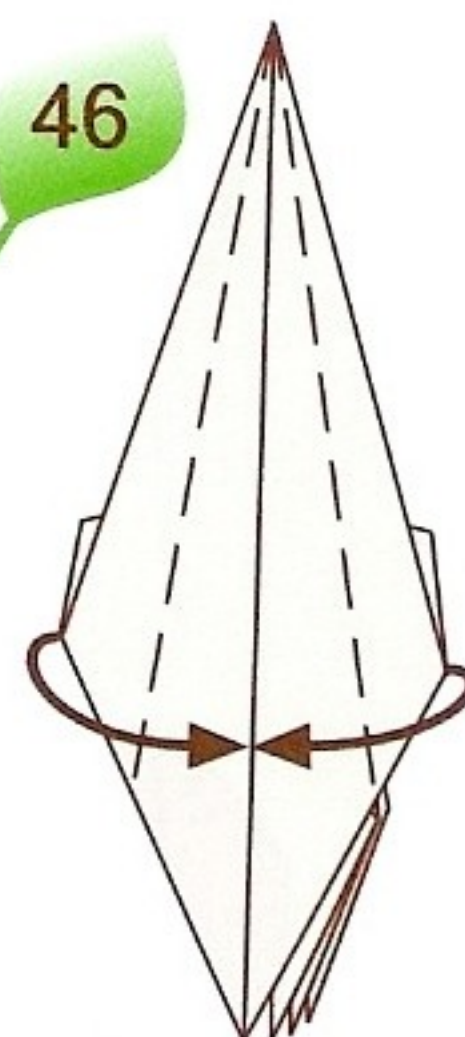


Separate the front right-hand flap and valley fold it over to the left.

47



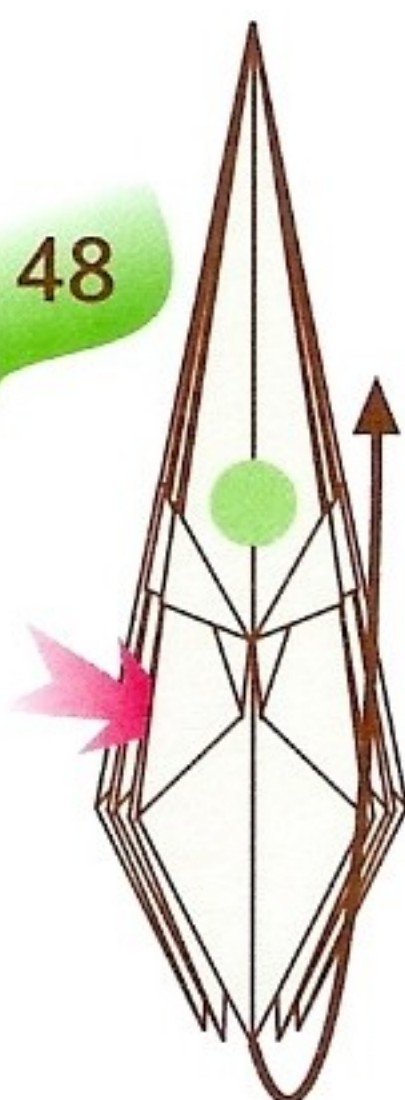
46



Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

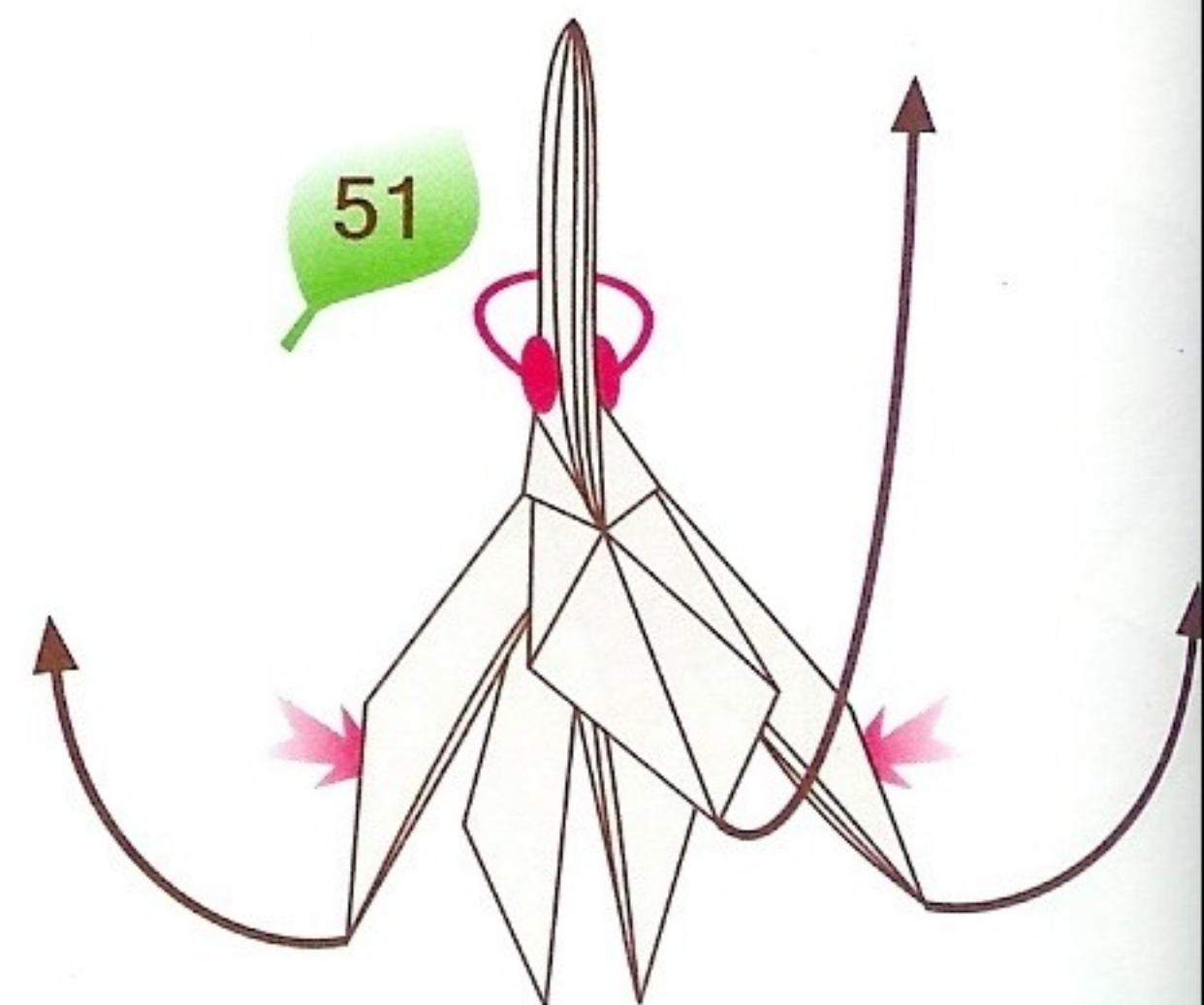
The model should have an equal number of layers at the right- and left-hand sides. Hold the model at the marked place. Separate the first petal and lift it up as shown.

48

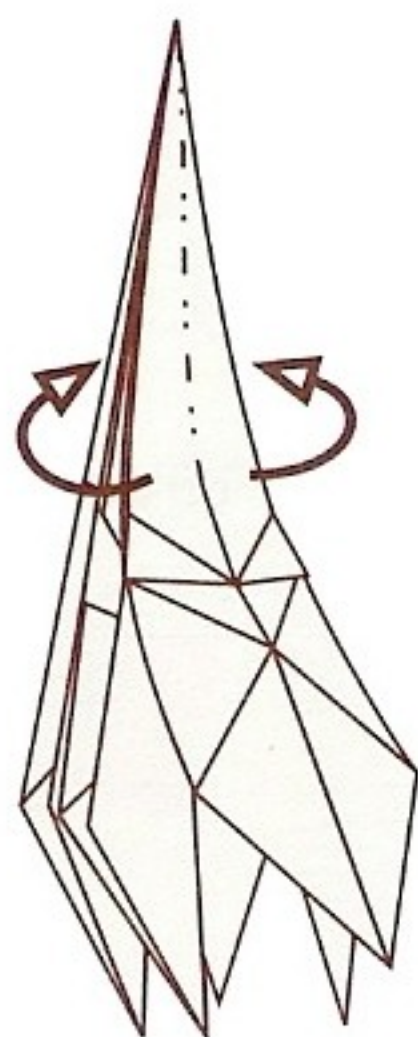


Lift the top middle petal up. Open out the side petals in the directions shown by the arrows.

51

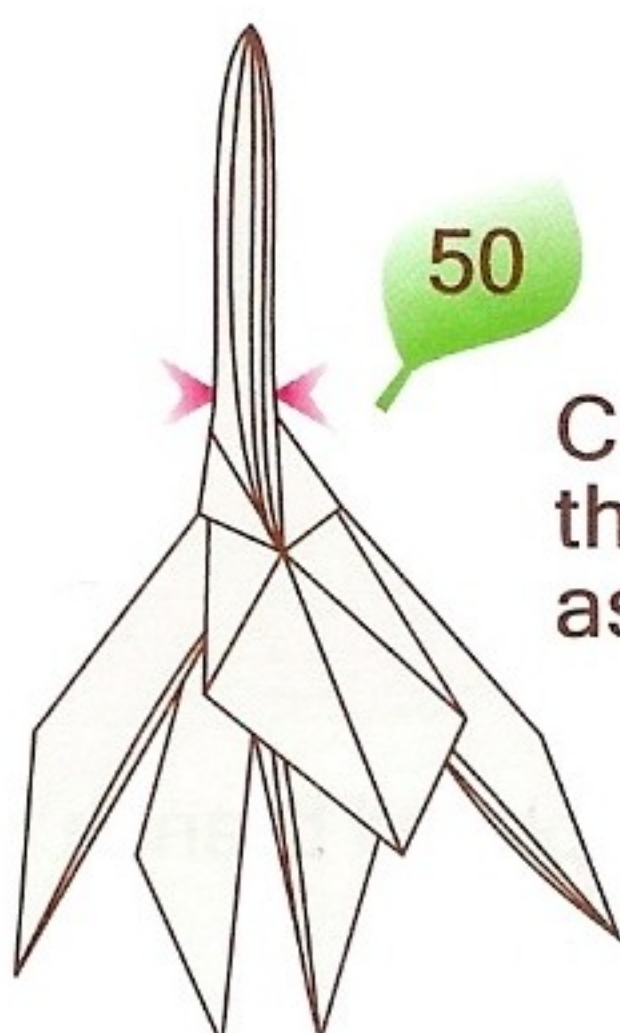


49



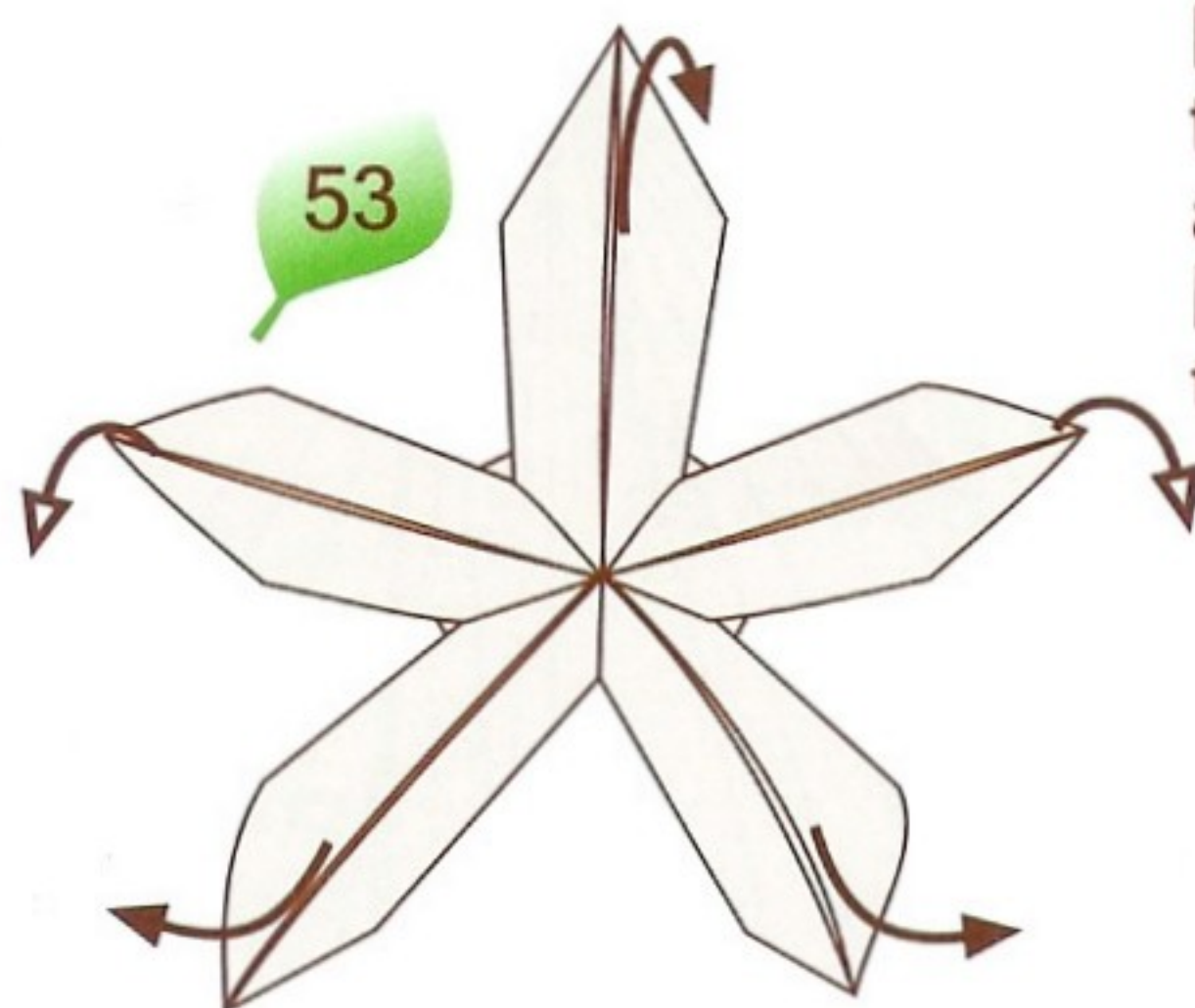
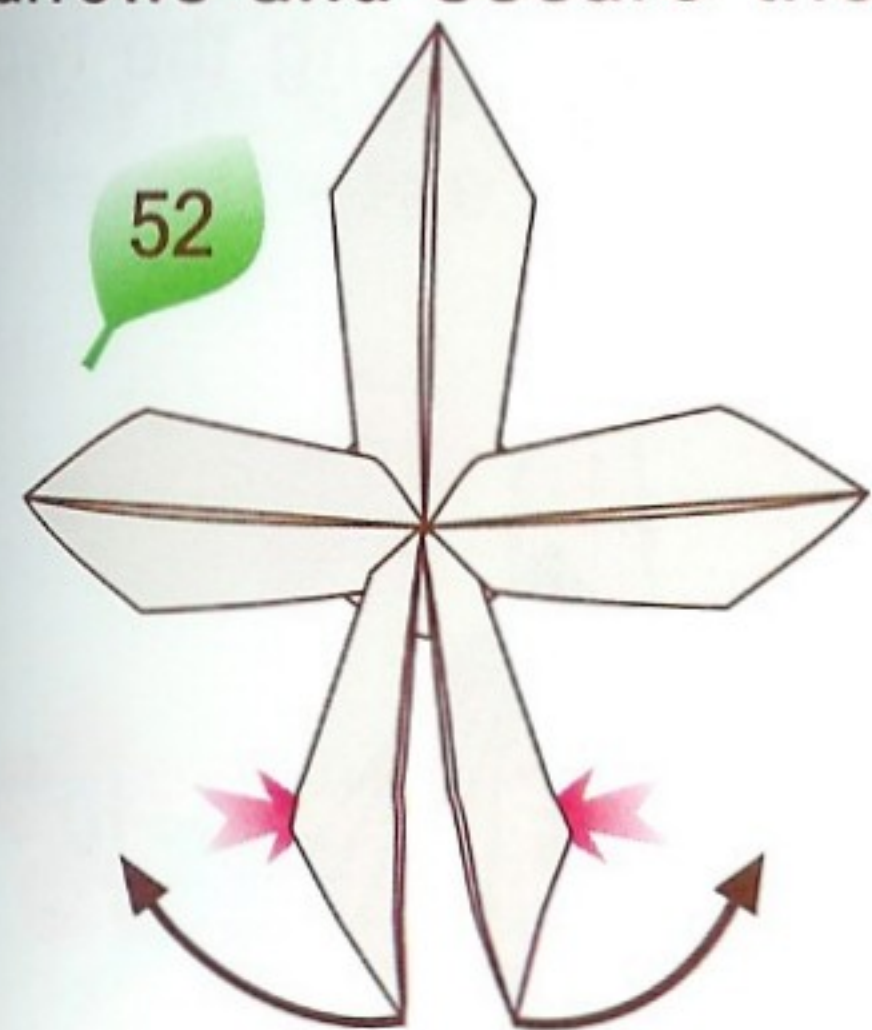
Mountain fold the model in half along the middle fold-line.

50



Compress the model as shown.

This should be the result. Open out the side petals in the directions shown by the arrows and secure them.



Bend the tips of the top and two bottom petals toward you and the tips of the side petals backwards, thereby giving them a natural look.

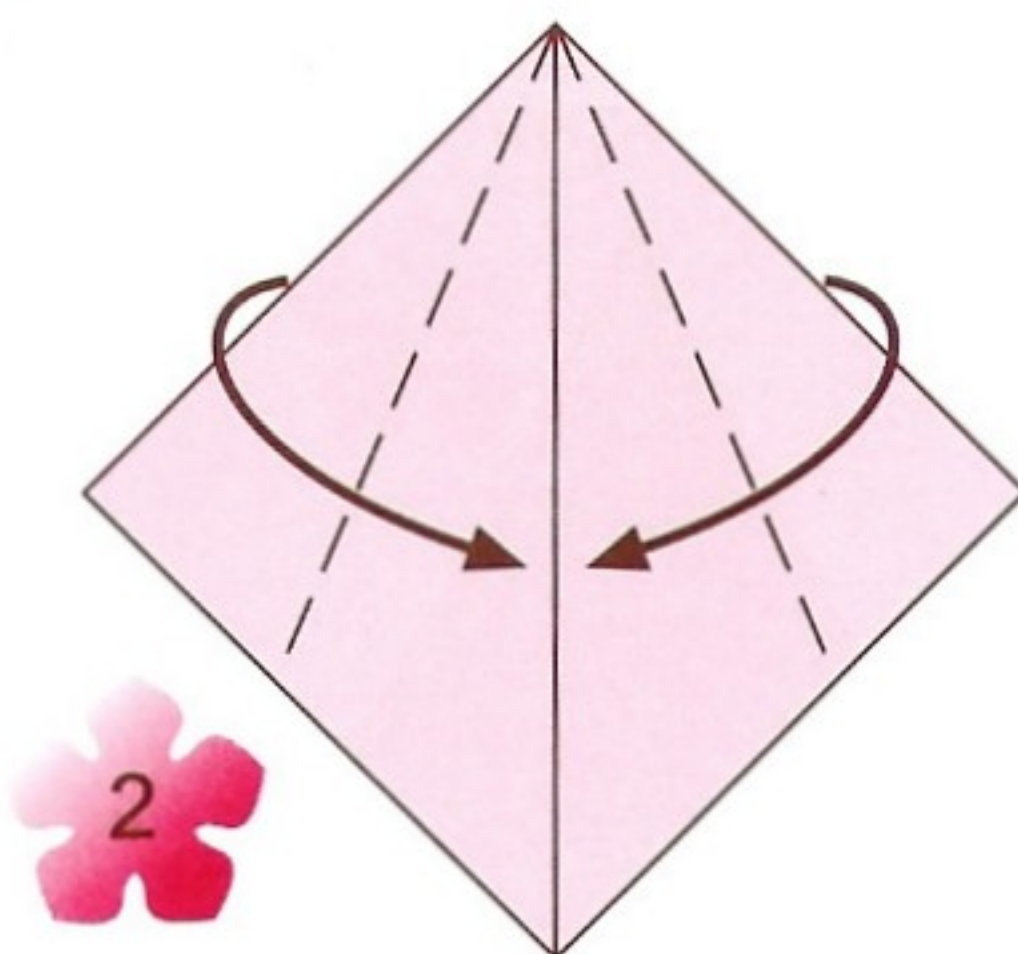
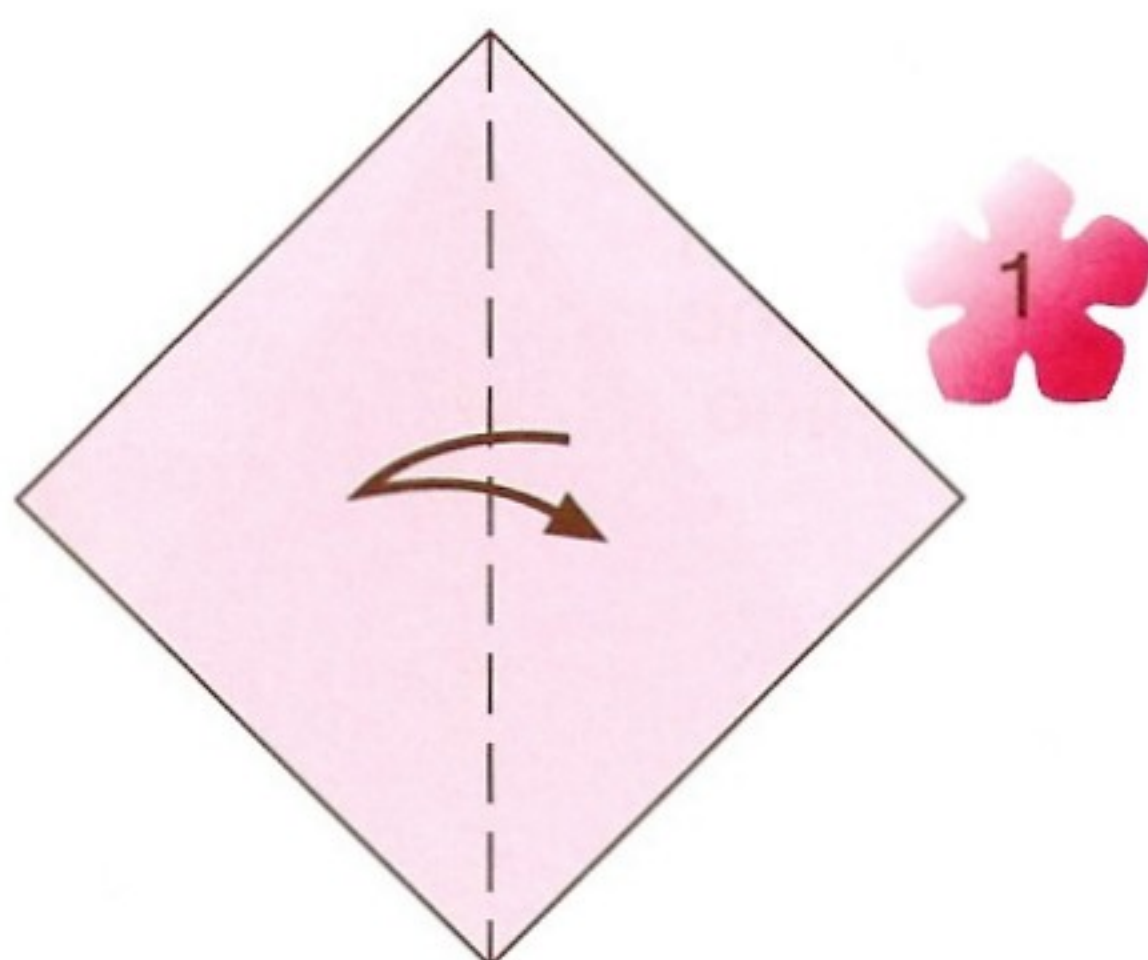


Here is the completed base petal structure for the Orchid Pleione.

Corolla Petal

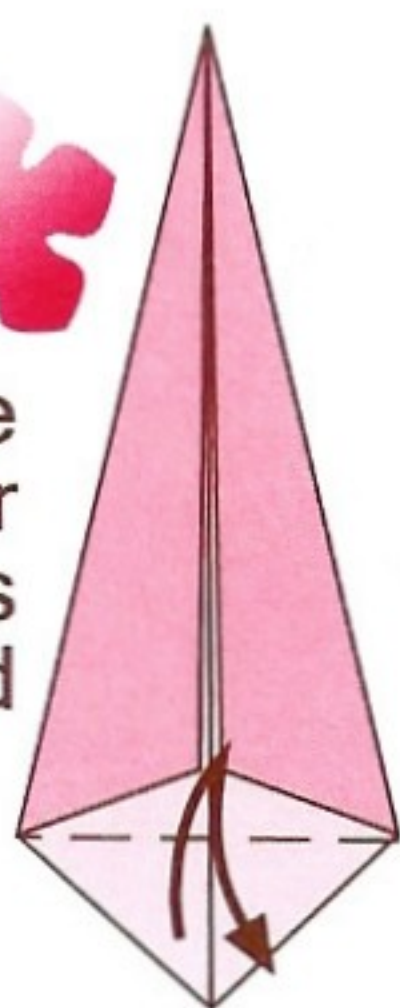
Use a 3-inch (8 cm) square of paper. Begin with white side up.

Valley fold the paper in half from right to left. Press it flat and unfold it.

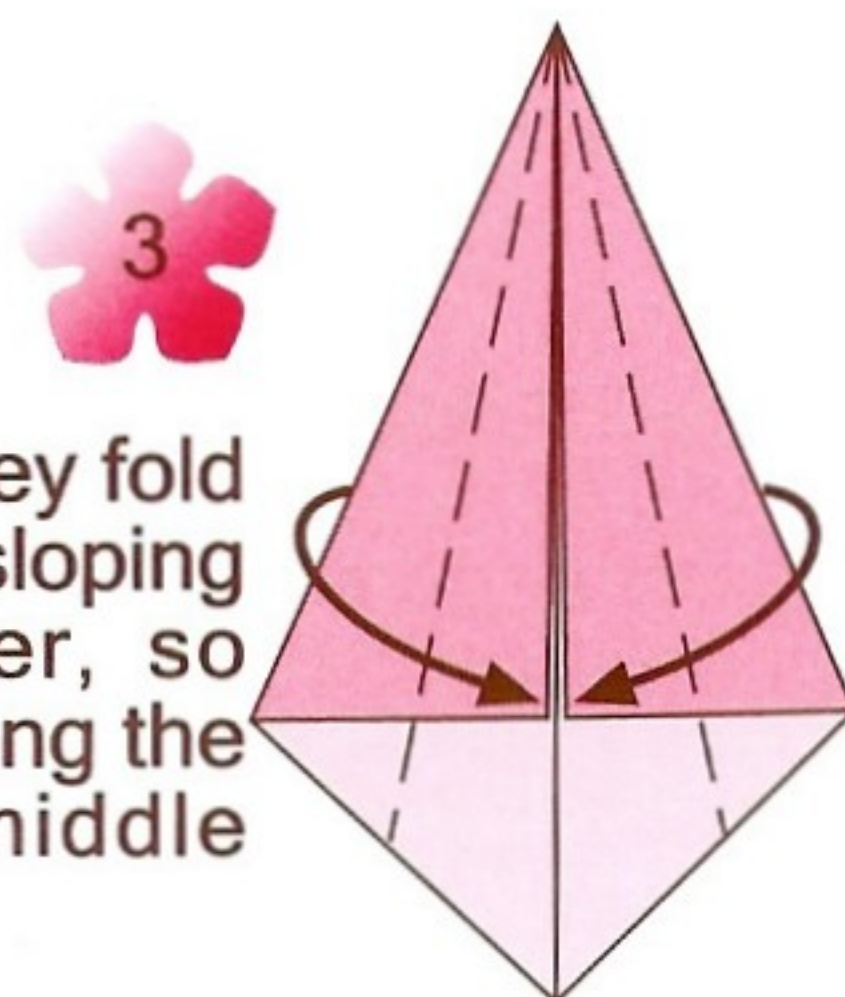


Valley fold the upper sloping edges over to meet the middle fold-line.

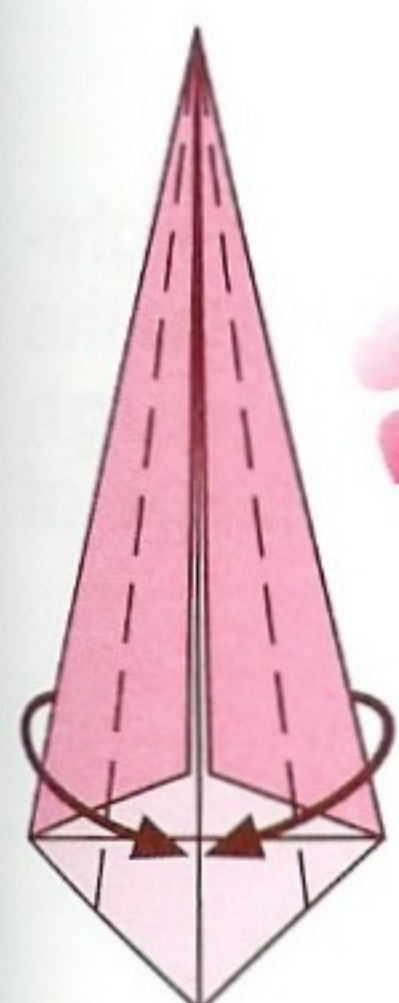
Valley fold the bottom corner upward as shown and unfold it.



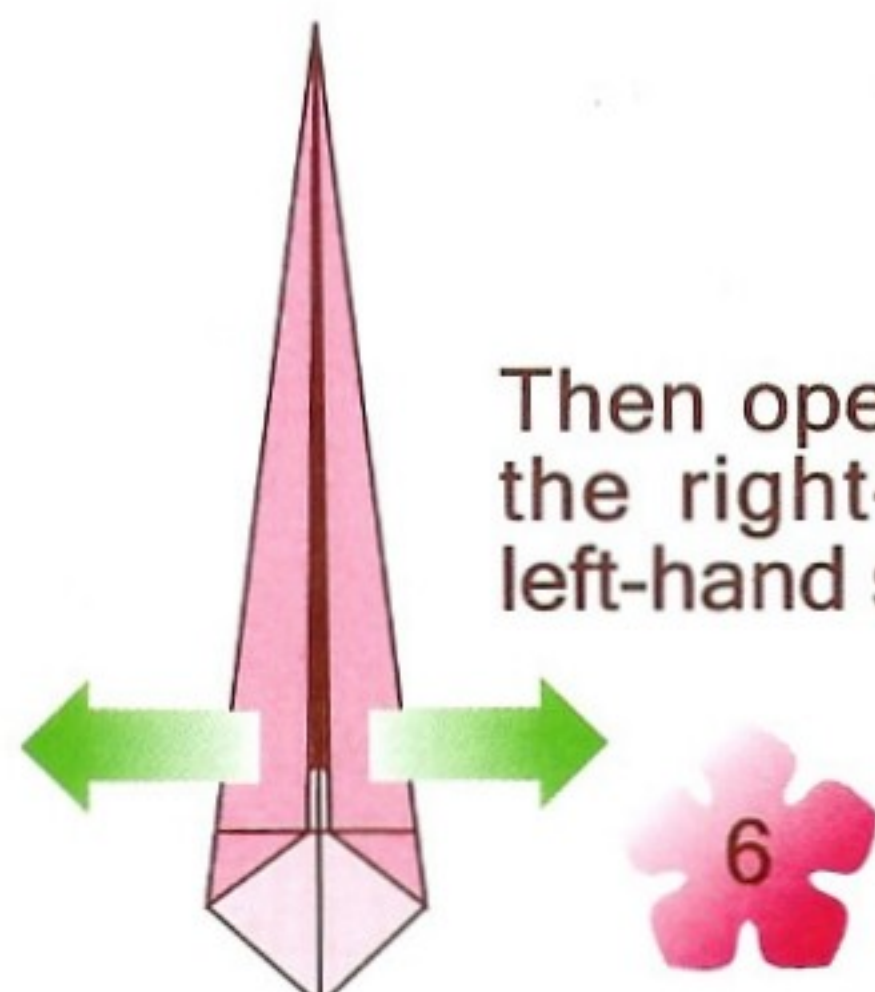
Again, valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.



Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line.

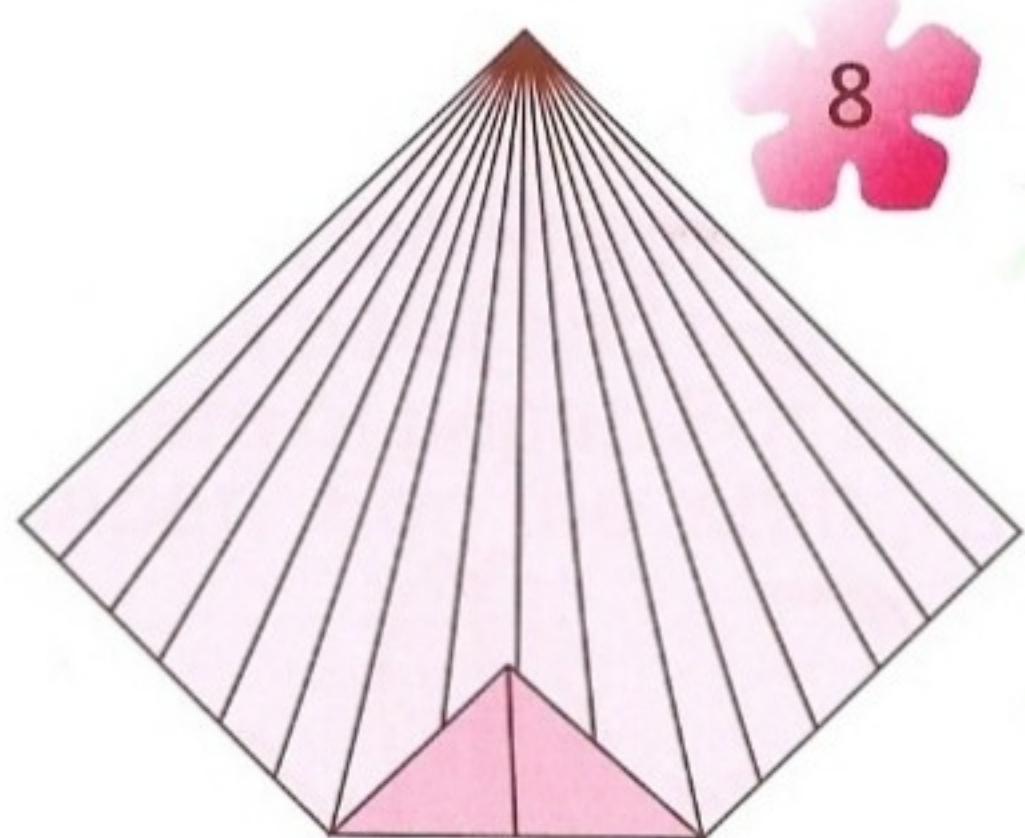


Then open out the right- and left-hand sides.

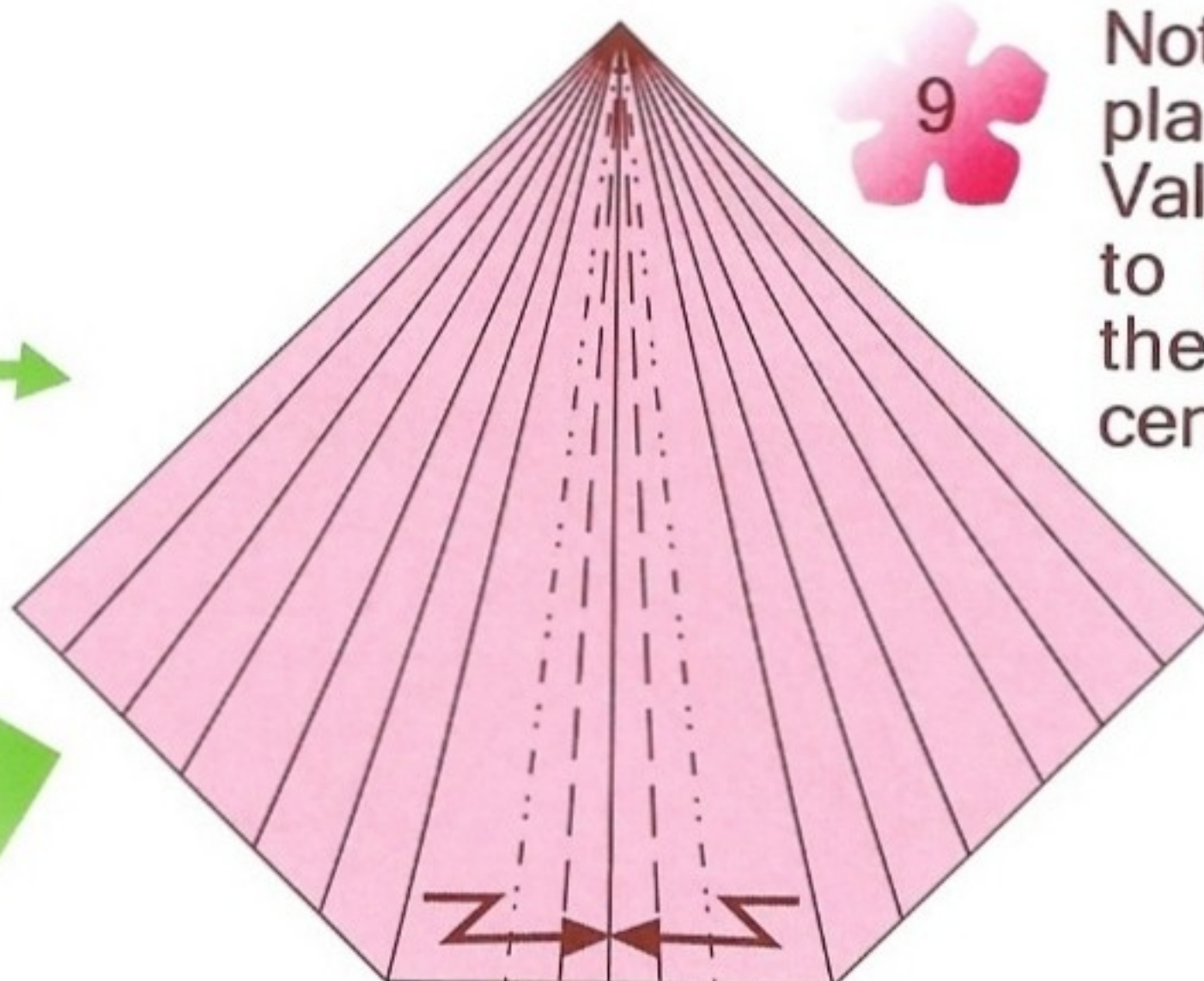


Valley fold the bottom corner upward along the fold-line made in step 4.

This should be the result.
Turn the paper over.

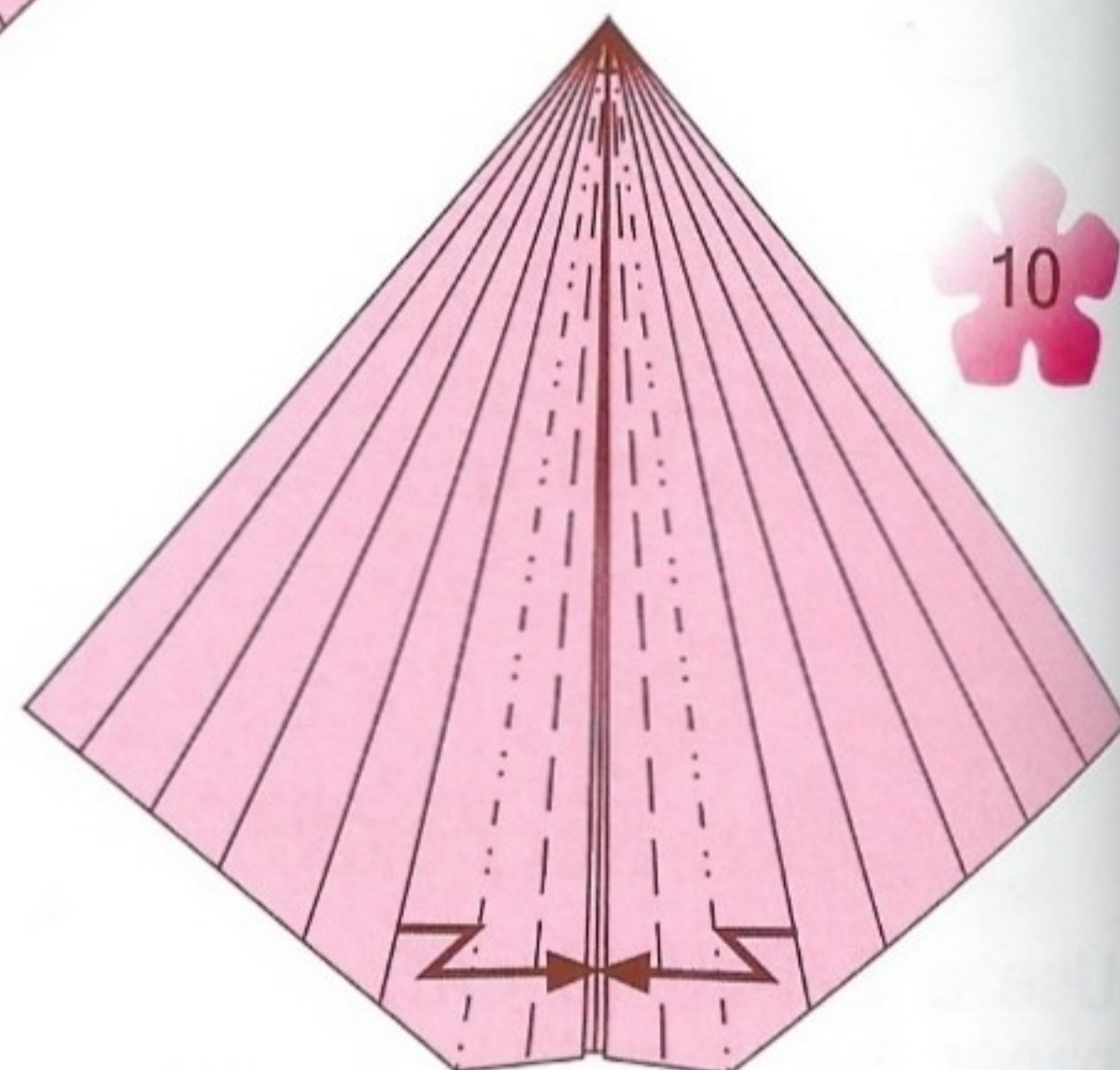


8



9

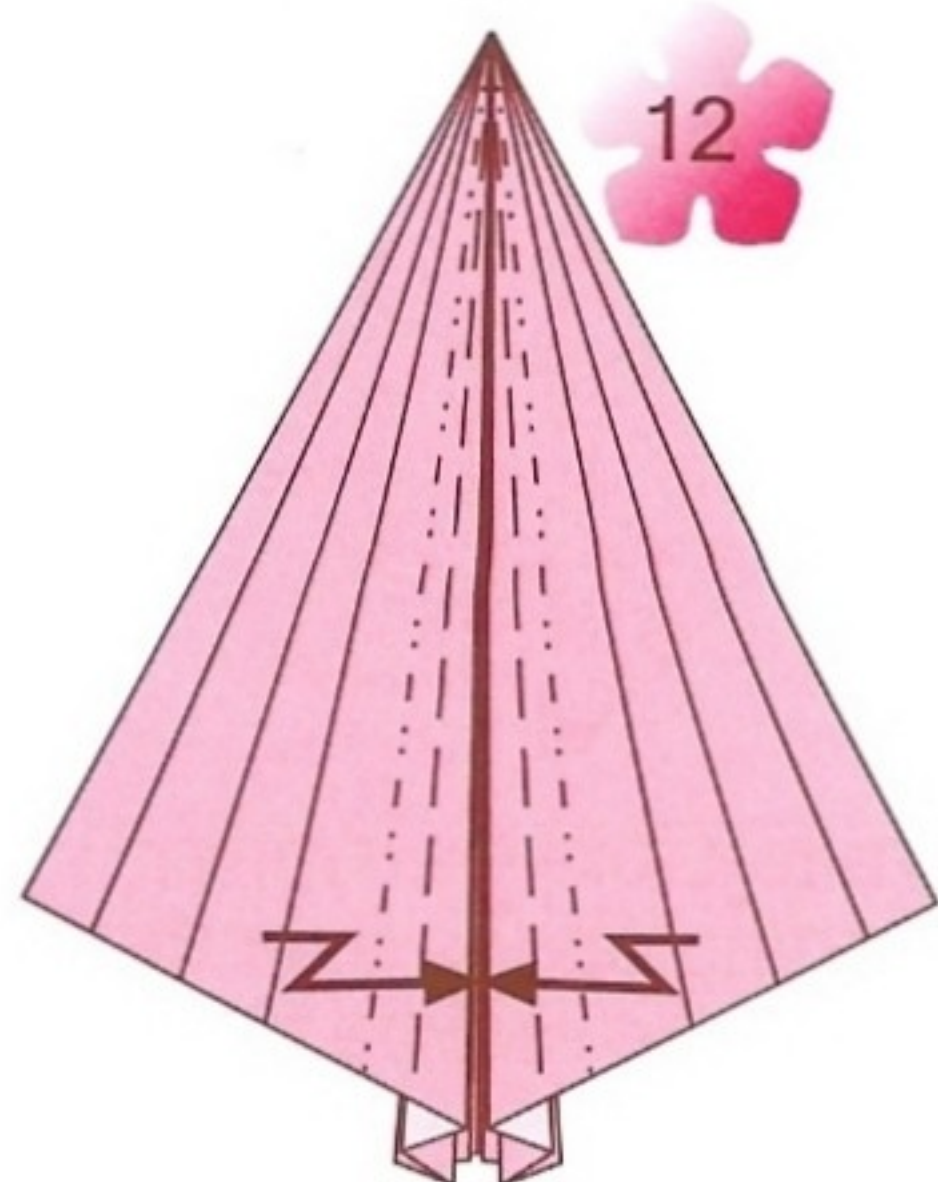
Note that the mountain folds take place along existing fold-lines. Valley fold the 'mountain' creases to meet the middle fold-line, thereby 'step' folding the two central sectors.



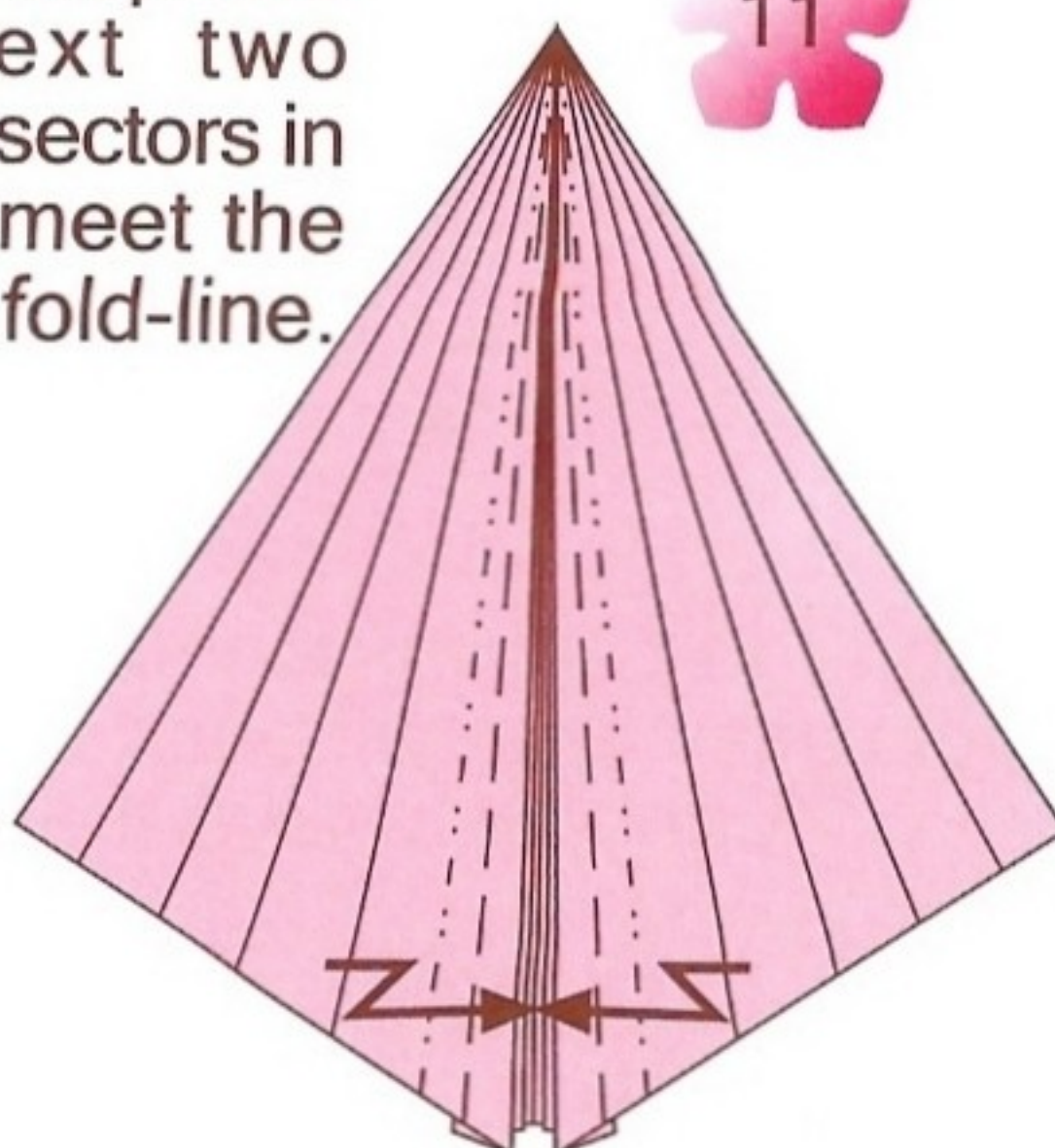
10

Again, step fold the next two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.

And again...

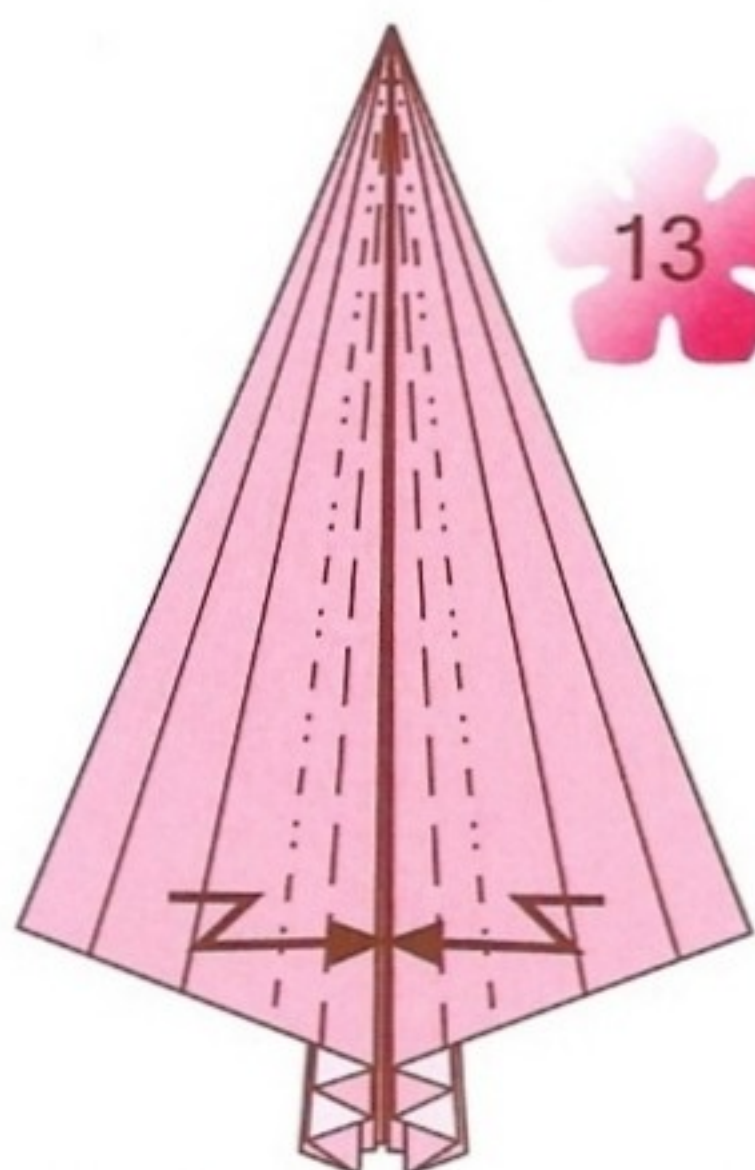


12



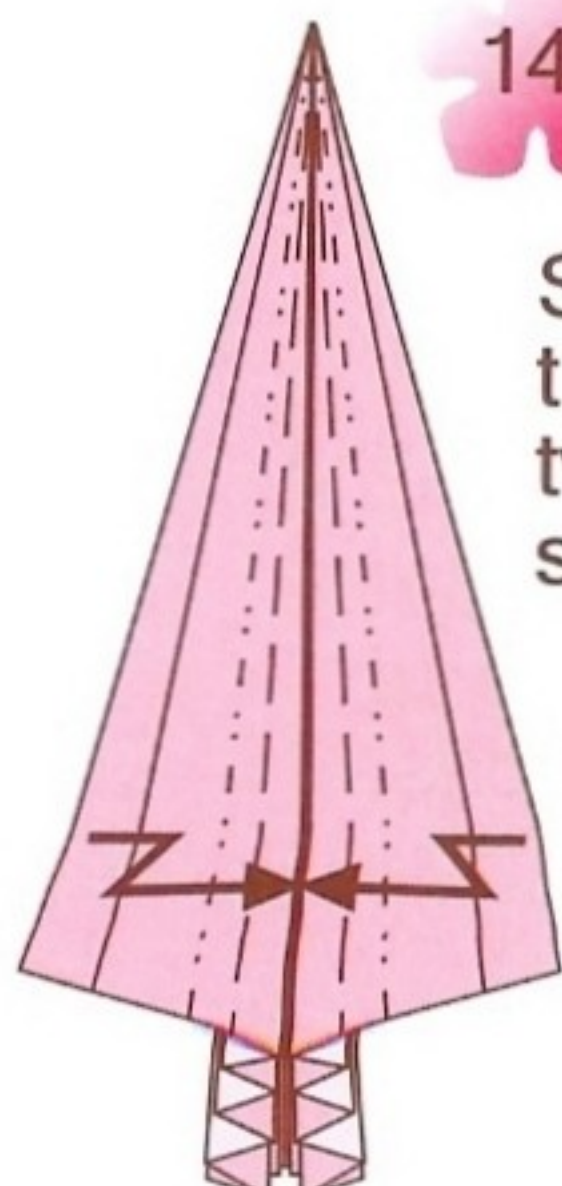
11

Step fold the next two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.



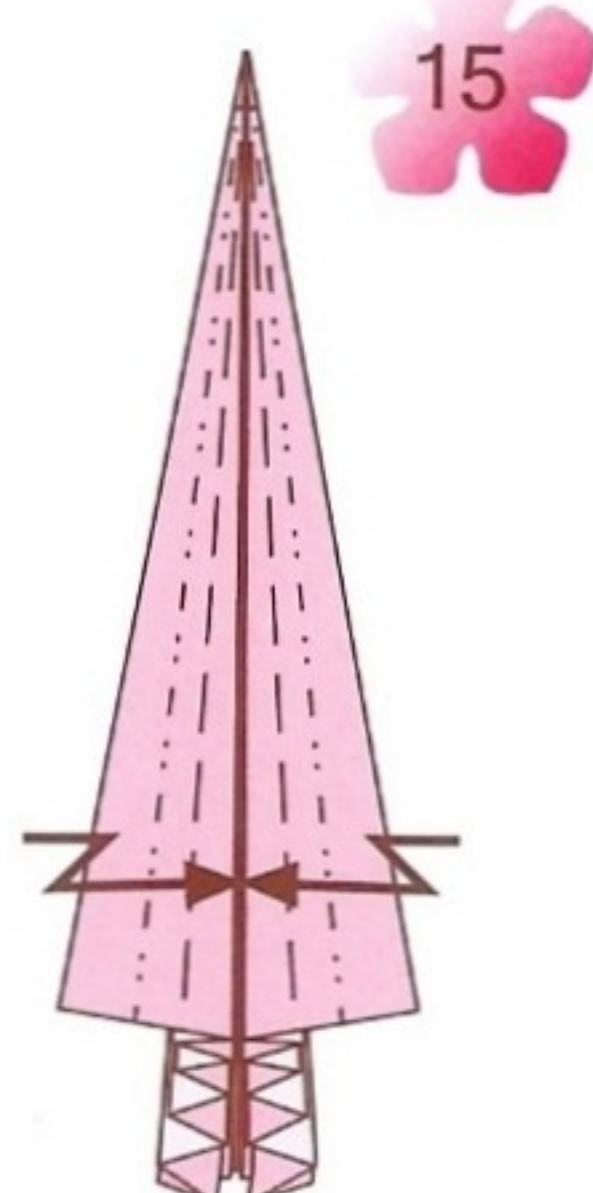
13

Step fold the next two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.



14

Step fold the next two central sectors.



15

At last, step fold the two central sectors in half to meet the middle fold-line.

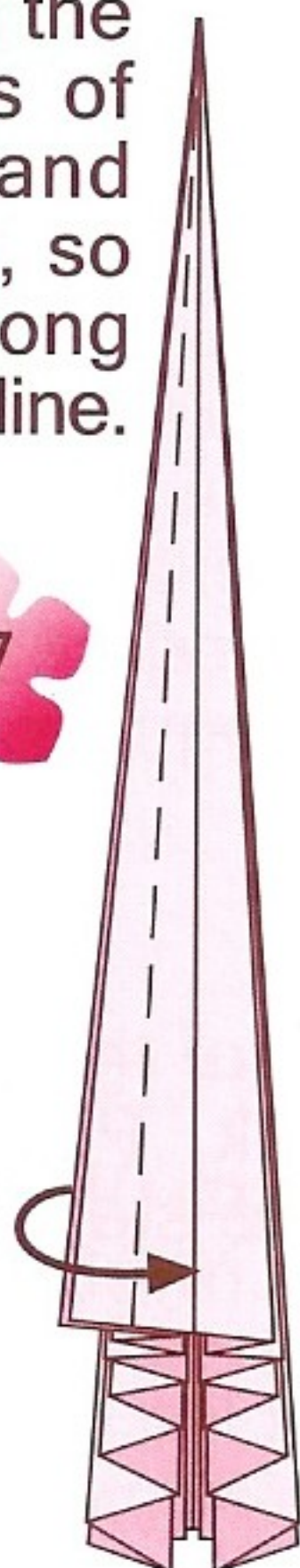


16

Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book.

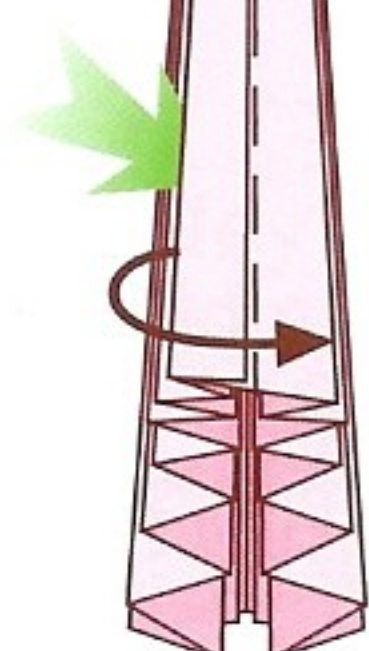
Valley fold the two layers of the left-hand edge over, so they lie along the middle line.

17



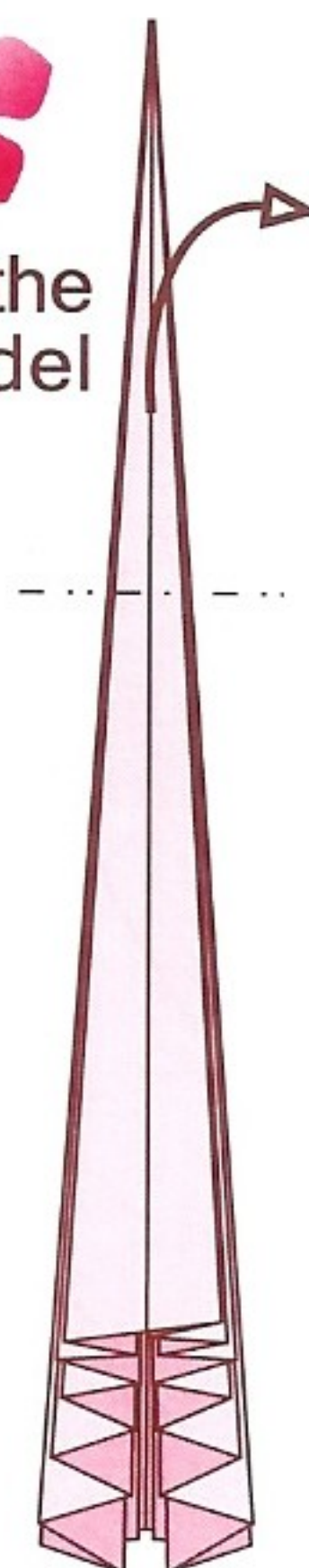
Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book.

18



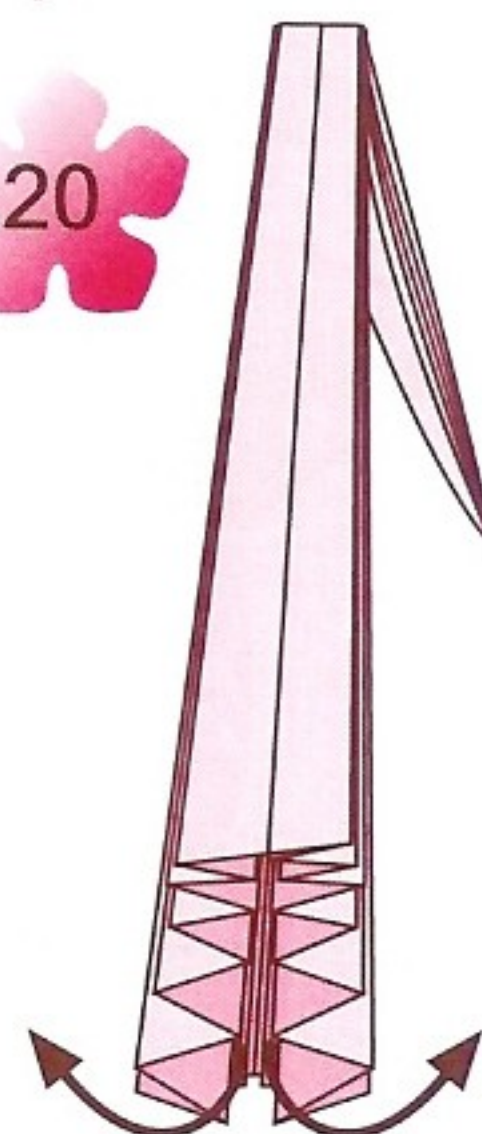
Mountain fold the tip of the model as shown.

19



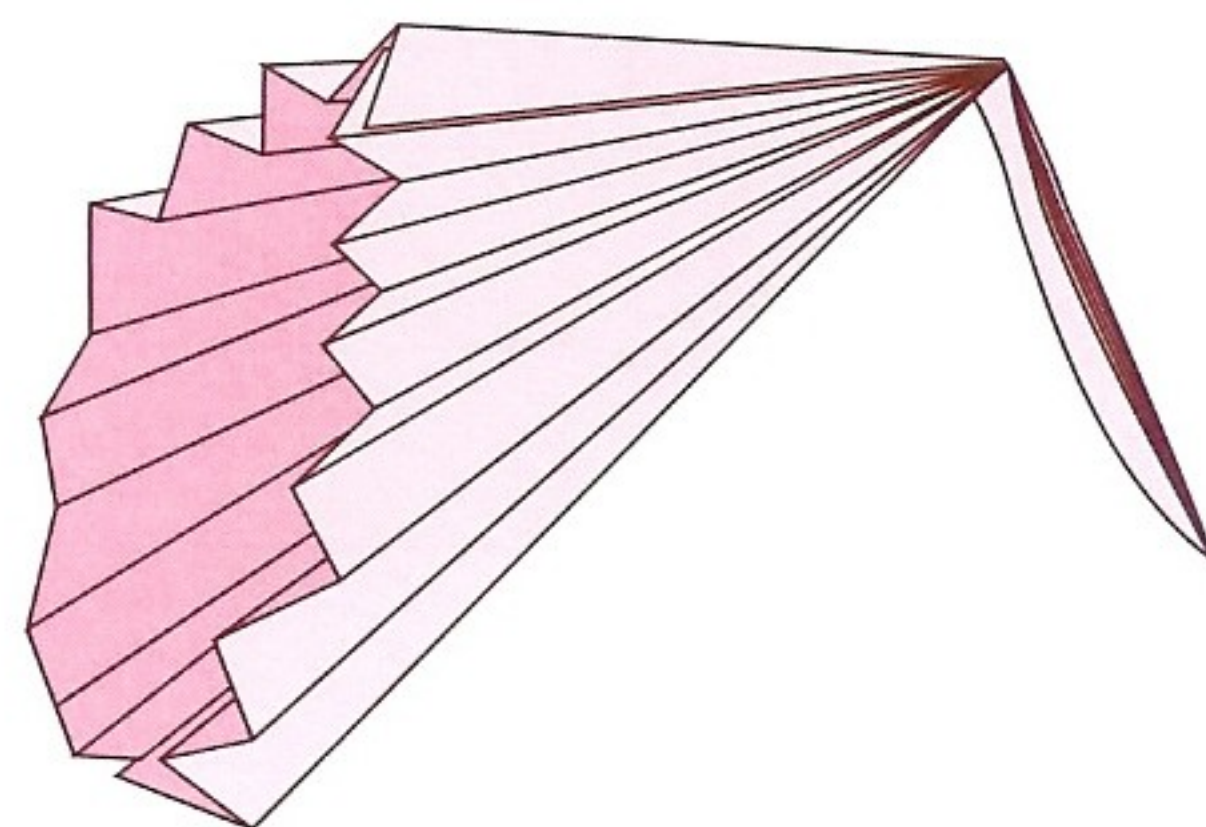
Open out the model a little as shown in the next step.

20



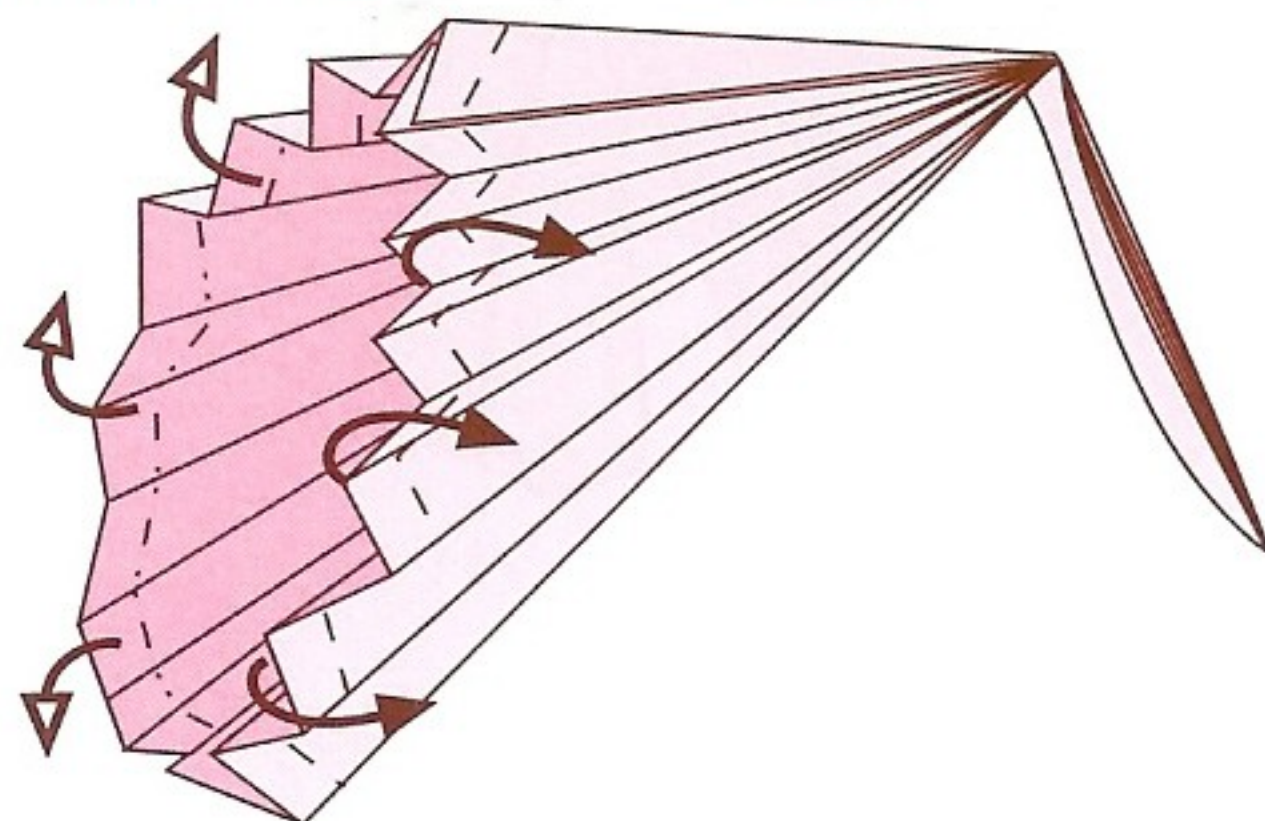
This should be the result.

21



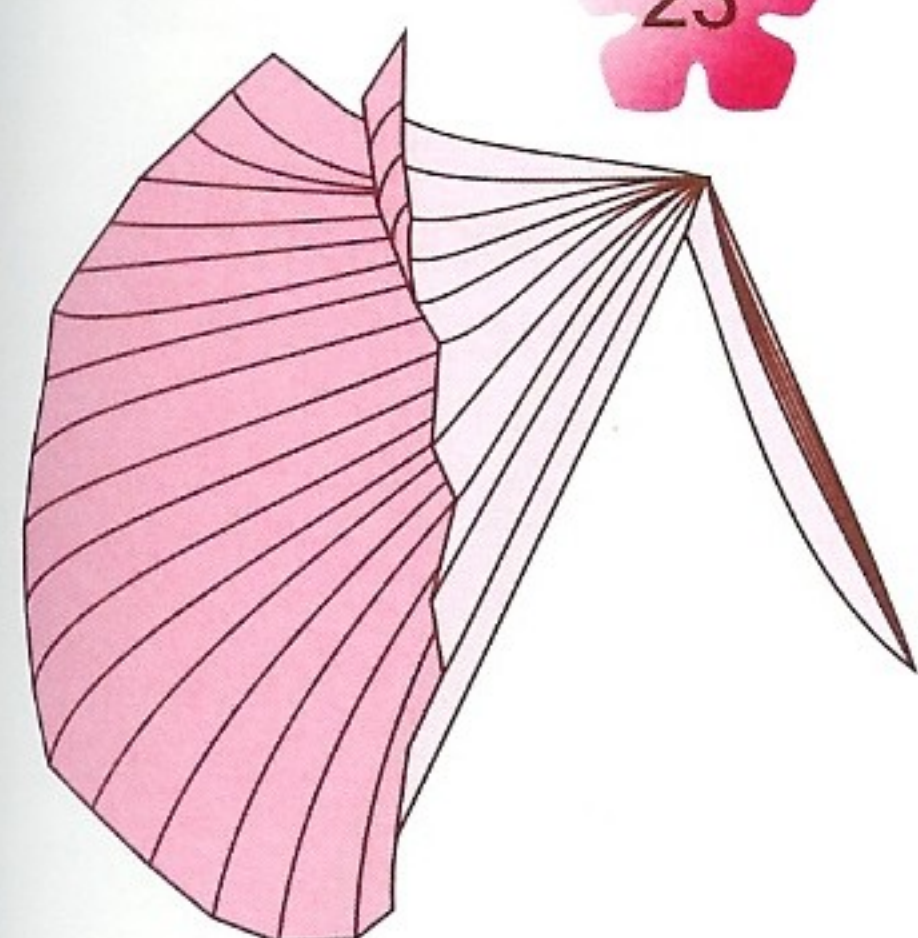
Shape the edges of the tube with a 'soft' mountain fold.

22



Here is the completed corolla petal for the Orchid Pleione.

23

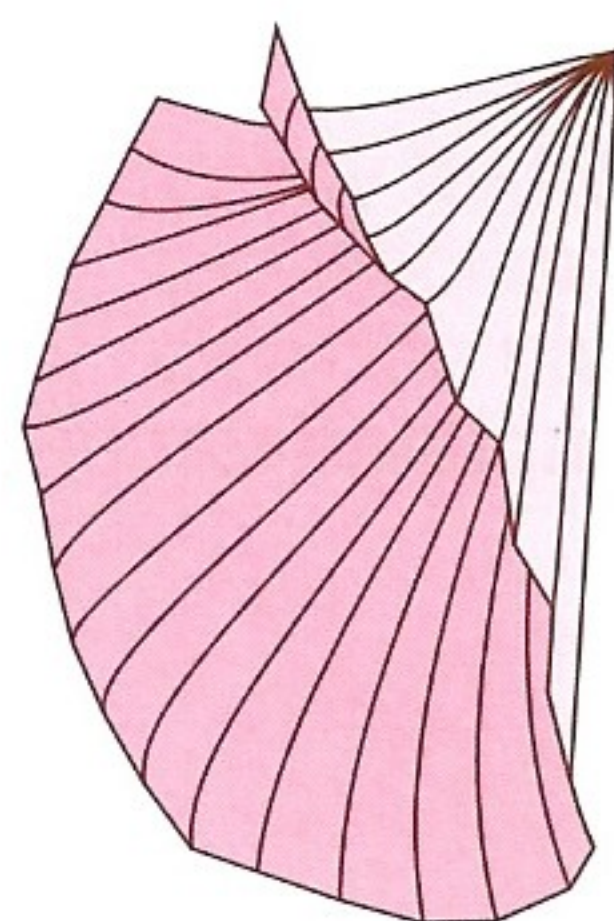


Flower Assembly

You will need to make a base tubular stalk (see page 8), using an approximately 5-inch (10 cm) square of paper.

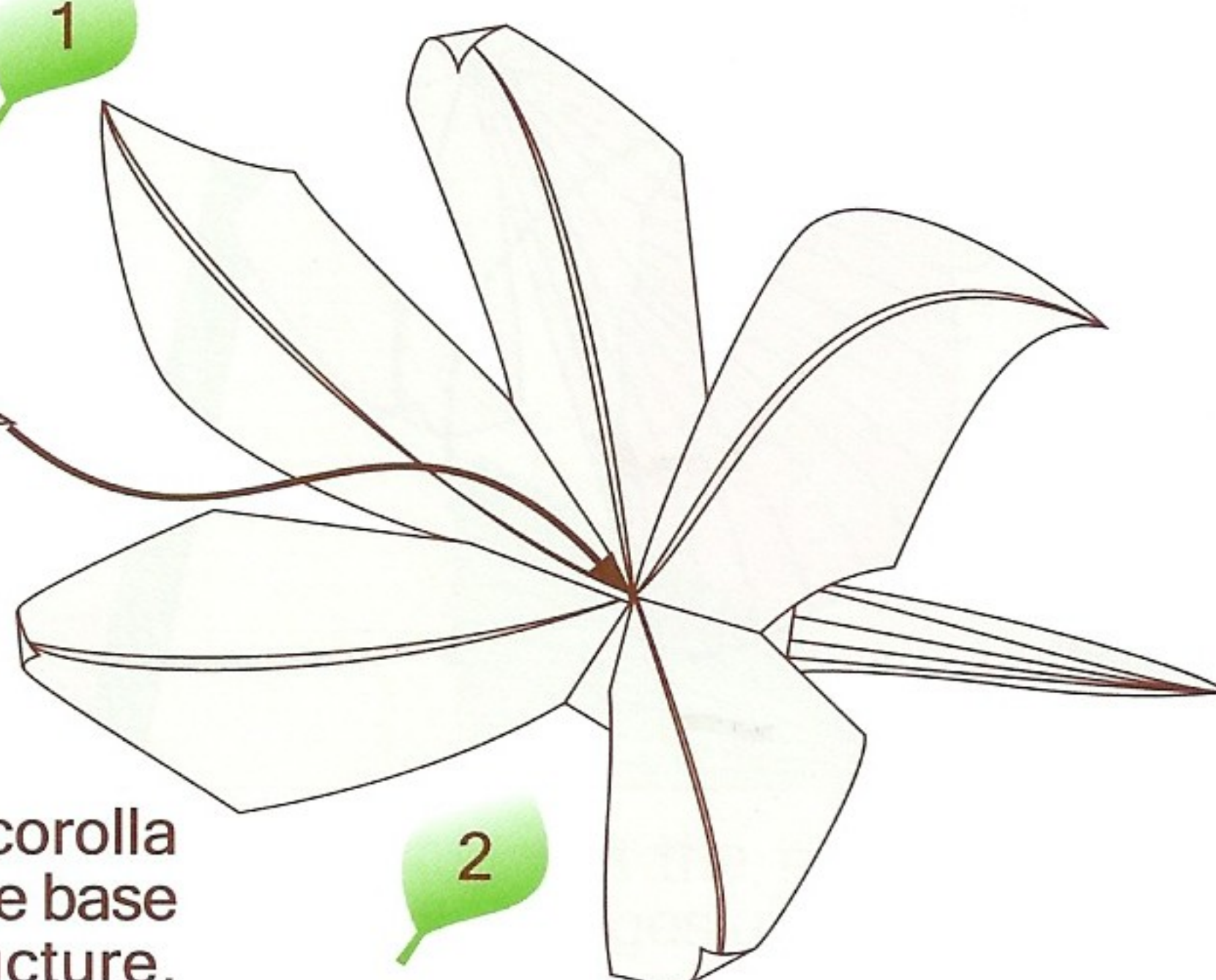
Take the base petals structure. Loosen the layers in the middle.

1



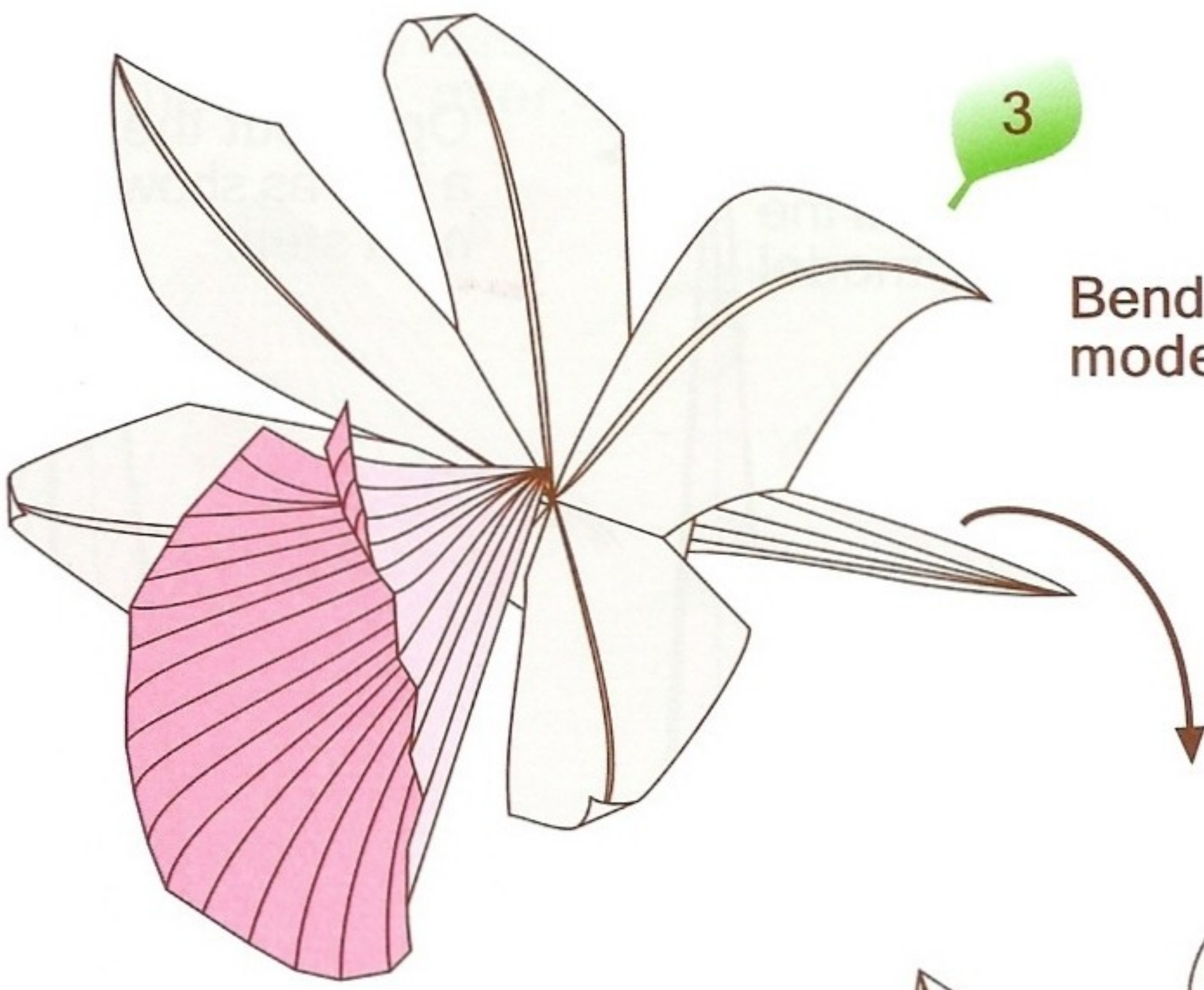
Insert the corolla petal into the base petals structure.

2



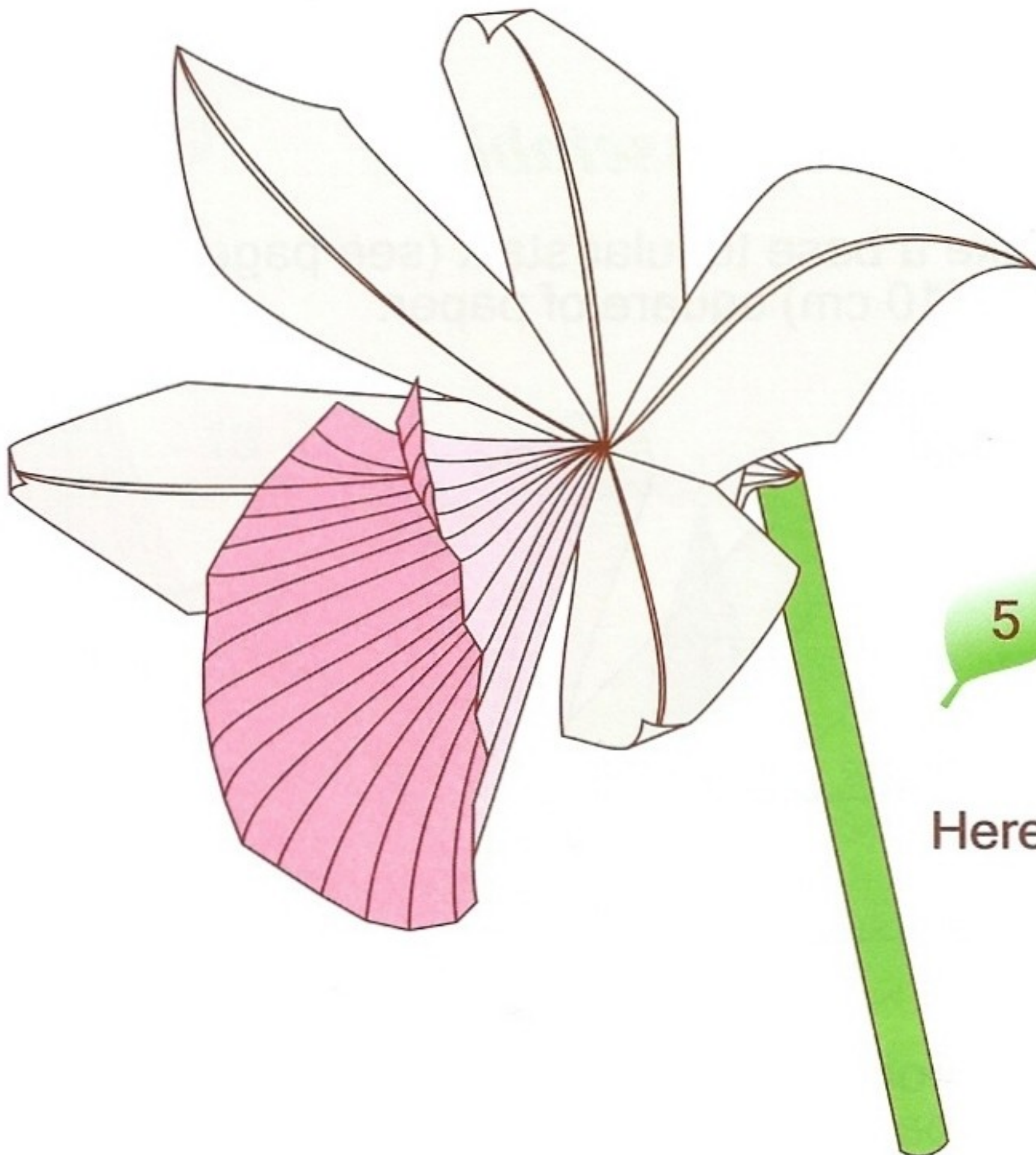
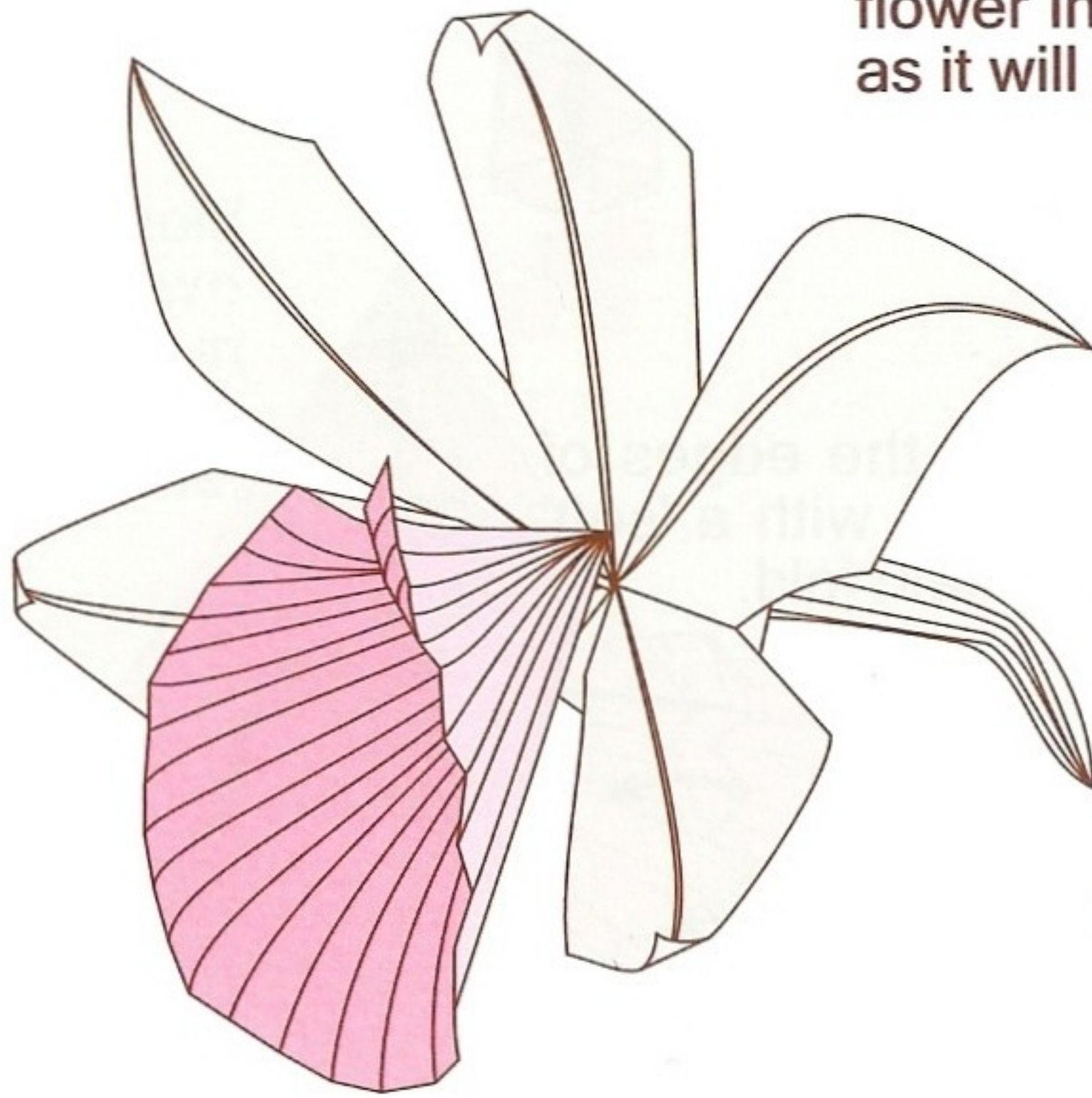
3

Bend the tip of the
model as shown.



Insert the tip of the flower
into the stalk. Push the
flower into the stalk as far
as it will go.

4



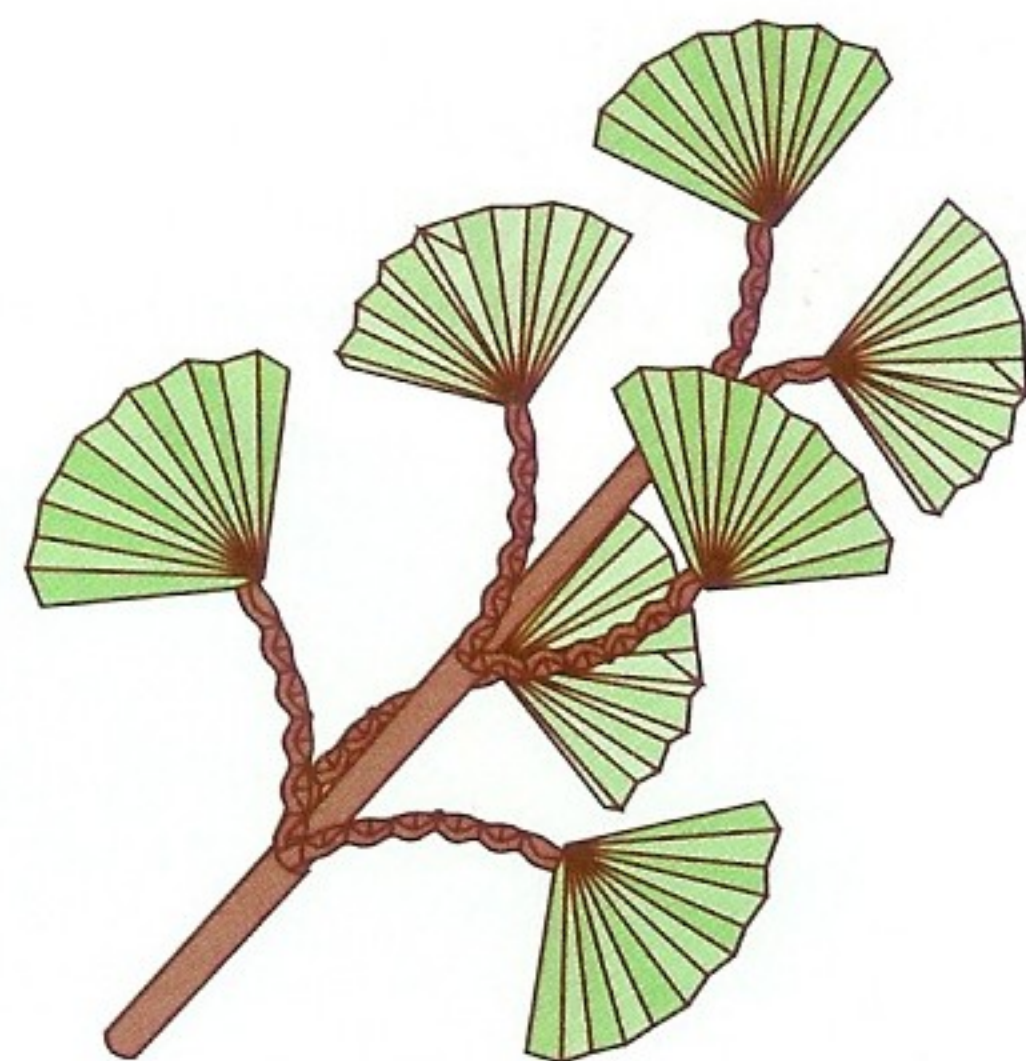
5

Here is the completed Orchid Pleione.

Pine-Tree's Branch

by Katrin Shumakov

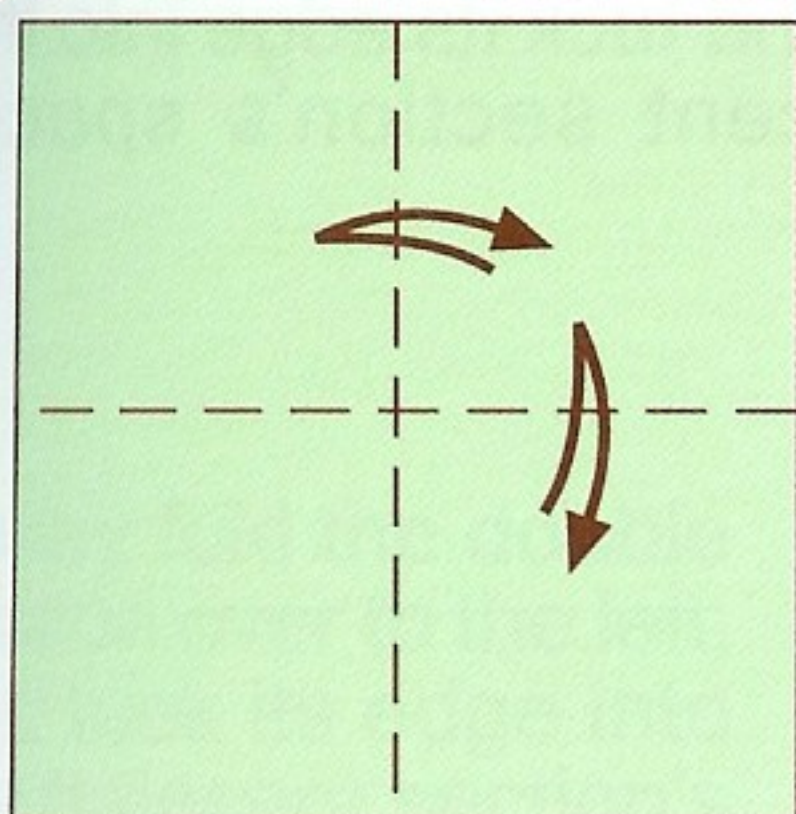
The pine branch consists of needles, stalks and a base tubular stalk. For the needles structures, use 4-inch (10 cm) squares of paper. For the needles stalks, use rectangles of paper, measuring 2 x 4 inches (5 x 10 cm). It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper, which is strong and doesn't lose its color on a crease.



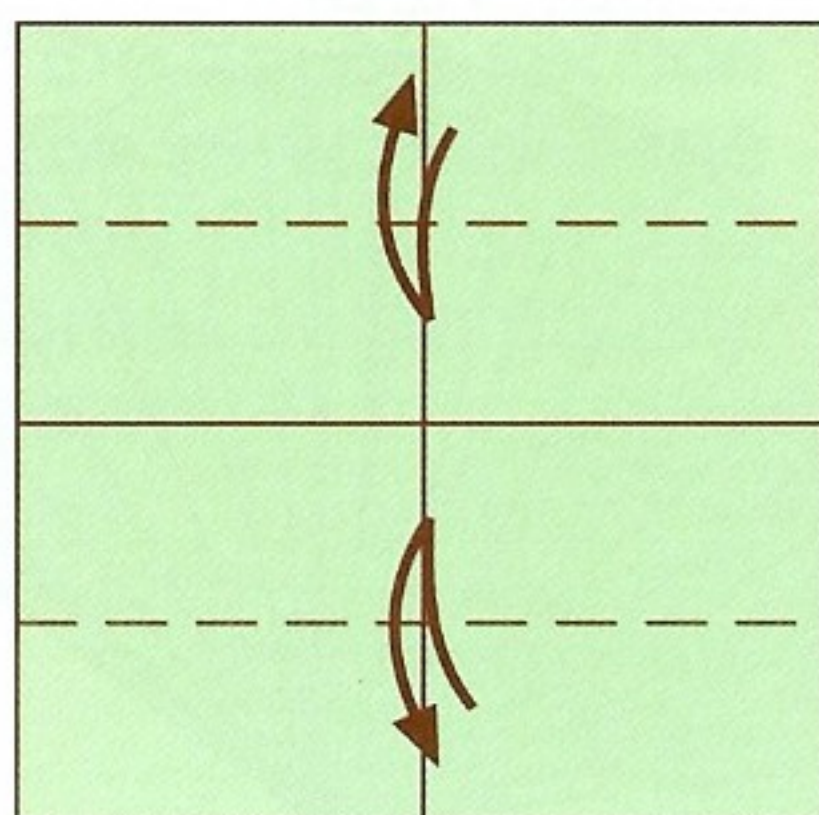
Pine Needles Structure

Use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, colored side down.

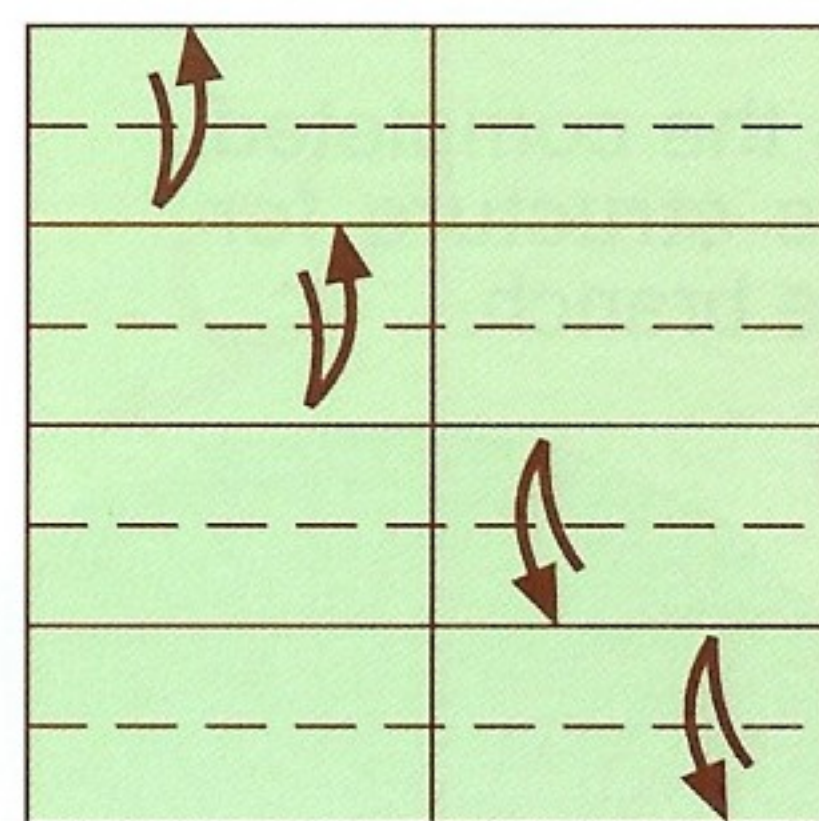
Valley fold and unfold the paper in half from bottom to top. Then valley fold the paper in half from right to left and unfold it.



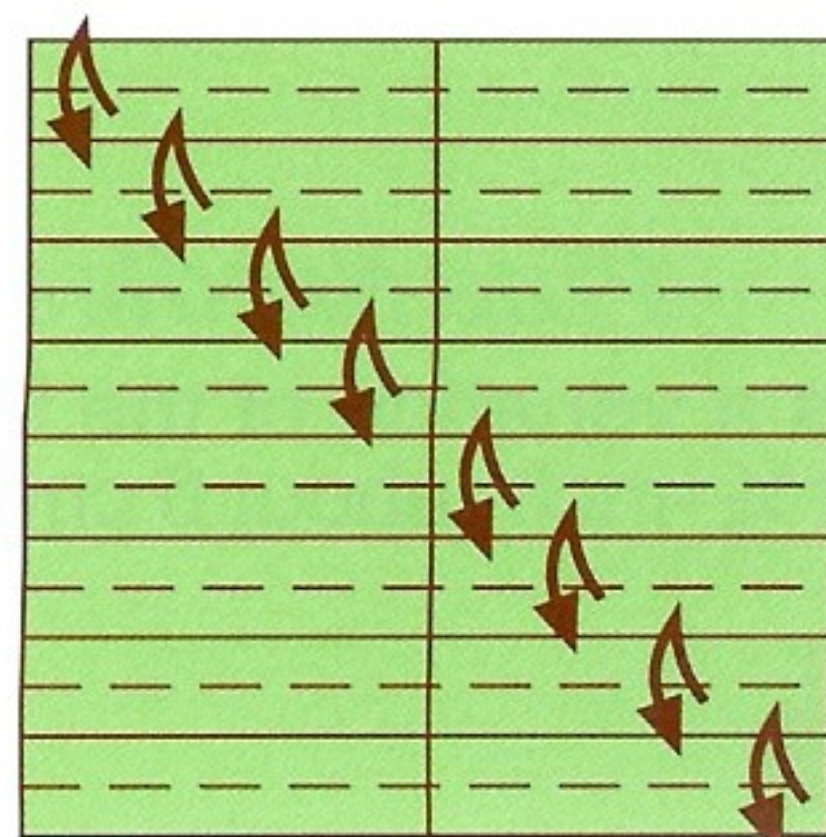
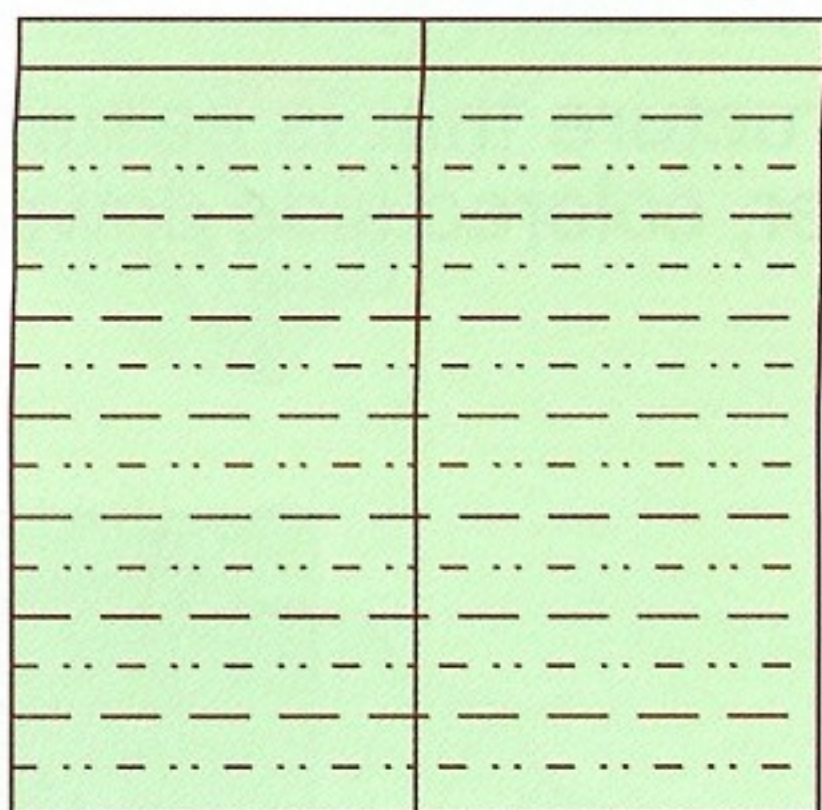
Valley fold the top and bottom edges over to meet the horizontal middle fold-line. Press them flat and unfold them.



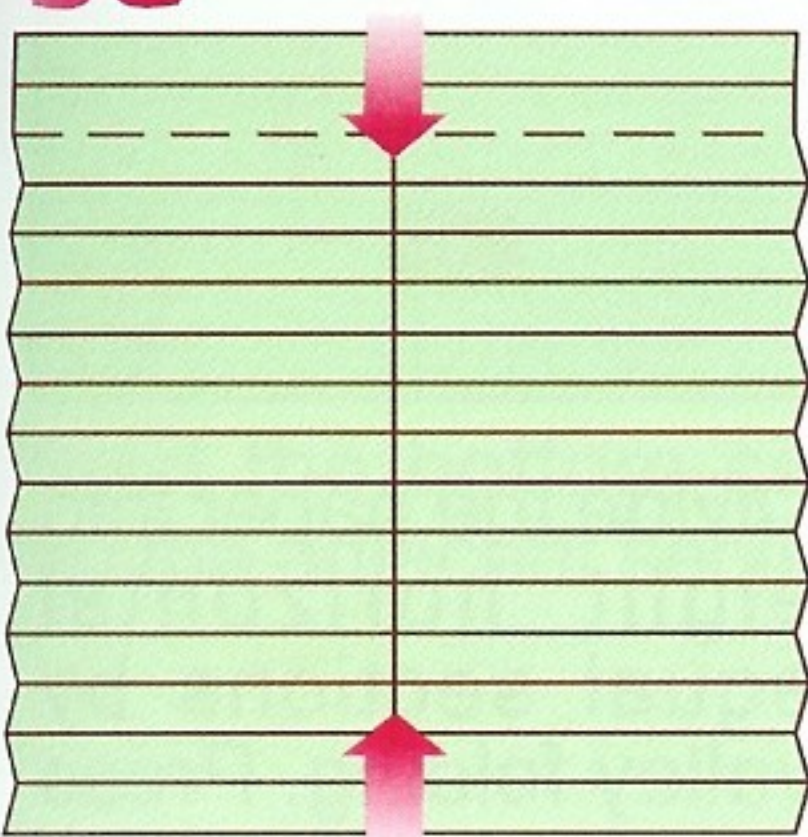
Divide the paper into eight horizontal equal sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them. Turn the paper over.



This should be the result. Check out the 'mountain' and 'valley' folds.

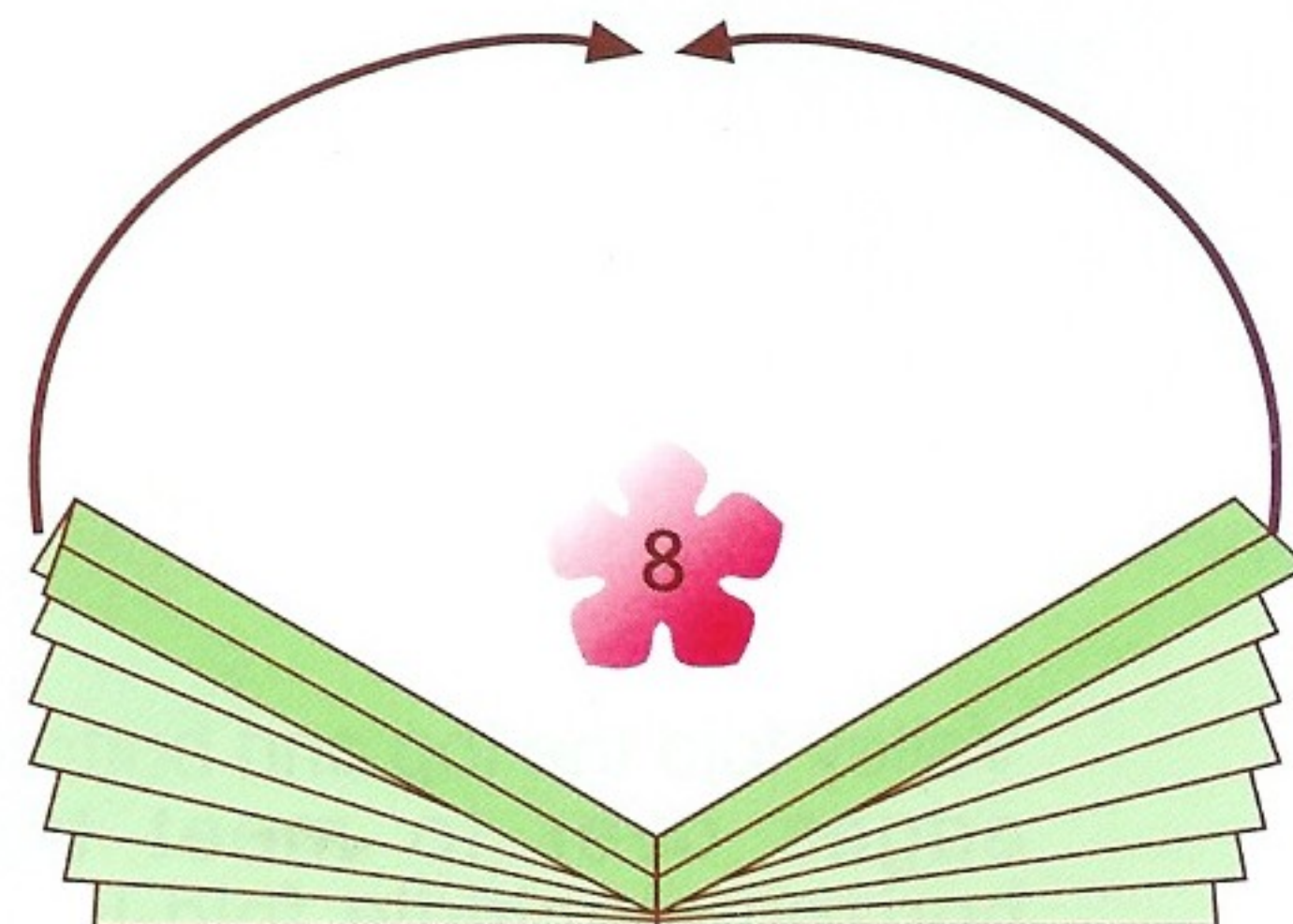
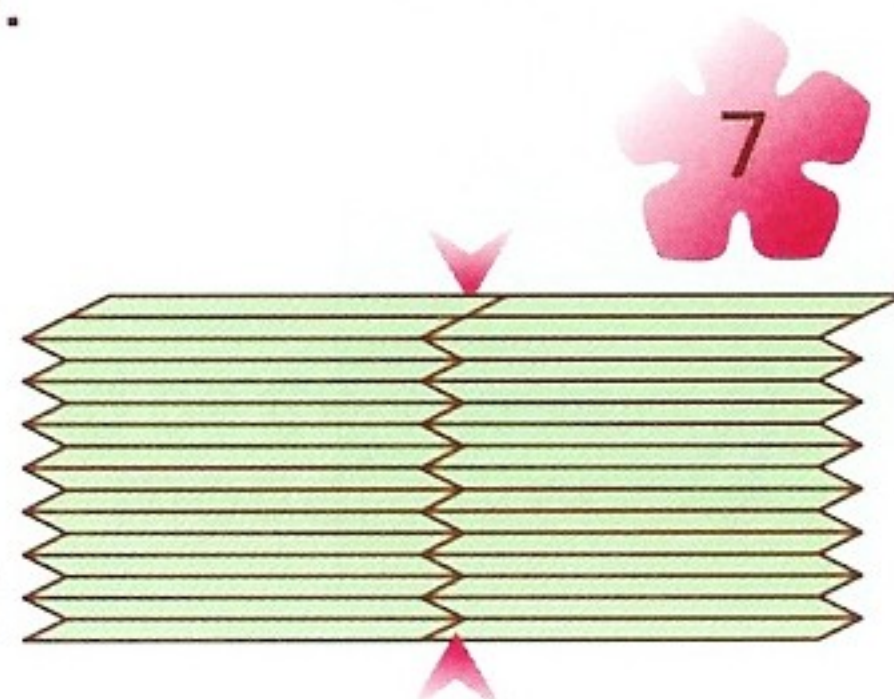


Divide the paper into sixteen horizontal equal sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them. Turn the paper over.



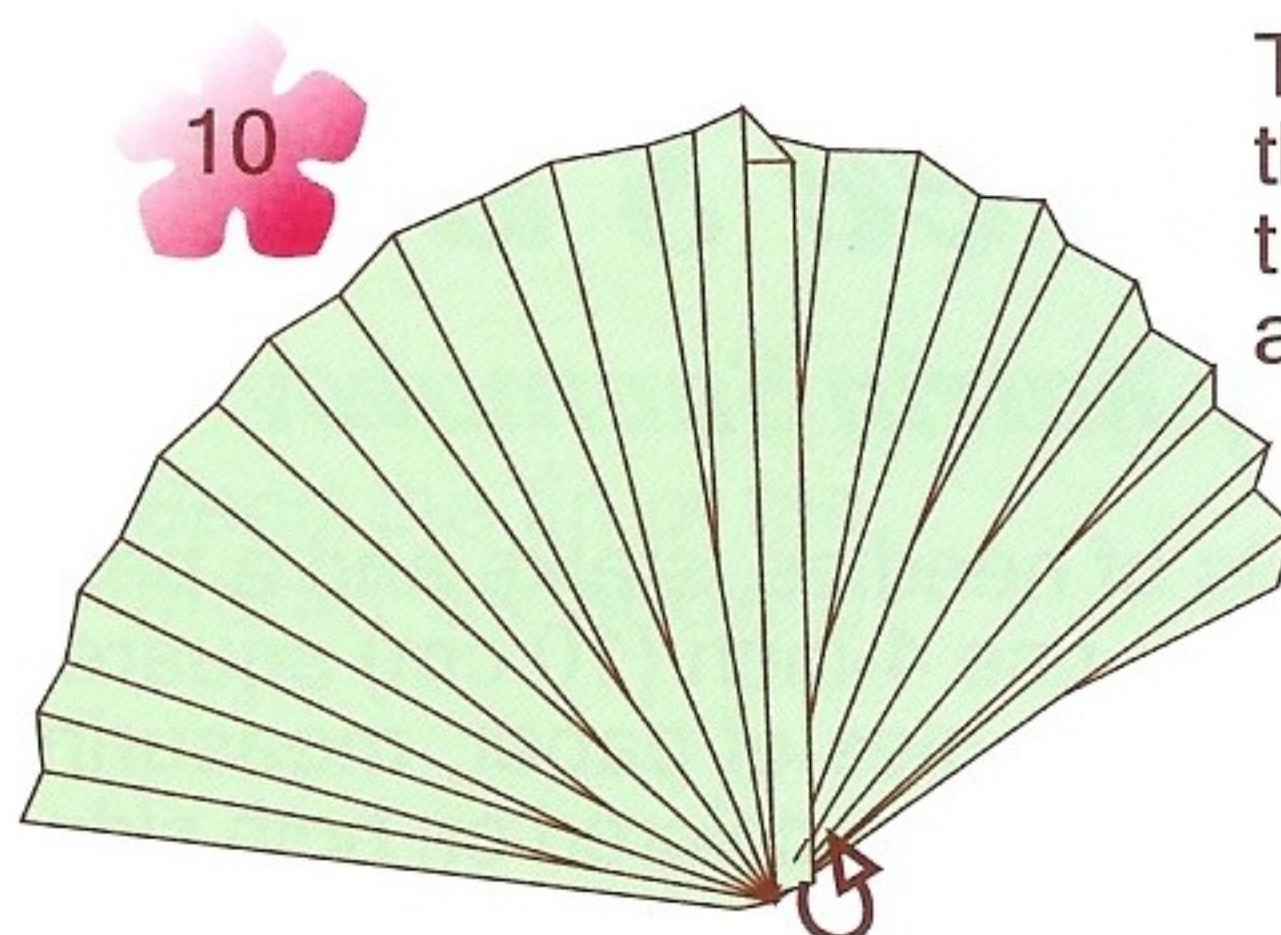
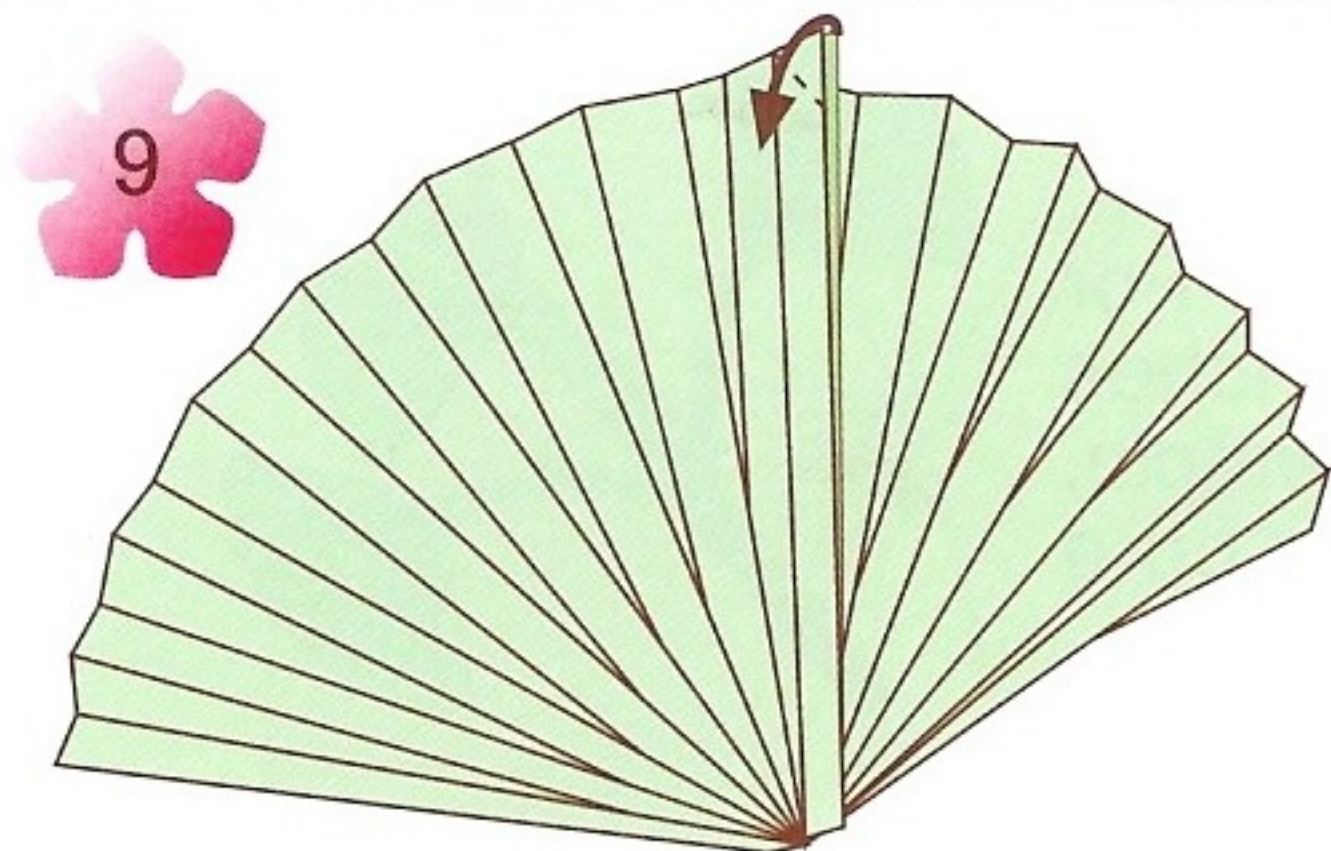
Valley fold the top two sections and pleat the paper as shown.

Compress the model in the middle.

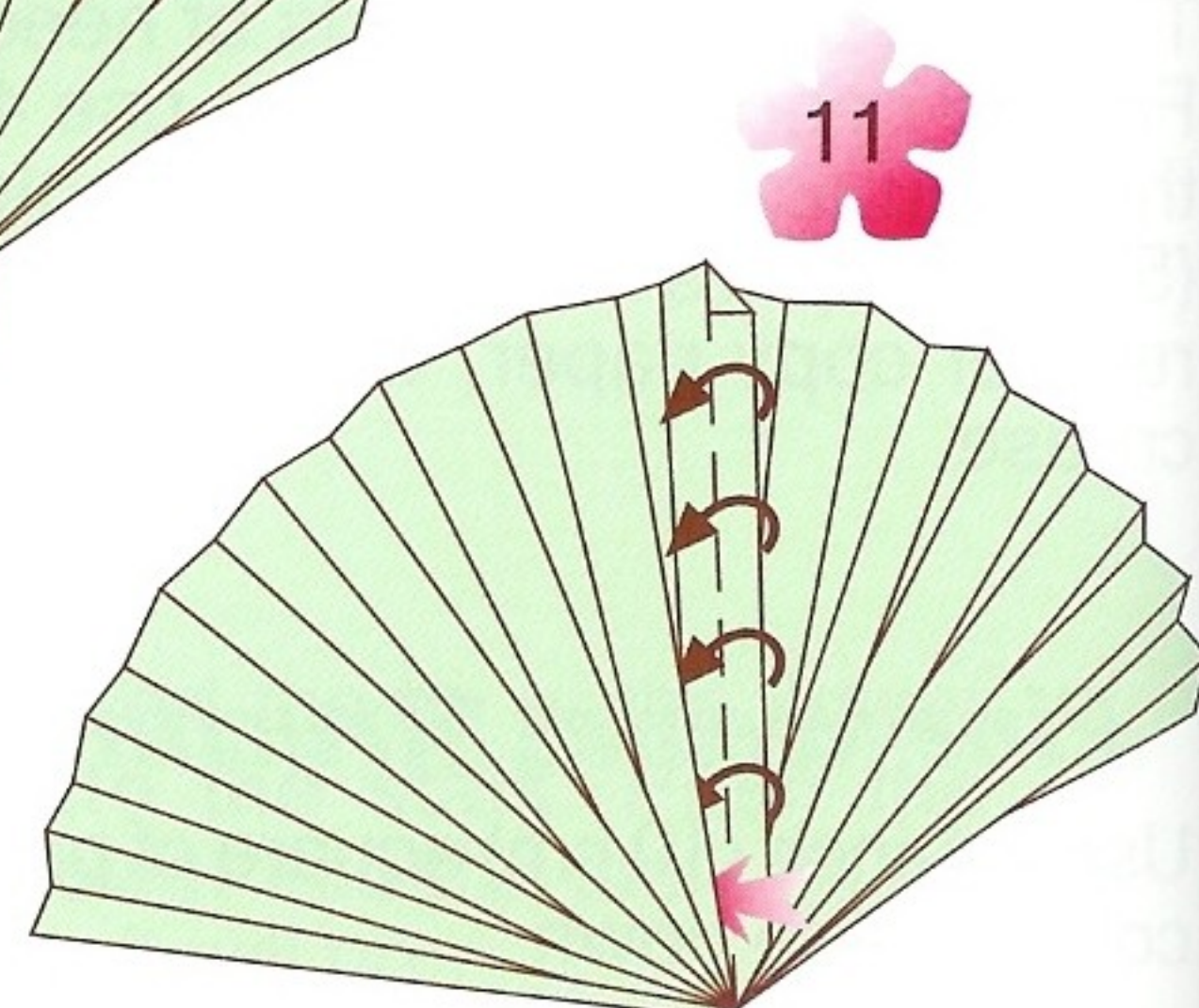


Lift the right- and left-hand edges up as shown and bring them together. Note that the two top sections are opened.

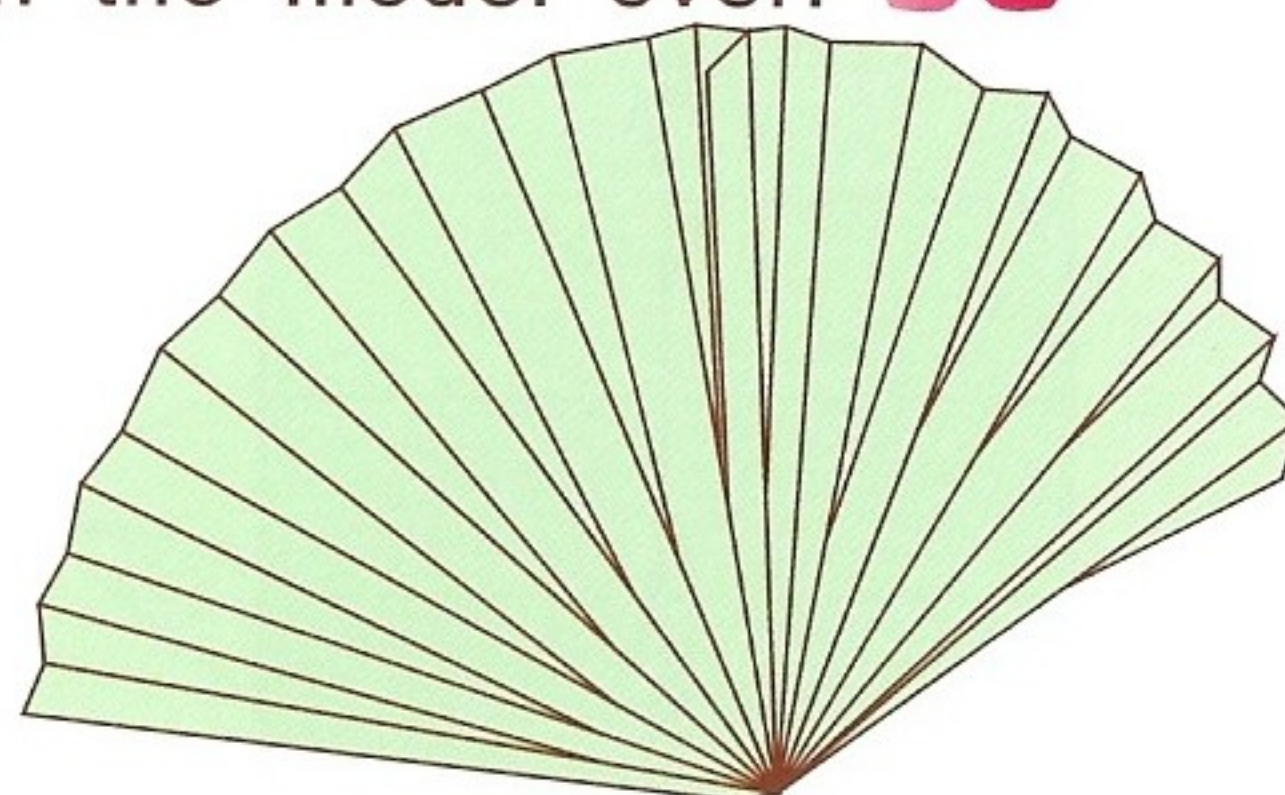
Holding the middle layers behind with your fingers, valley fold the top corner of the double section over to meet the vertical fold-line as shown.



Then, mountain fold the bottom corner of the double section as shown.



This should be the result. Turn the model over.

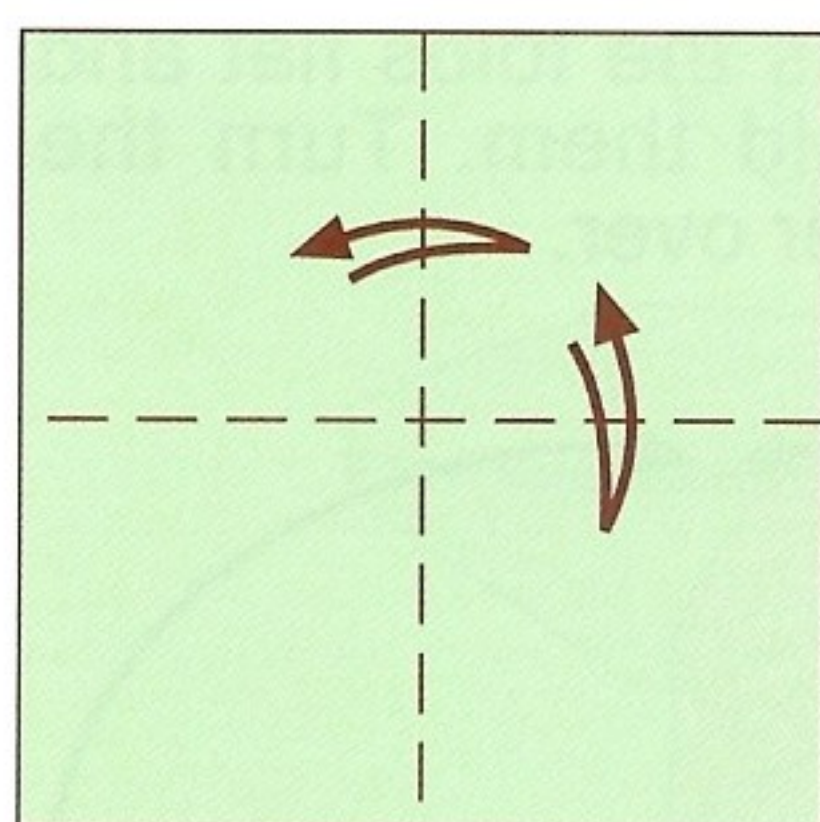


Here is the completed needles structure for the Pine branch.



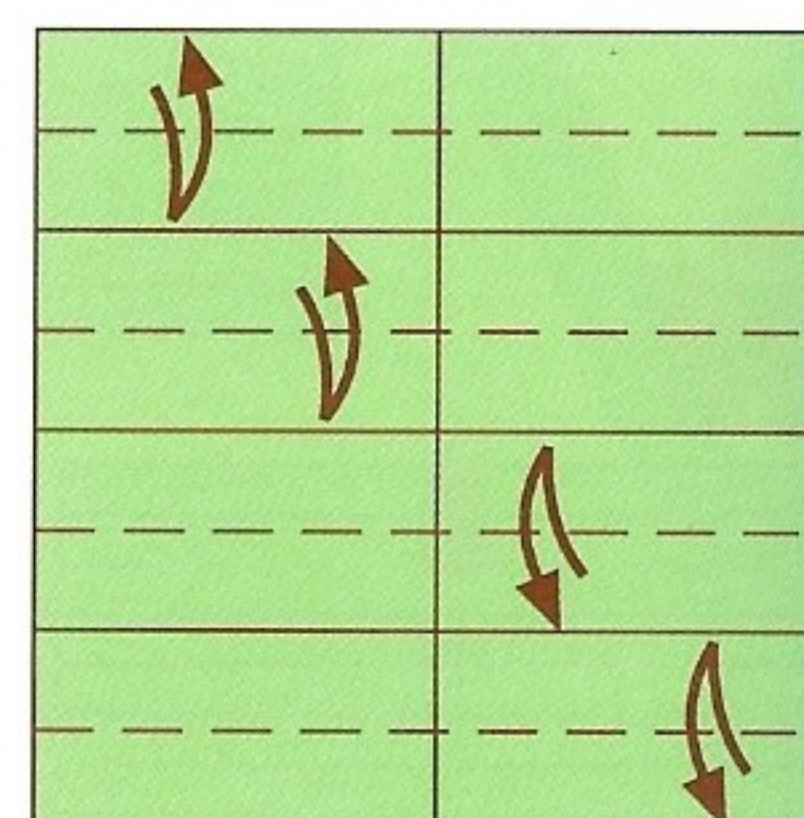
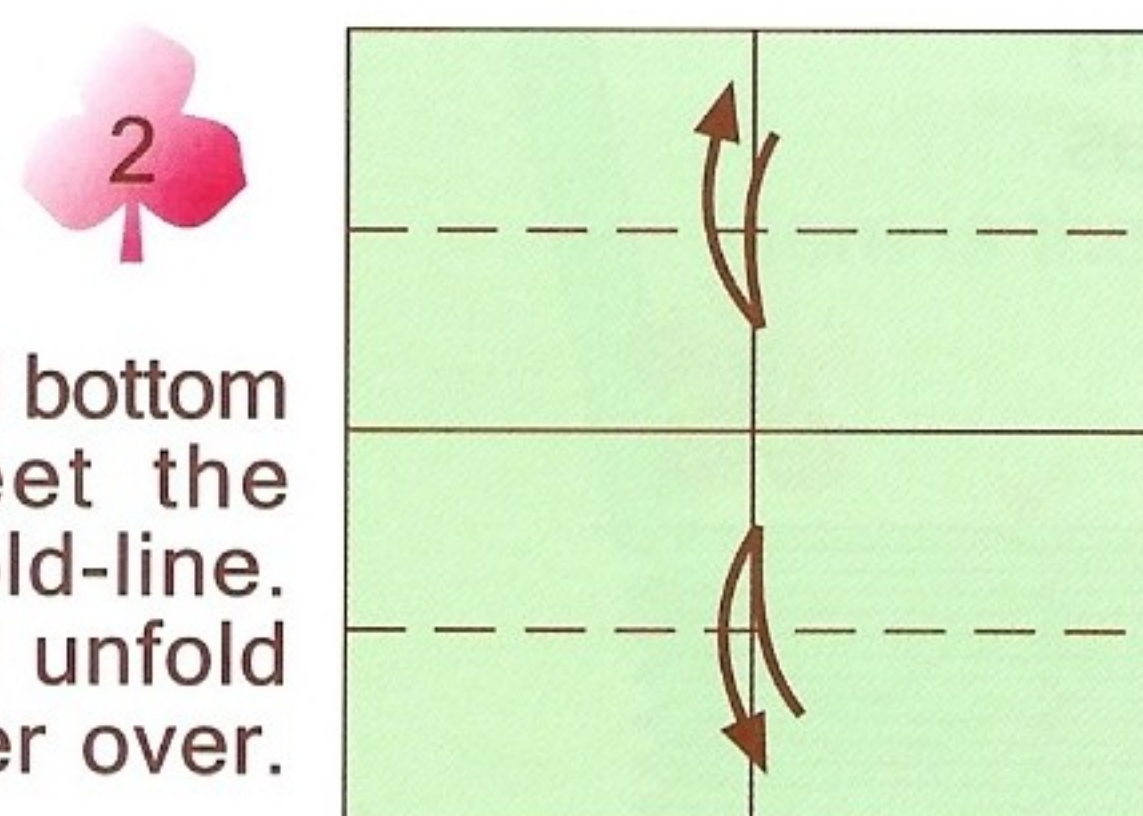
Pine Needles Structure Variation

There is a variation of the Pine needles structure that is easier. Use a 2 ½ -inch (about 6 cm) square of paper, colored side down.



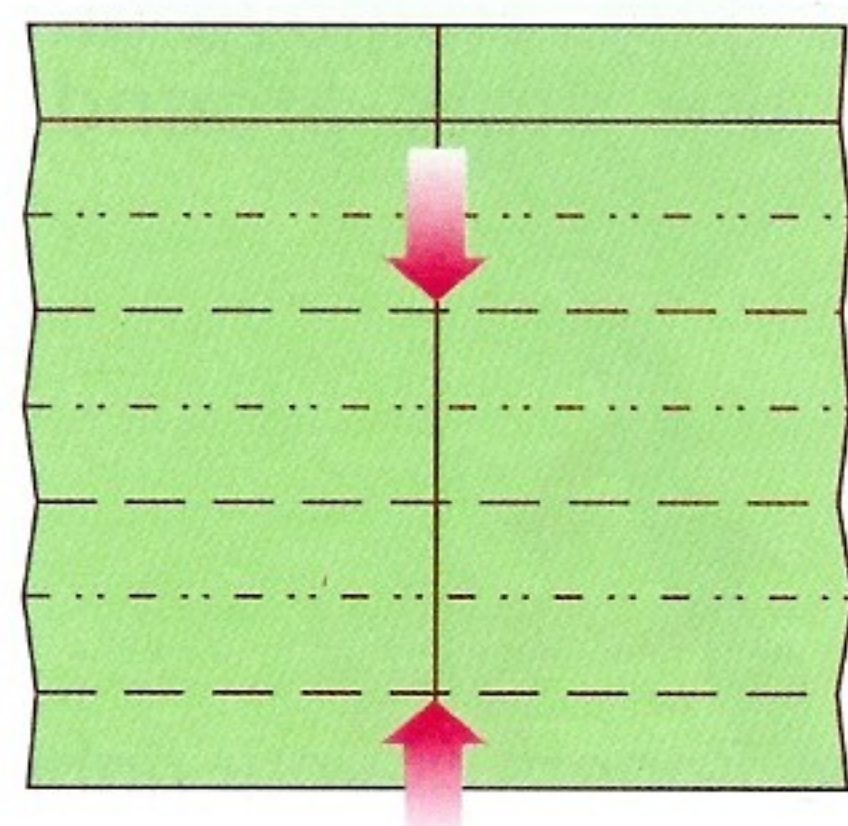
Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.

Valley fold the top and bottom edges over to meet the horizontal middle fold-line. Press them flat and unfold them. Turn the paper over.

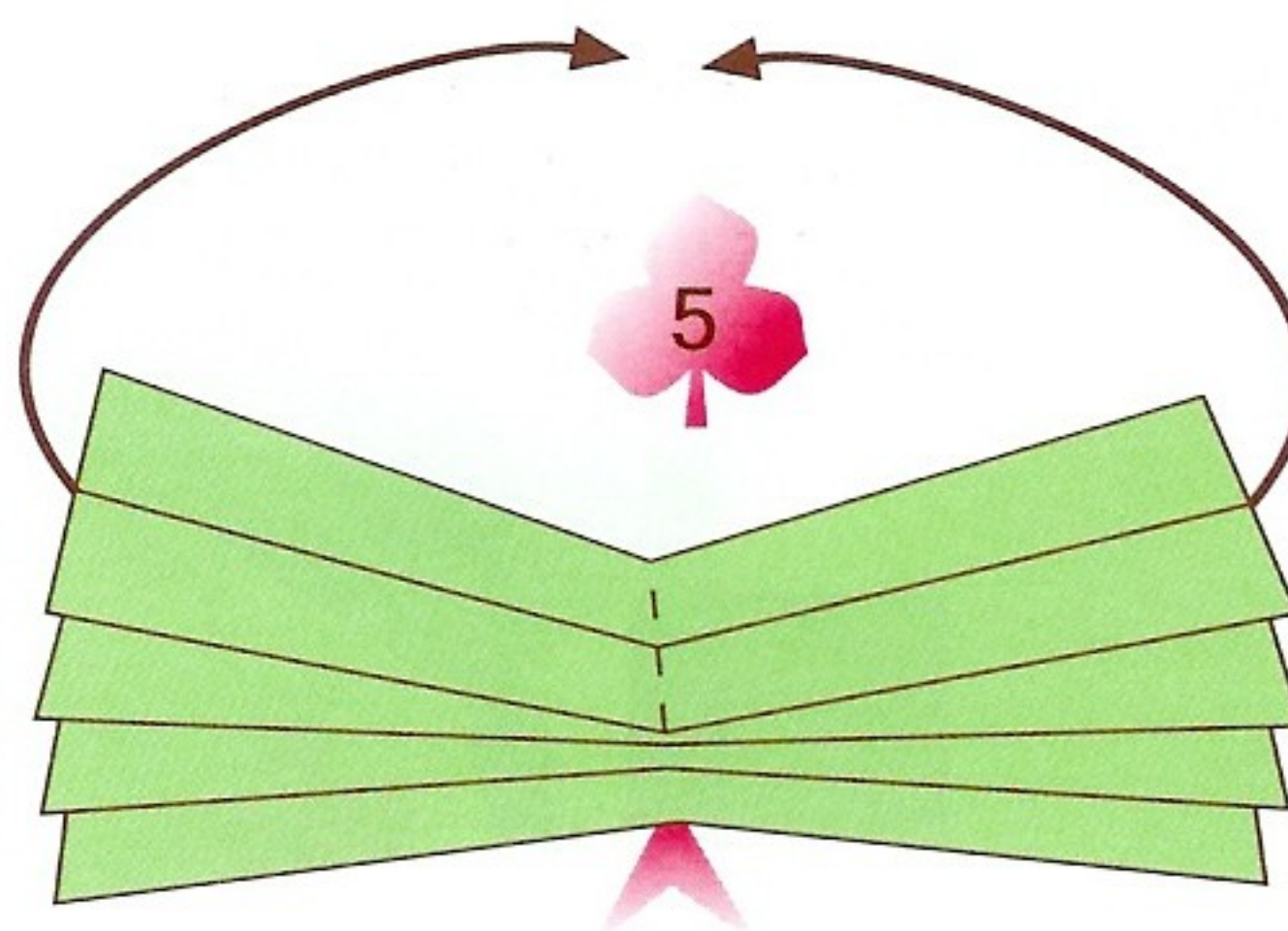


Divide the paper into eight horizontal equal sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them.

Pleat the square of paper along existing fold-lines by 'valley' and 'mountain' folding as shown. Note that the two top sections remain opened.



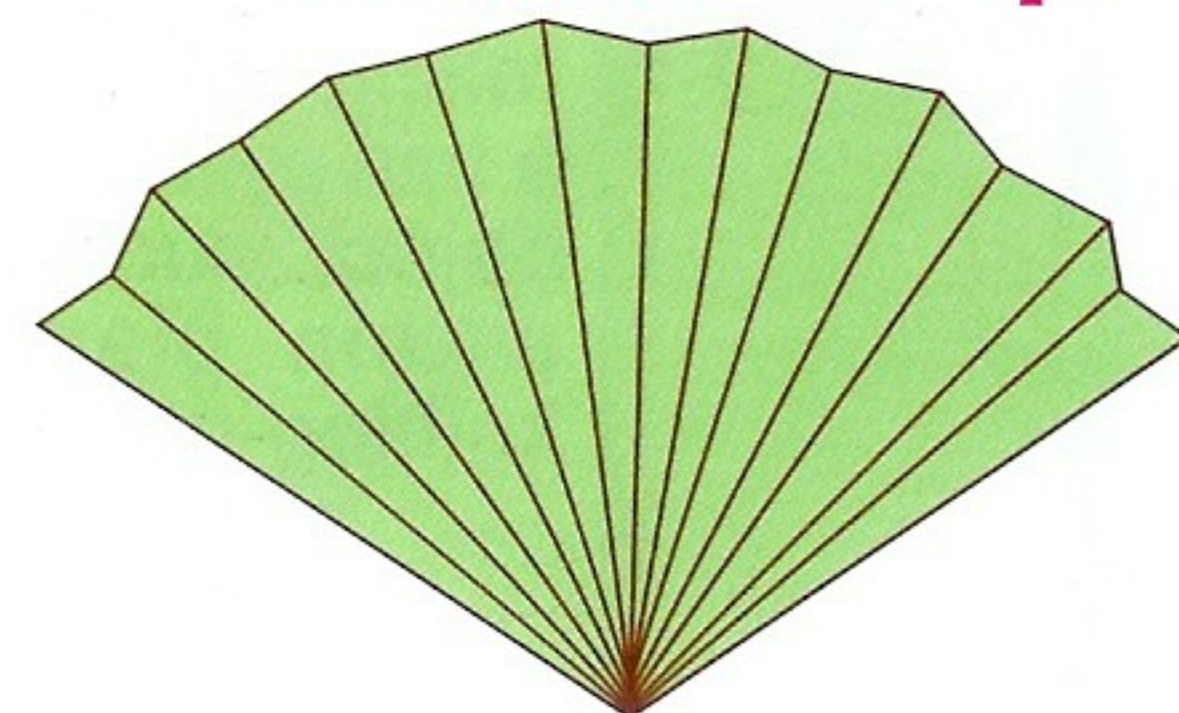
4



Lift the left- and right-hand edges up as shown and bring them together.

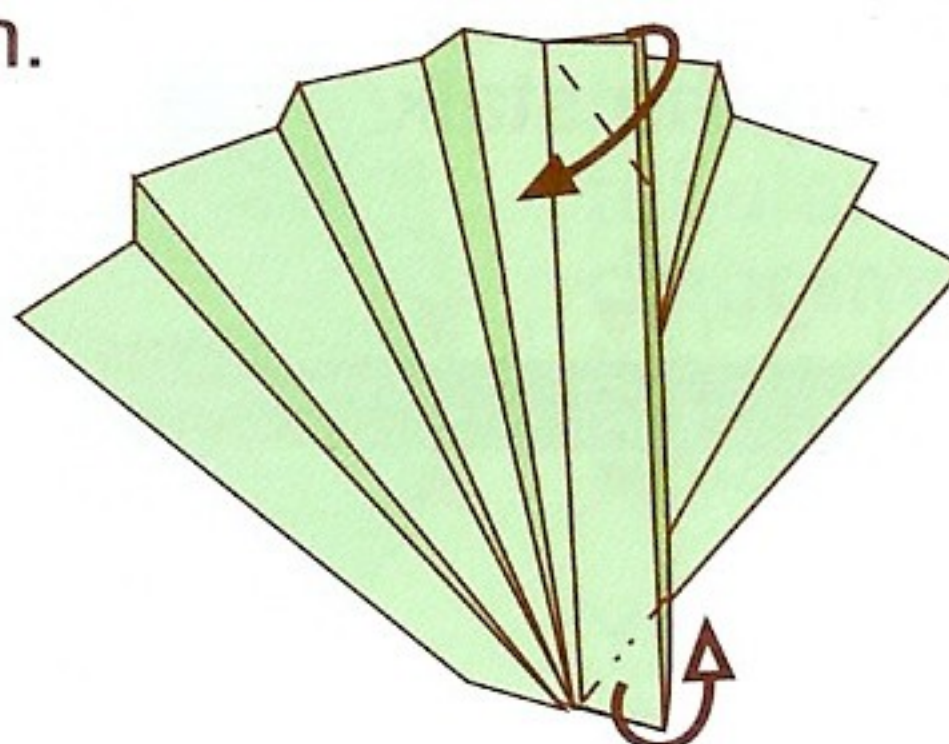
This should be the result. Turn the model over.

6



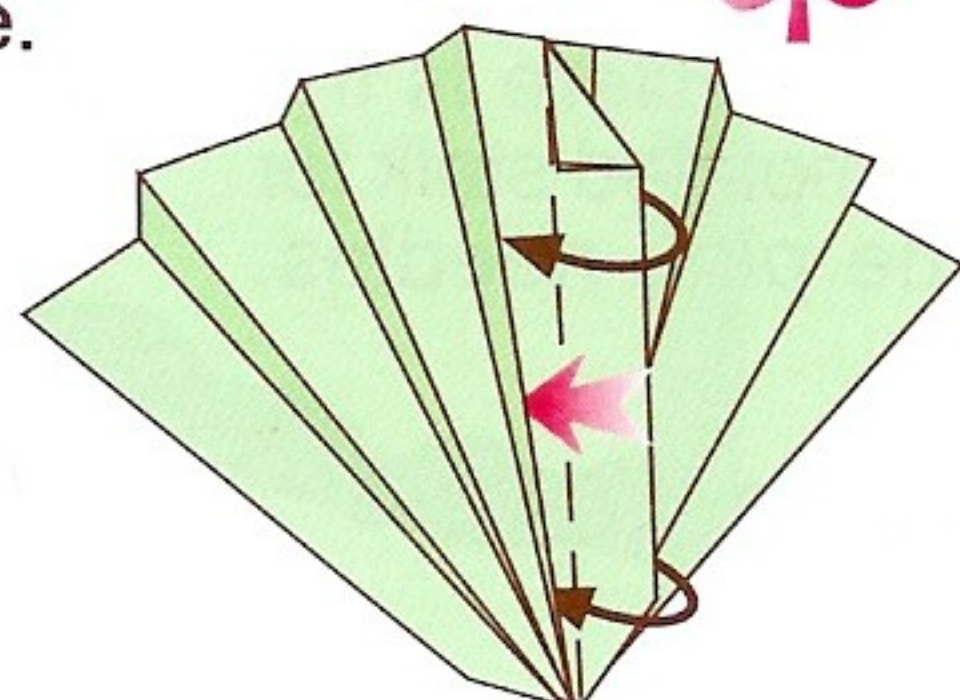
Holding the middle layers behind with your fingers, valley fold the top corner of the double section over to meet the vertical fold-line as shown. Then mountain fold the bottom corner of the double section as shown.

7

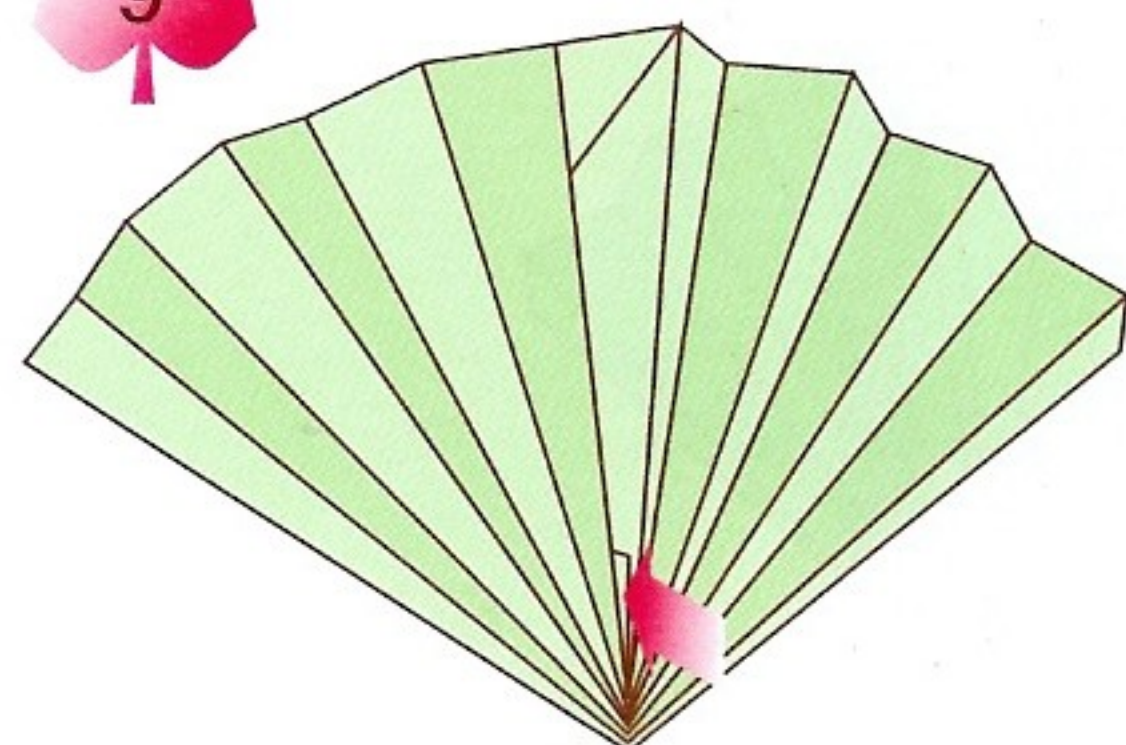


Valley fold the double section over to the left, and tuck its edge into the adjacent section's space.

8

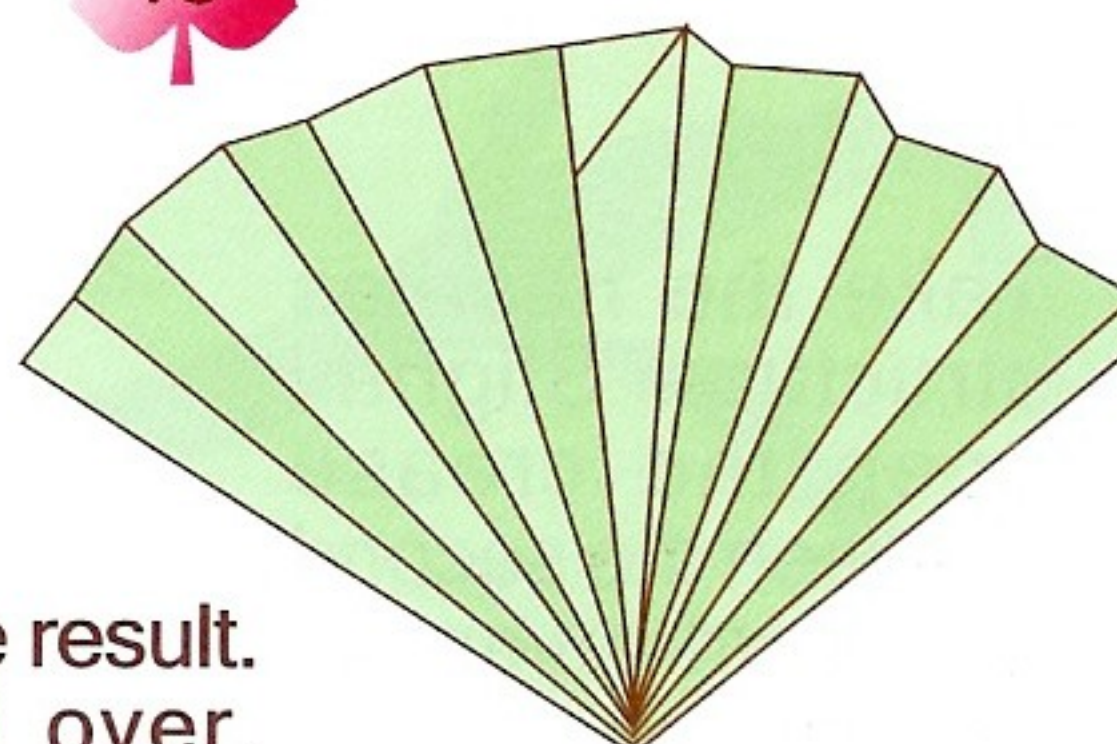


9



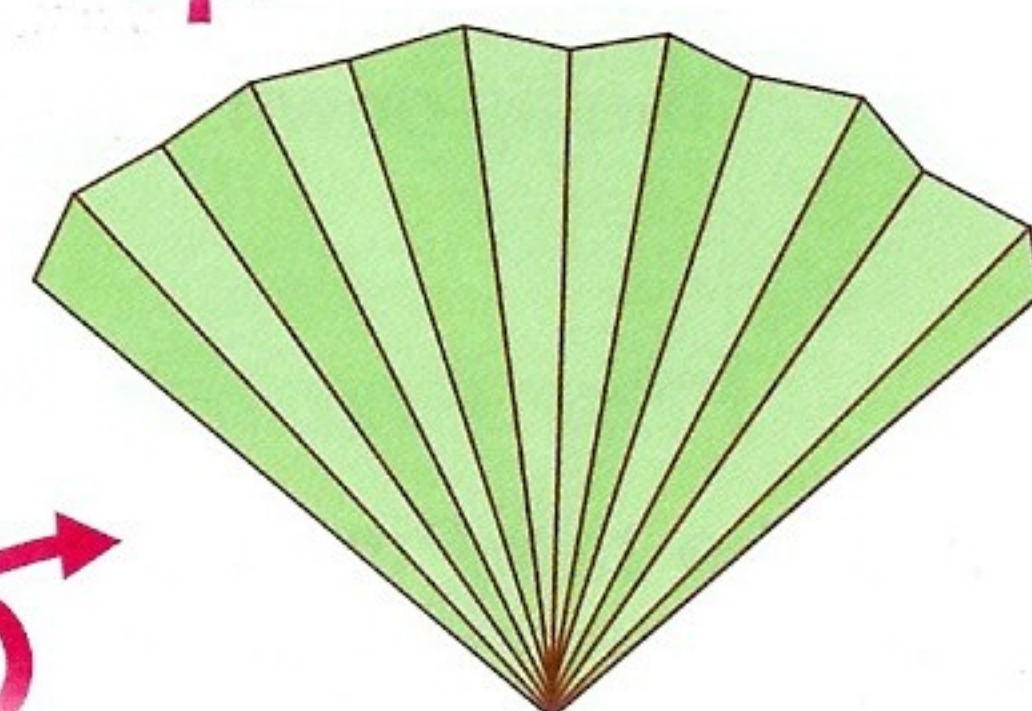
Insert the bottom corner deep into the adjacent section's space.

10



This should be the result. Turn the model over.

11



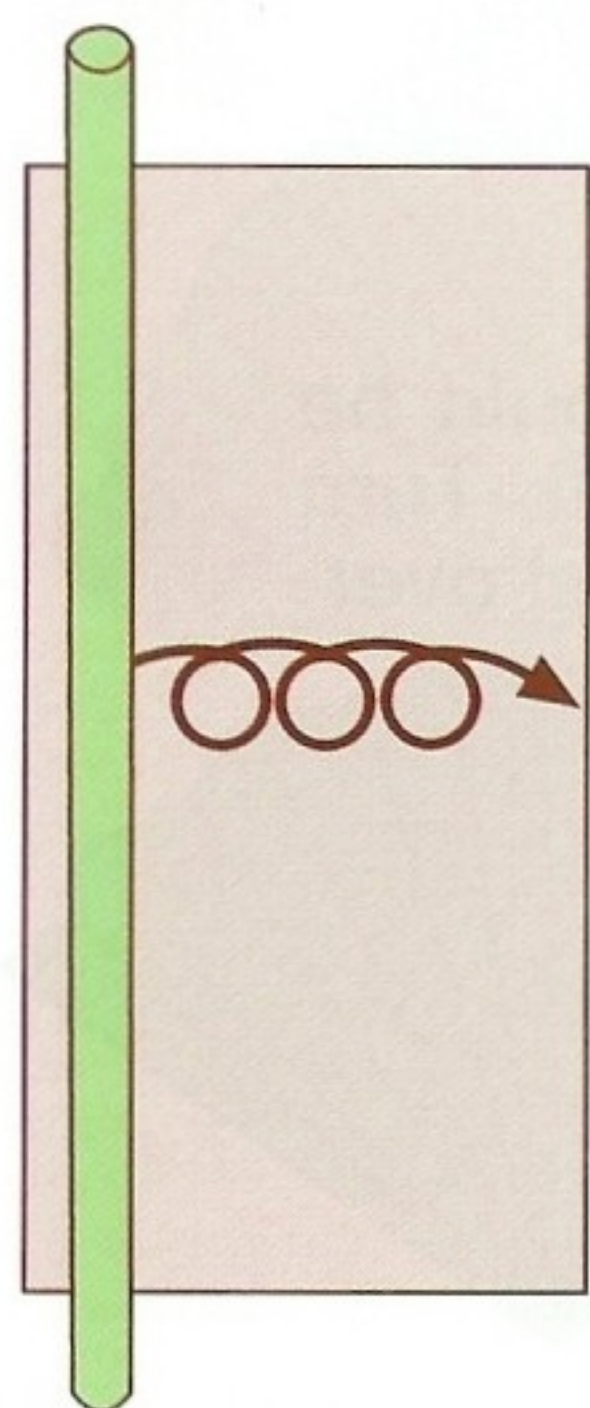
Here is the completed variation of the needles structure for the Pine branch.

Needles Structure's Stalk

Use rectangles of paper, measuring 2 x 4 inches (5 x 10 cm) or so.

Continue rolling the entire paper, trying to maintain the tightest possible roll.

Unroll the paper and start to roll it from the outside edge, so that this time, this edge will be inside the tube instead of outside. After rolling twice, the paper will remain as a tube without glue. Remove the stick. Turn the stalk around.



1

Start at one side rolling tightly on a thin cylindrical object, such as a thin plastic knitting-needle.



2



3

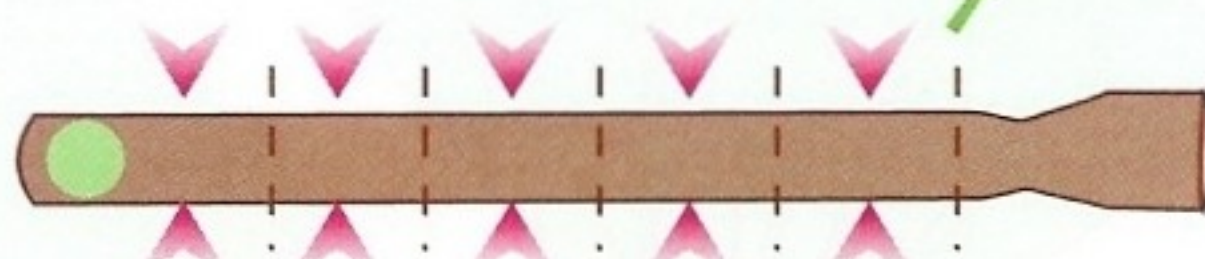


Using the fingers of your right hand, pinch the right-hand tip in the place marked by the circle, so that its edges meet. Then, compress the tube along the top and bottom edges as shown in the next step.



4

Repeat step 4 around the whole tube several times, thereby forming the stalk texture.



5

Curve the stalk as shown.

6



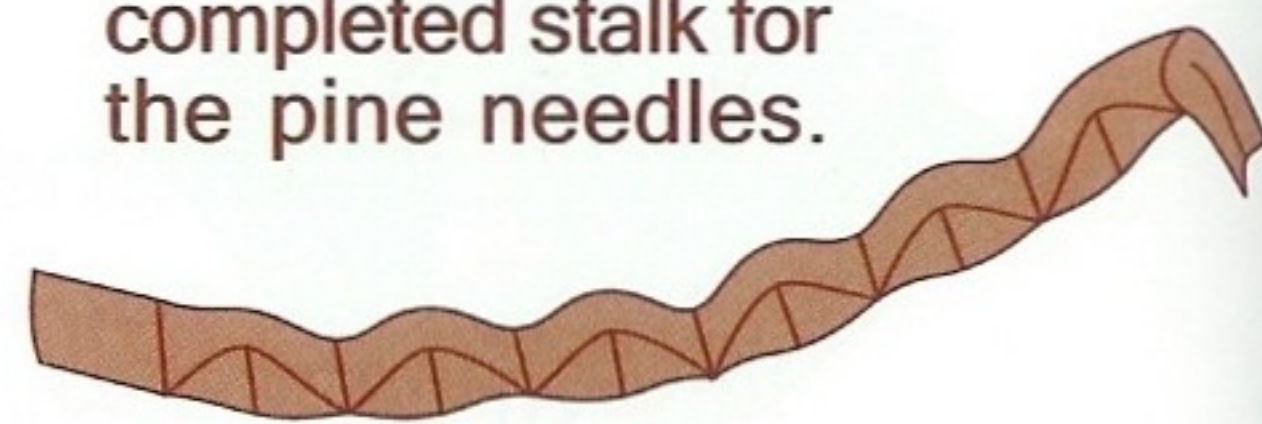
Valley fold the stalk tip in half and compress the tip's edges slightly, while bending the tip down.



7

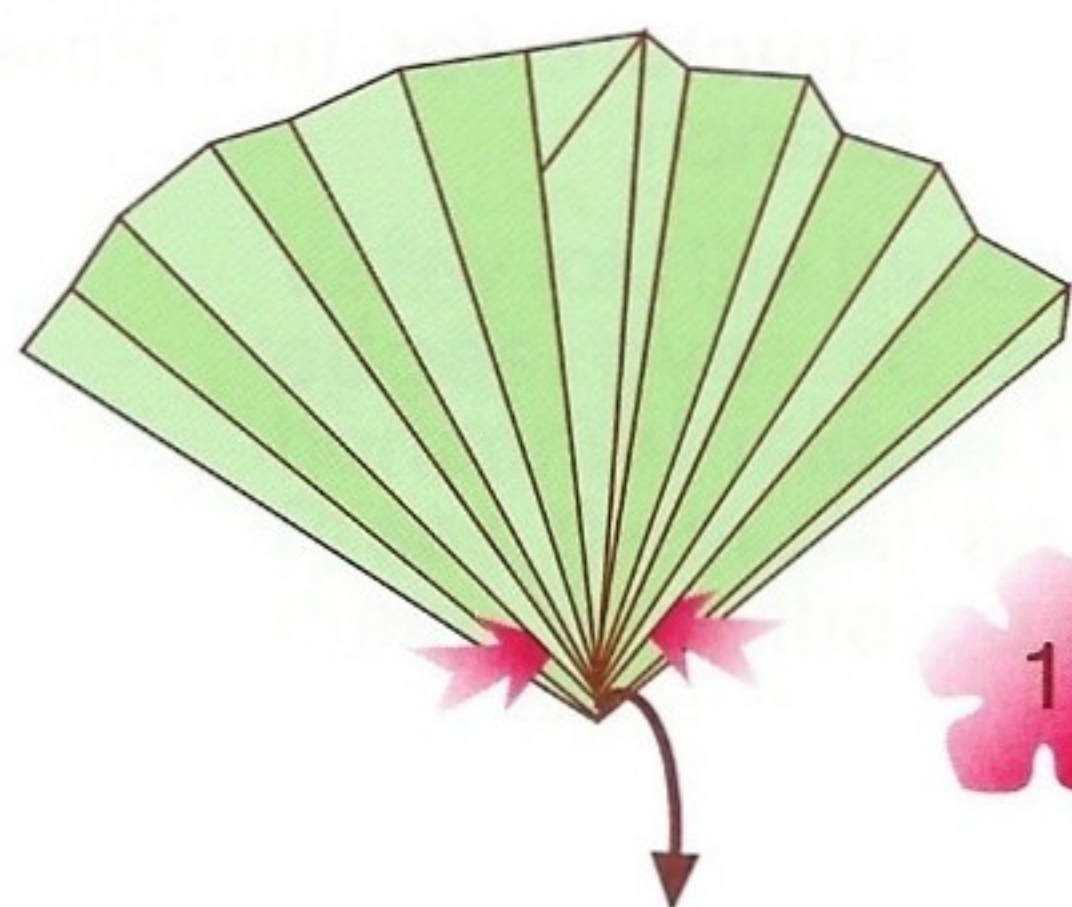
This should be the result. Here is the completed stalk for the pine needles.

8



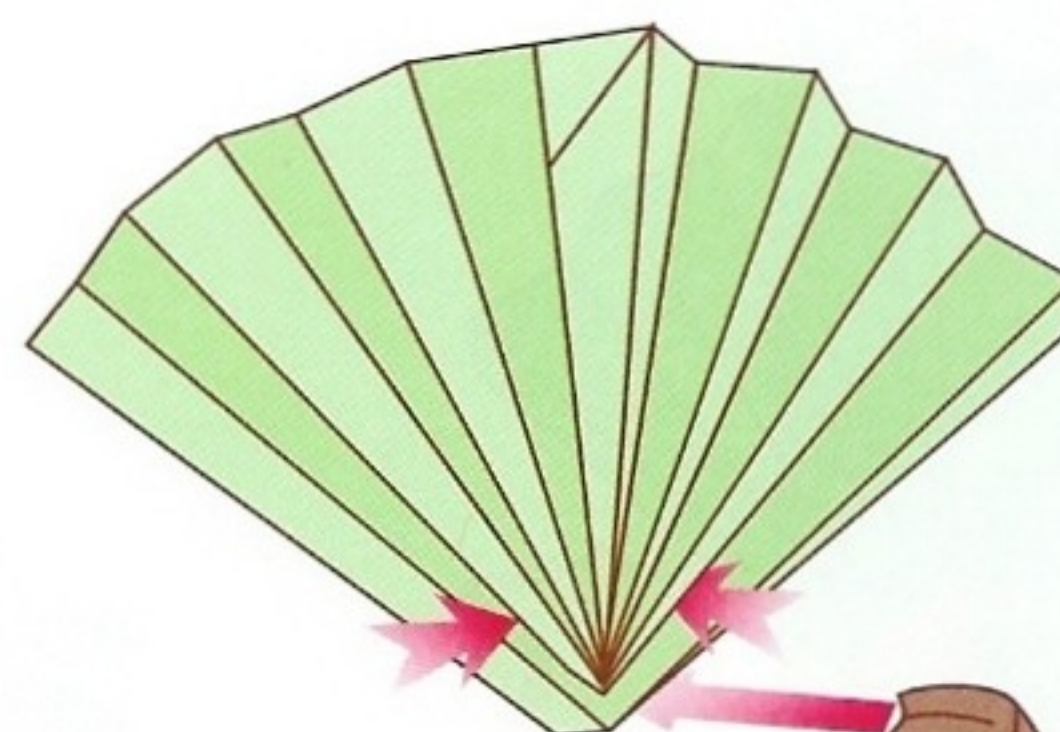
Pine Branch Assembly

To make the Pine branch you will need several needles structures, stalks for them and the tubular stalks.



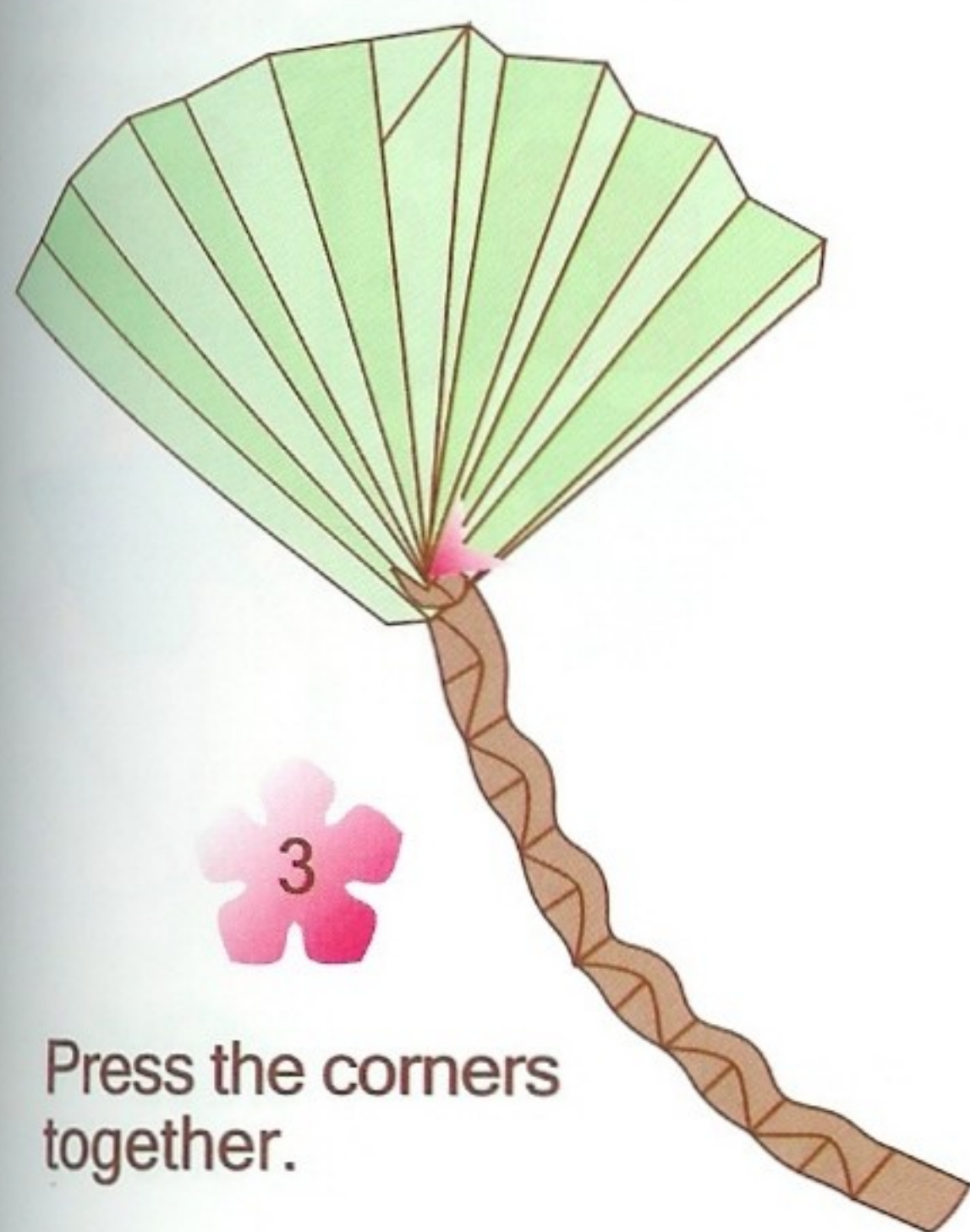
Take the needles structure. Slightly open the crease between the second and third layers at the bottom.

1

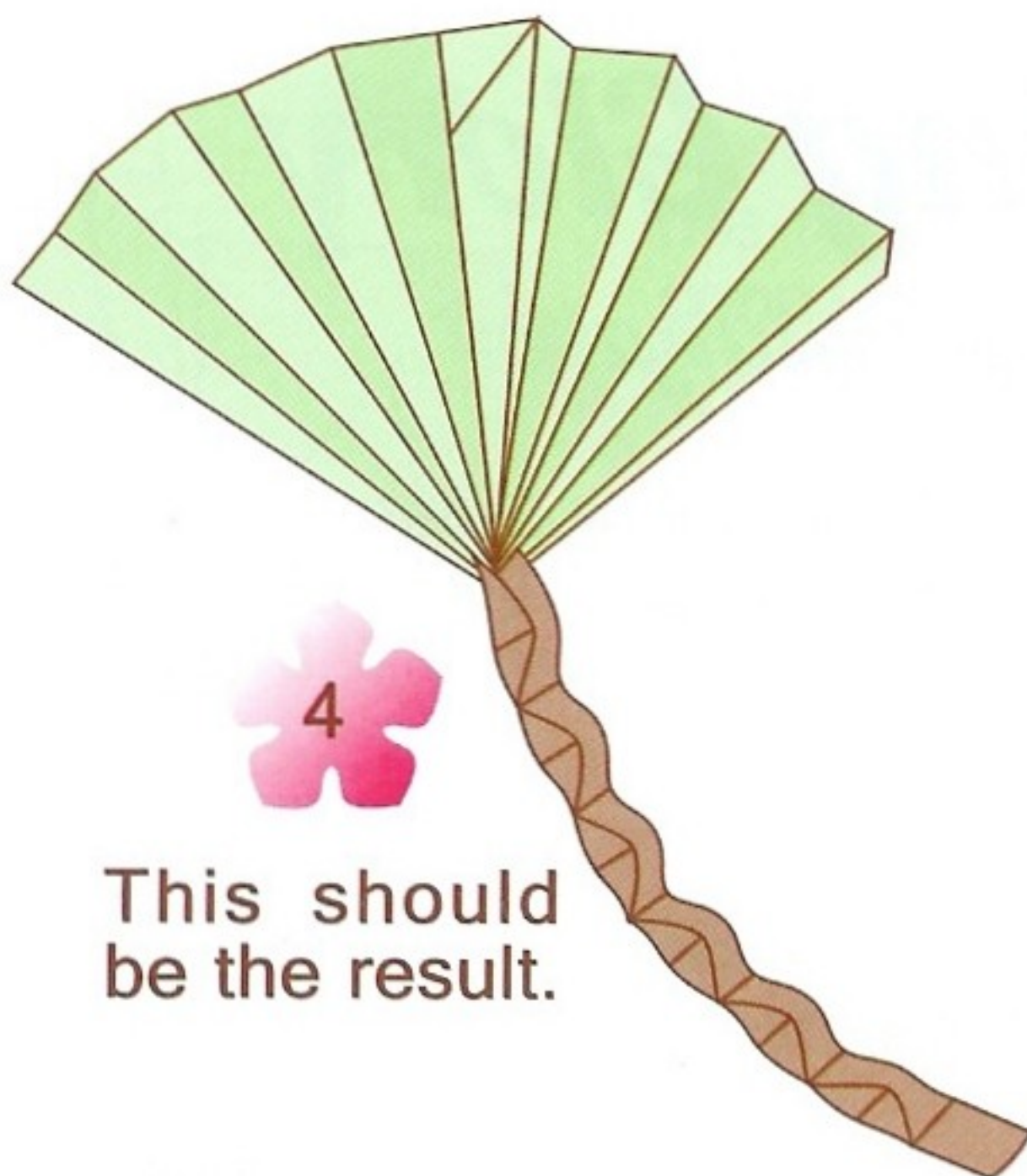


Insert the stalk tip into the opened space near the bottom of the needles structure.

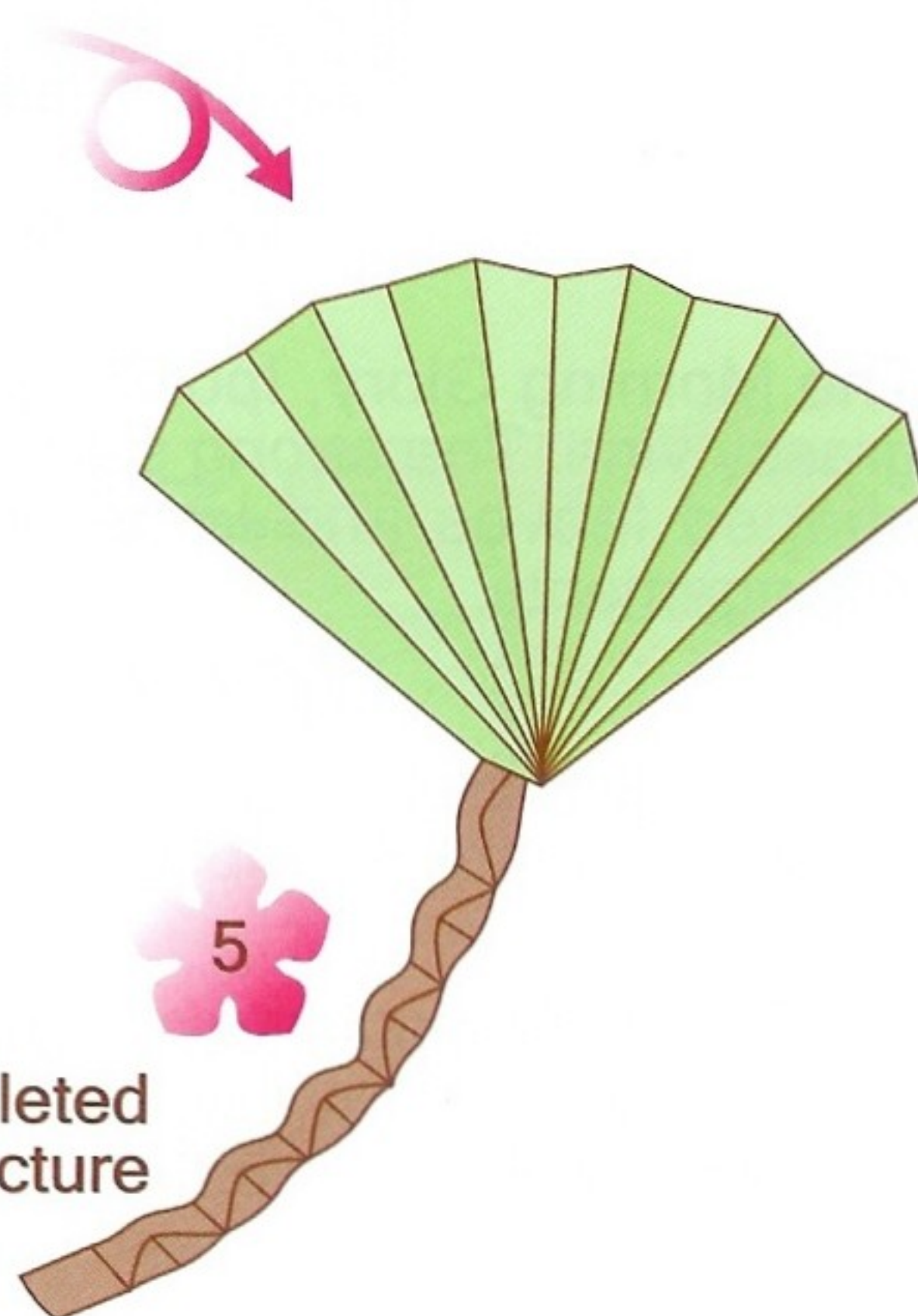
2



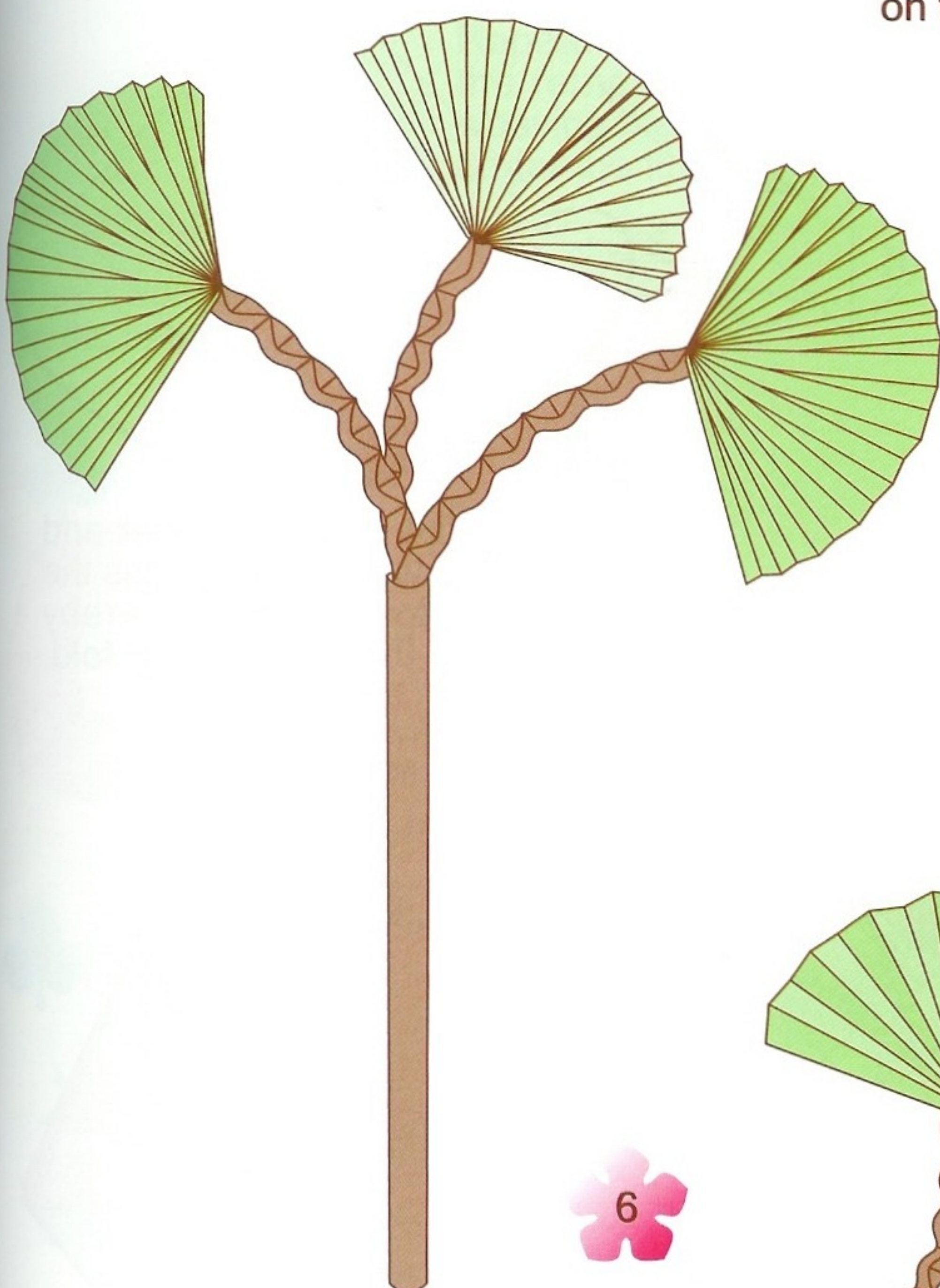
Press the corners together.



This should be the result.



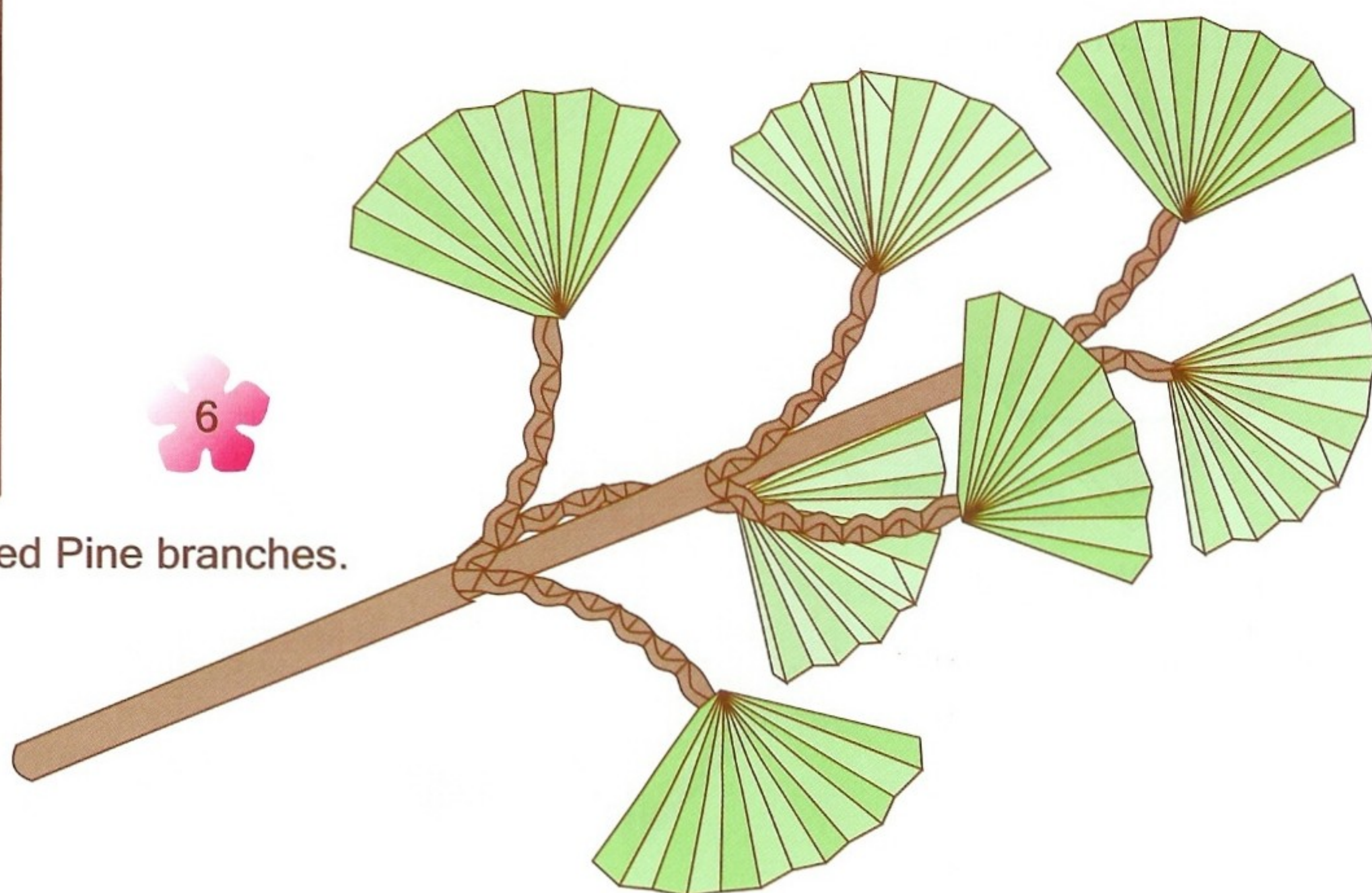
Here is the completed pine needles structure on the stalk.



Here are the completed Pine branches.

Make as many needles structures with stalks as you need for your branch. Insert them into the base tubular stalk folded according the diagrams on page 8. For the base tubular stalk, use an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper or so.

You can combine the needles structures with other tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8), thereby making different branch designs. For the tubular stalks, use approximately 4-inch (10 cm) squares of paper.



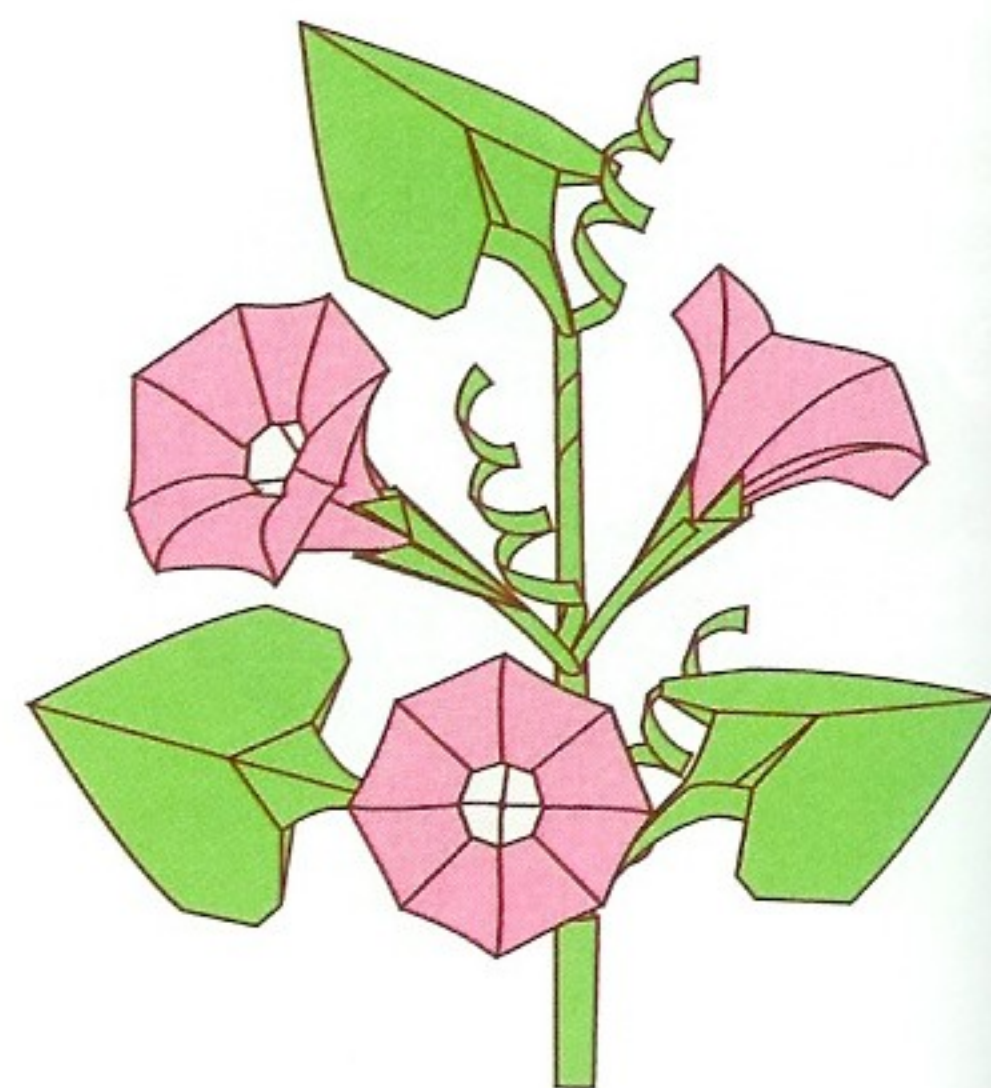
Morning Glory

by Katrin Shumakov

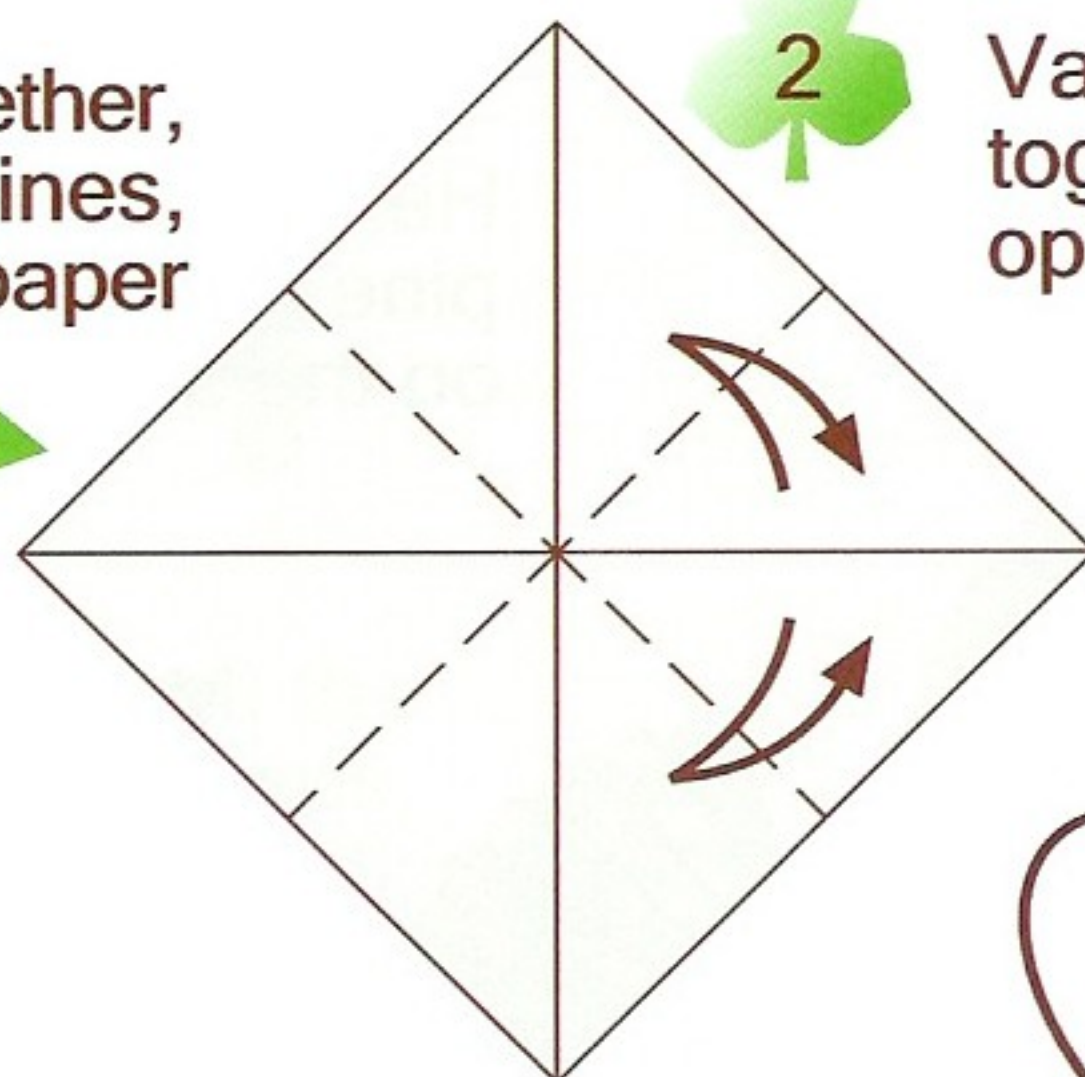
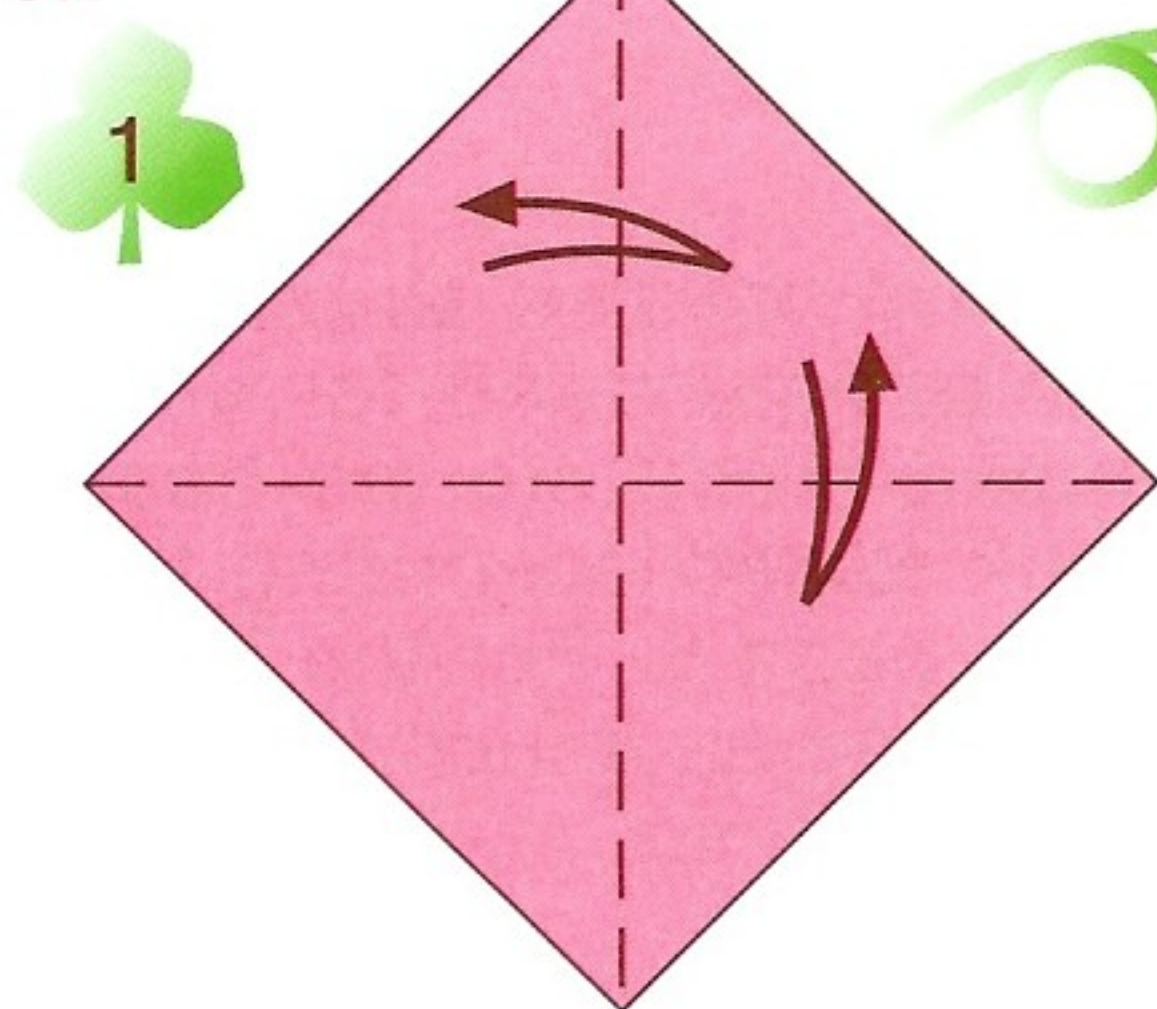
The Morning Glory, *Ipomoea purpurea*, is a most charming garden grassy vine. The strong stalks twist around a vertical support, heart-shaped leaves and large trumpets of flowers will decorate any arrangements.

Flower

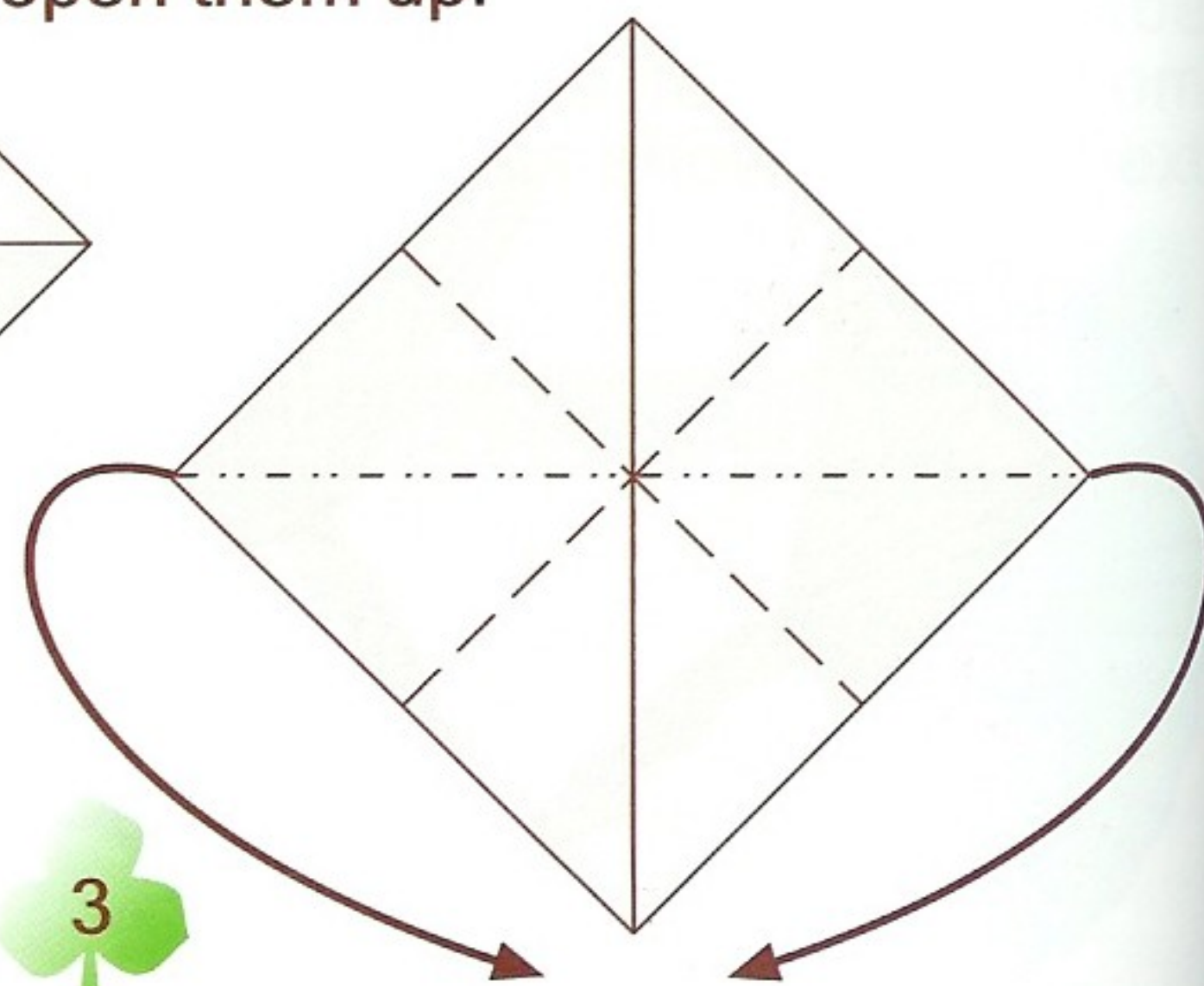
For each flower, use approximately an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper, colored side up.



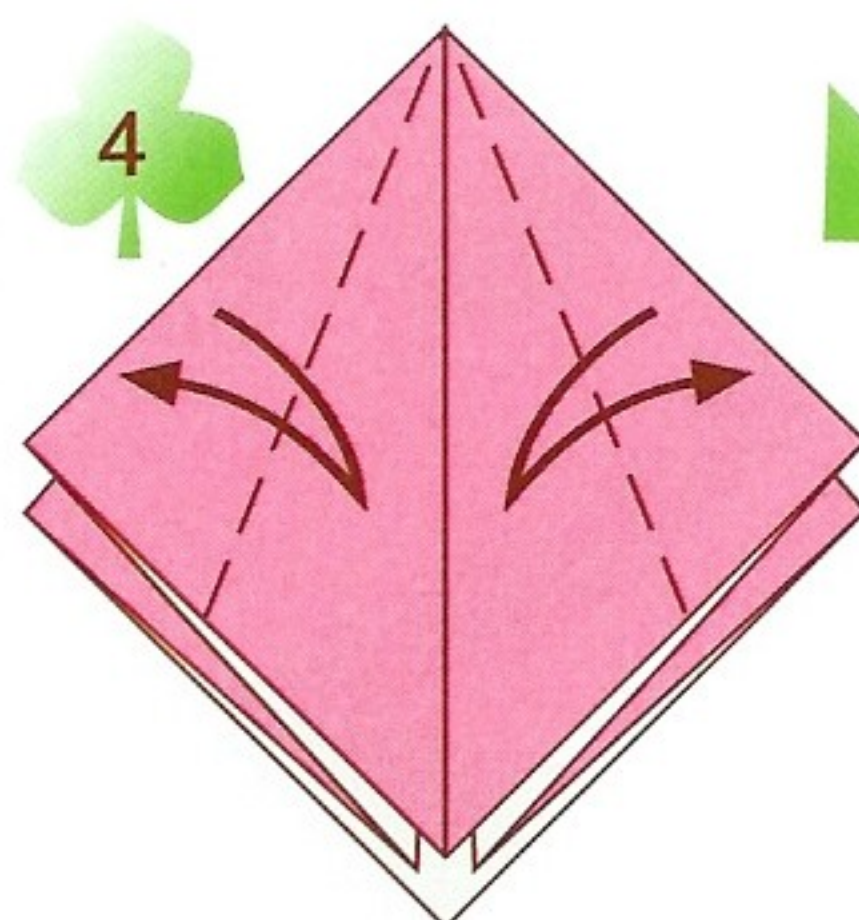
Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up. Then, turn the paper over.



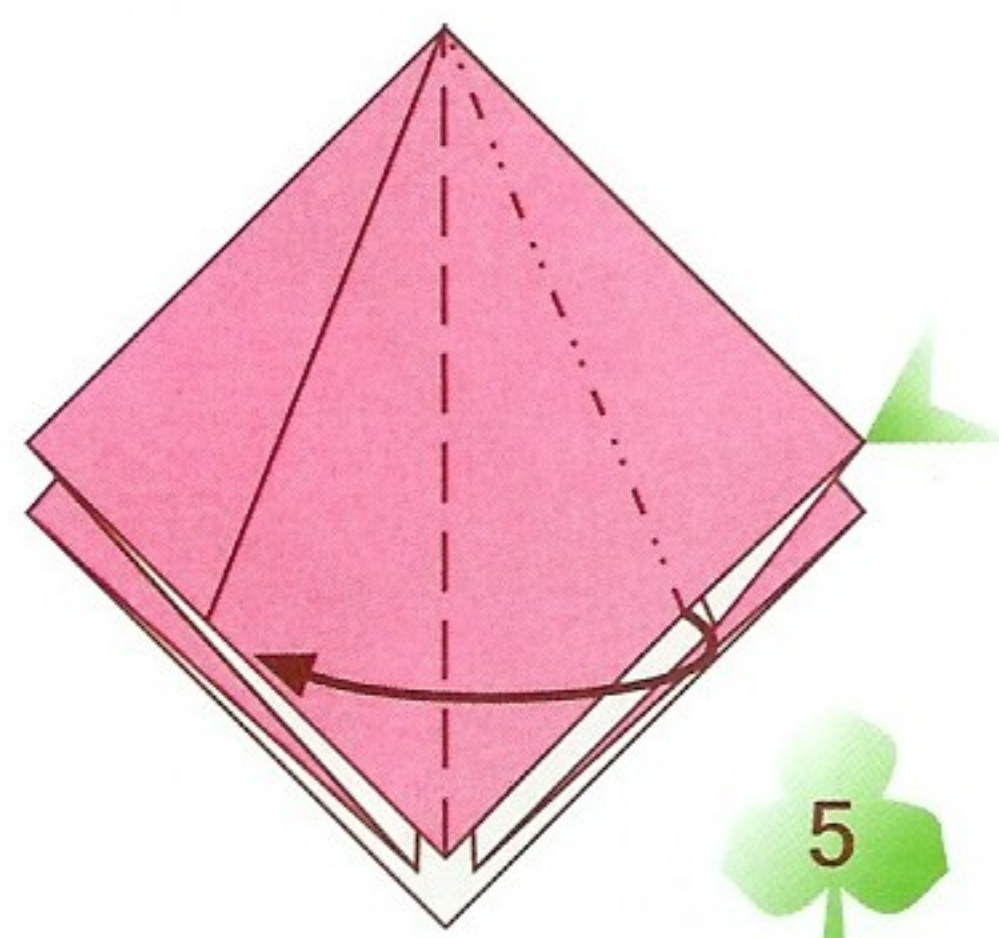
Valley fold the opposite sides together in both directions, and open them up.



Valley fold the upper left- and right-hand sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them. Repeat behind.

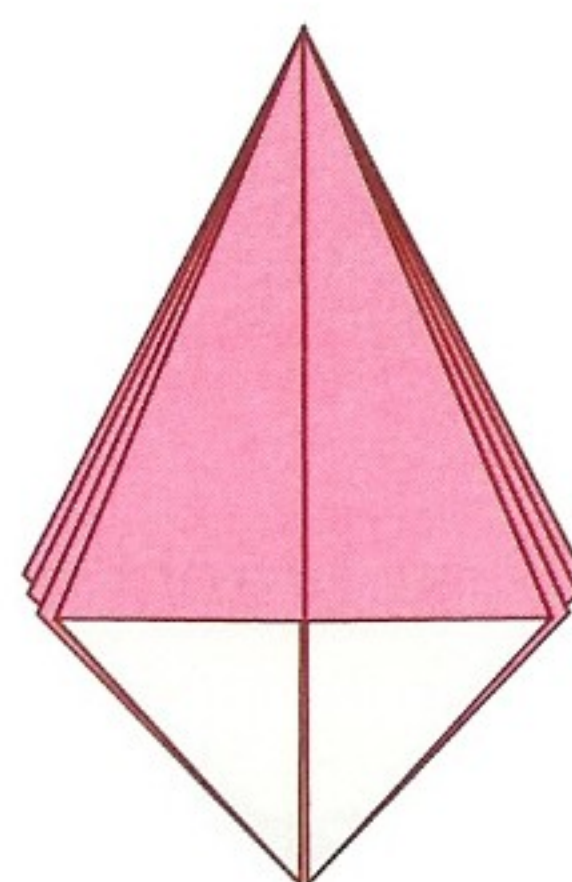
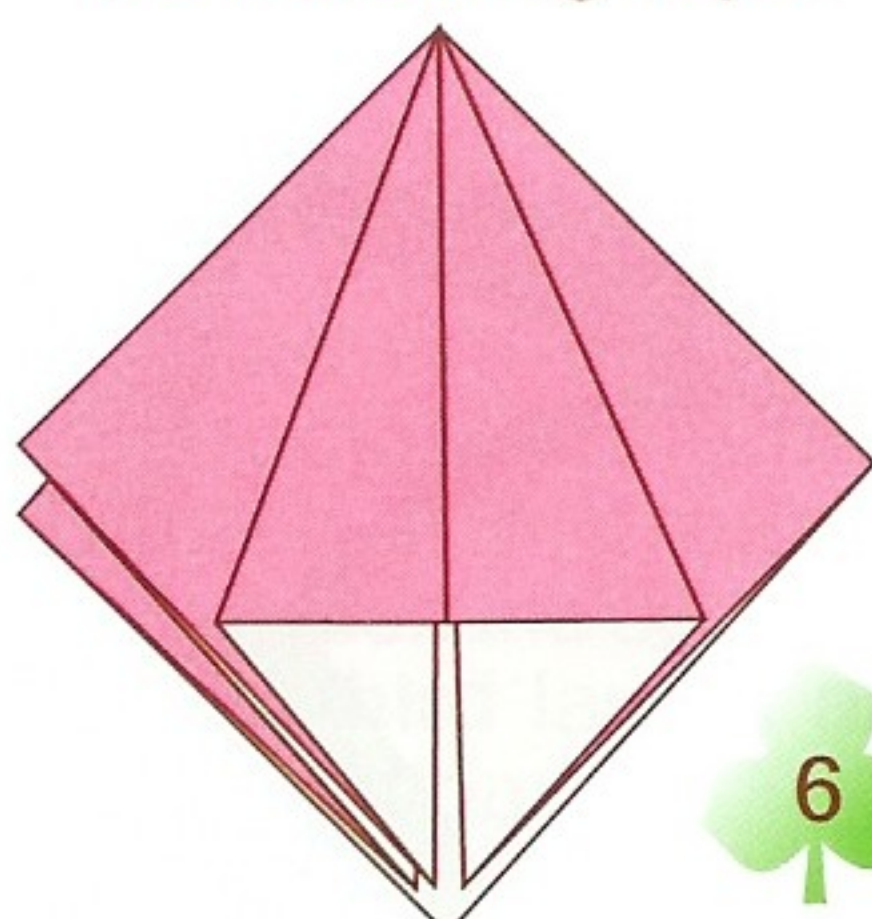


Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the paper down neatly, thereby making the preliminary fold.

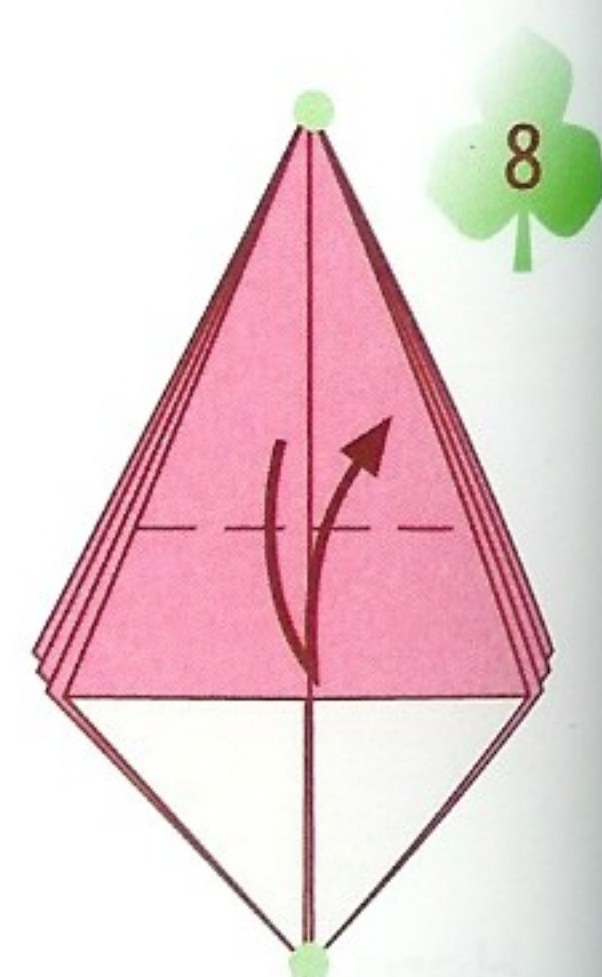


Repeat step 5 with the remaining flaps.

Open out the right-hand flap of paper and squash it down neatly into a triangle.



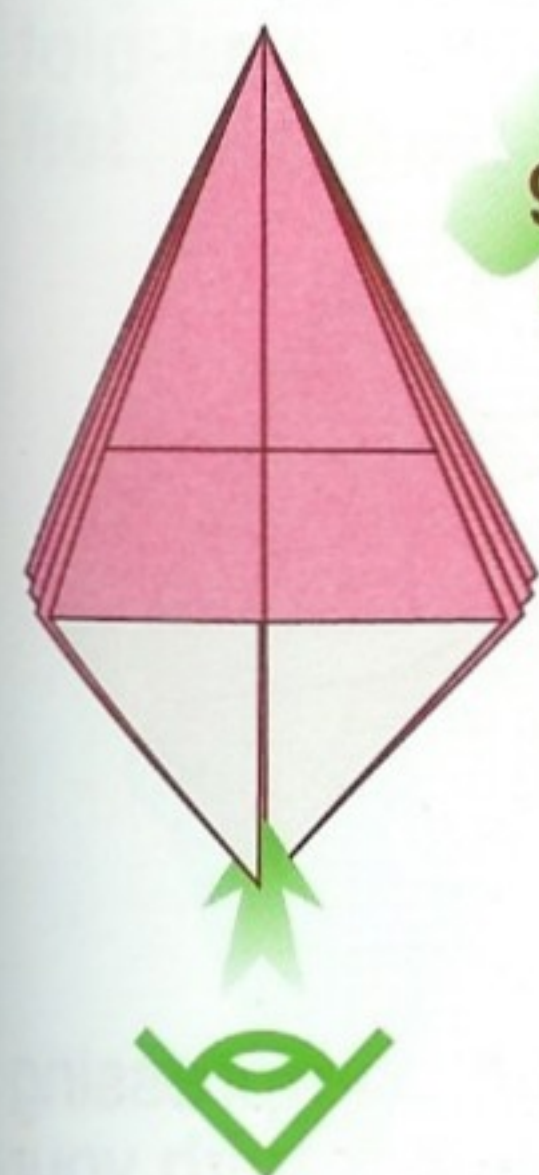
This should be the result.



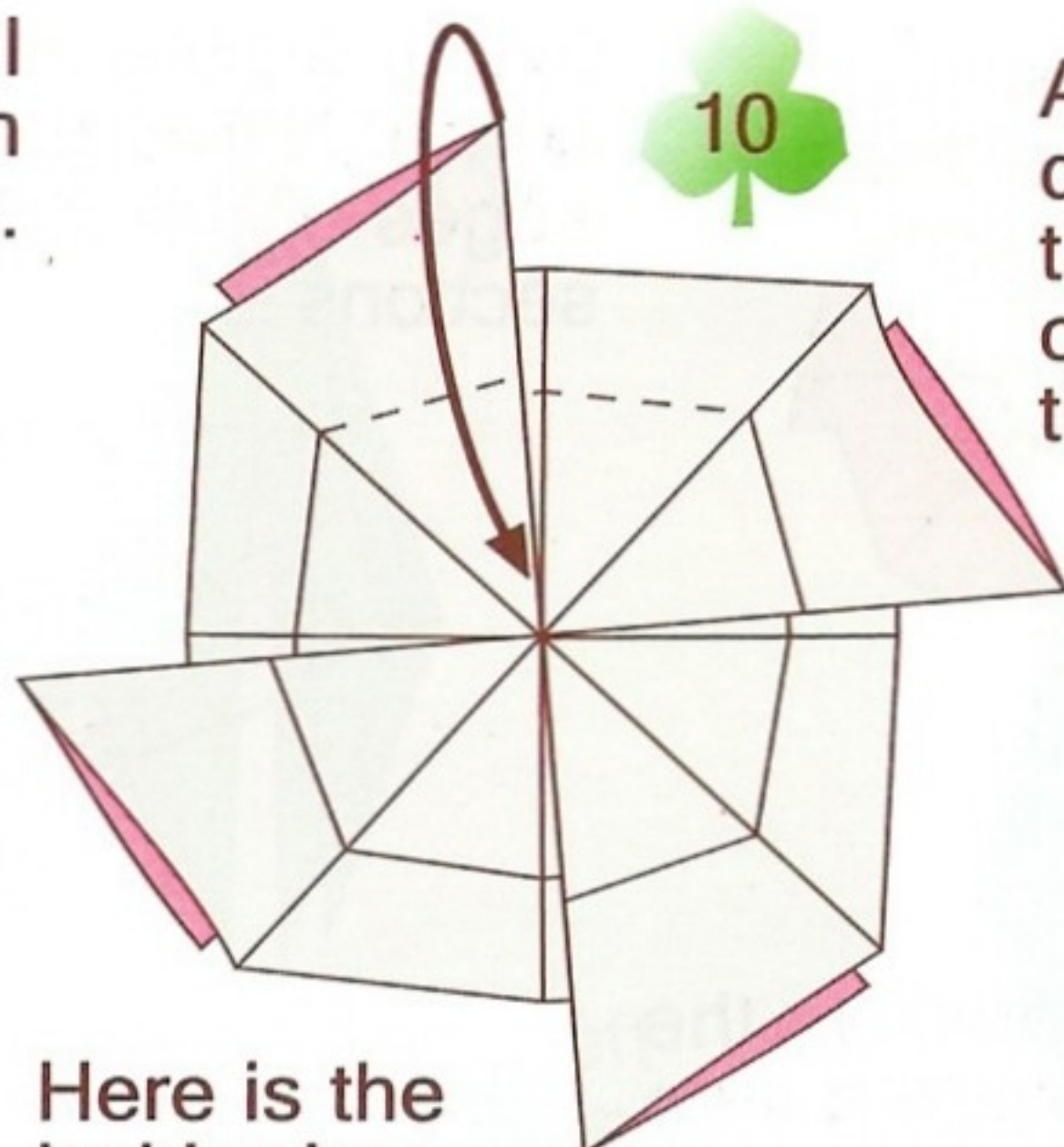
Valley fold the model in half as shown, and unfold it.



Open out the model somewhat into the position shown in the next step.



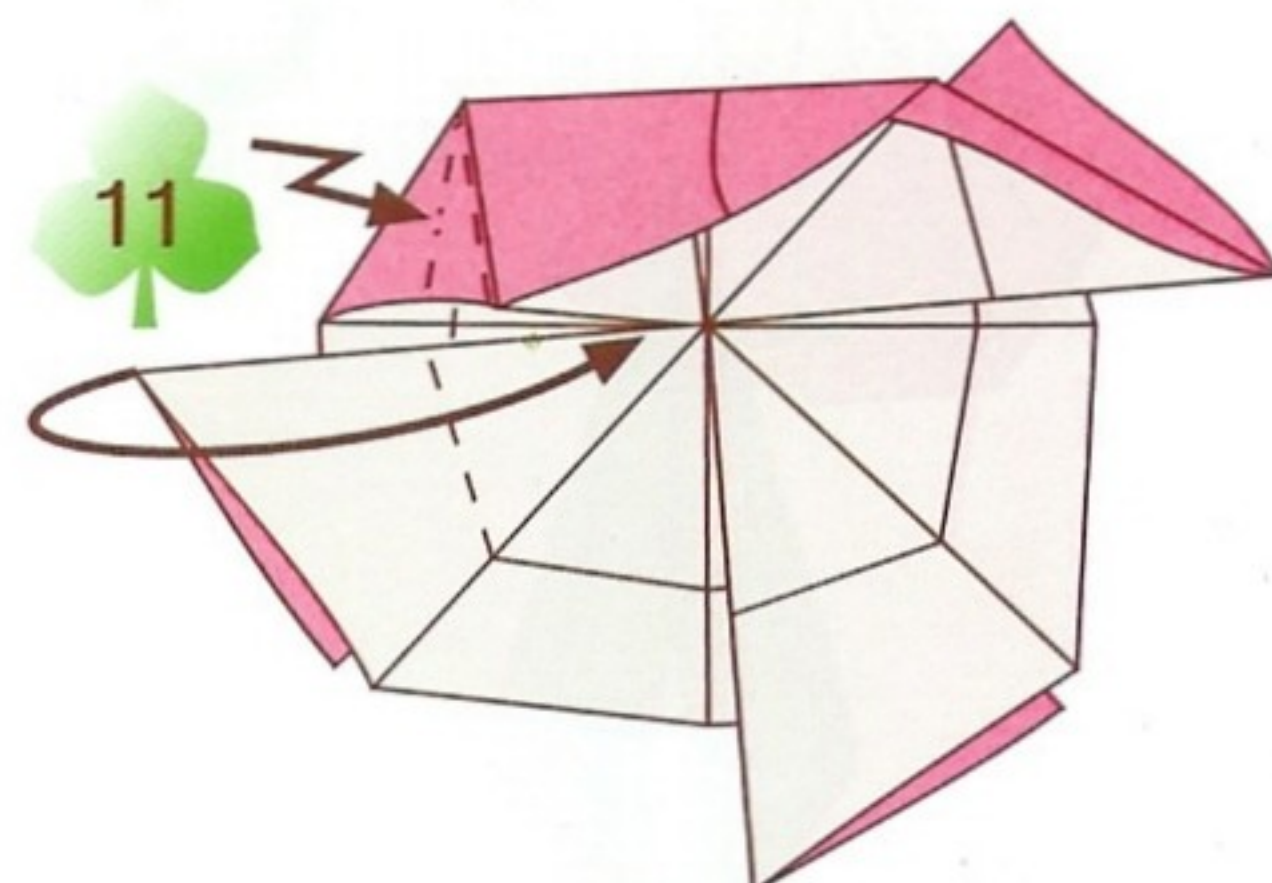
9



10

Here is the inside view.

Arrange the four inside double flaps, directing them as shown. Valley fold the top flap into the middle of the cone. Do not press the side paper of the adjacent flaps completely flat...



11

Repeat step 11 with the remaining flaps weaving the last one under the first.



12

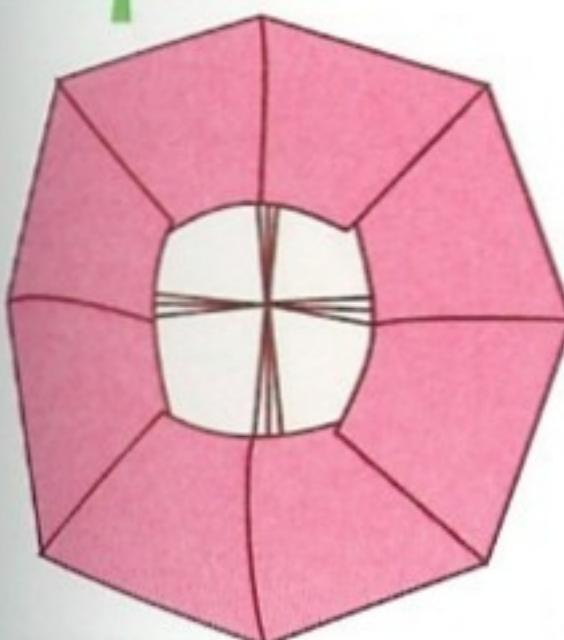
Valley fold the left-hand flap into the middle of the cone, while at the same time step folding the small triangular layer at the top, overlapping the top layer of the flap folded in the previous step.

This should be the result.



13

14



Turn the model around as shown in the next step.



15



Open out the model slightly.

16



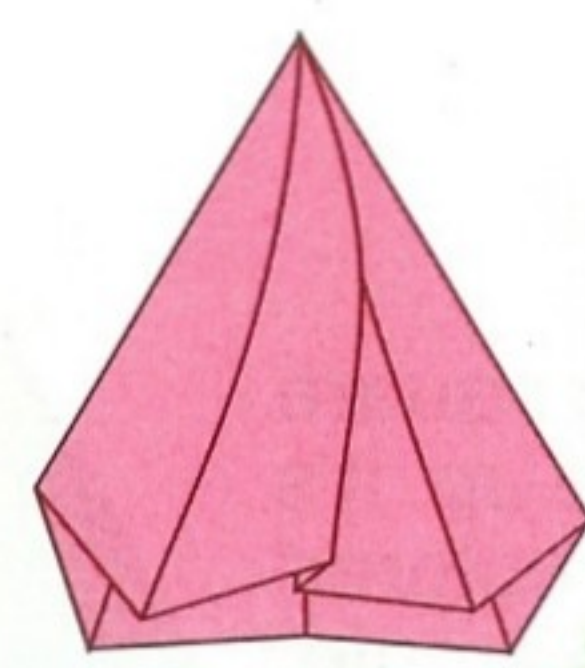
Holding the front layer with the fingers of your right hand, pinch the vertical middle 'mountain' fold with your left hand and step fold the front section, overlapping the layers of the right-hand section at the top.

Repeat step 16 with the new front section and then with the two remaining sections.

18



17

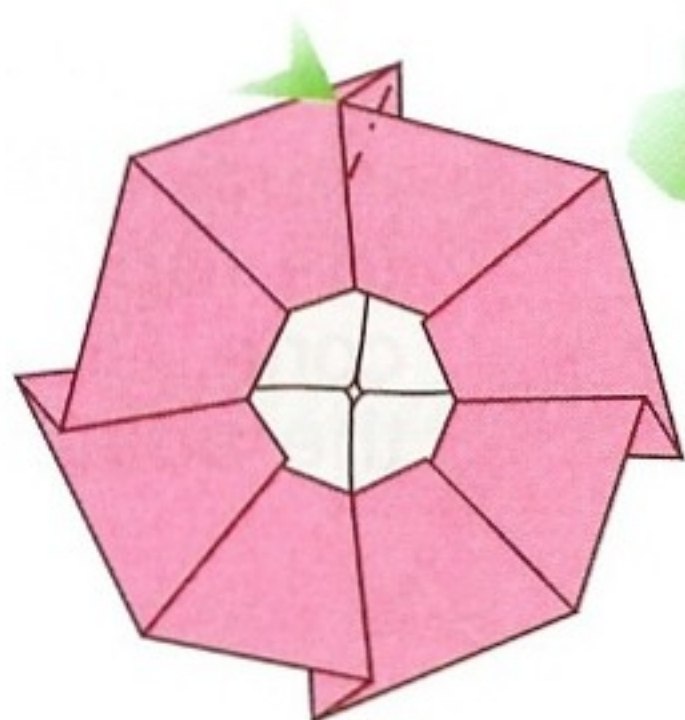


This should be the result. Rotate the model to the right so the next section becomes in front.

This should be the result. Turn the model around into the position shown in the next step.

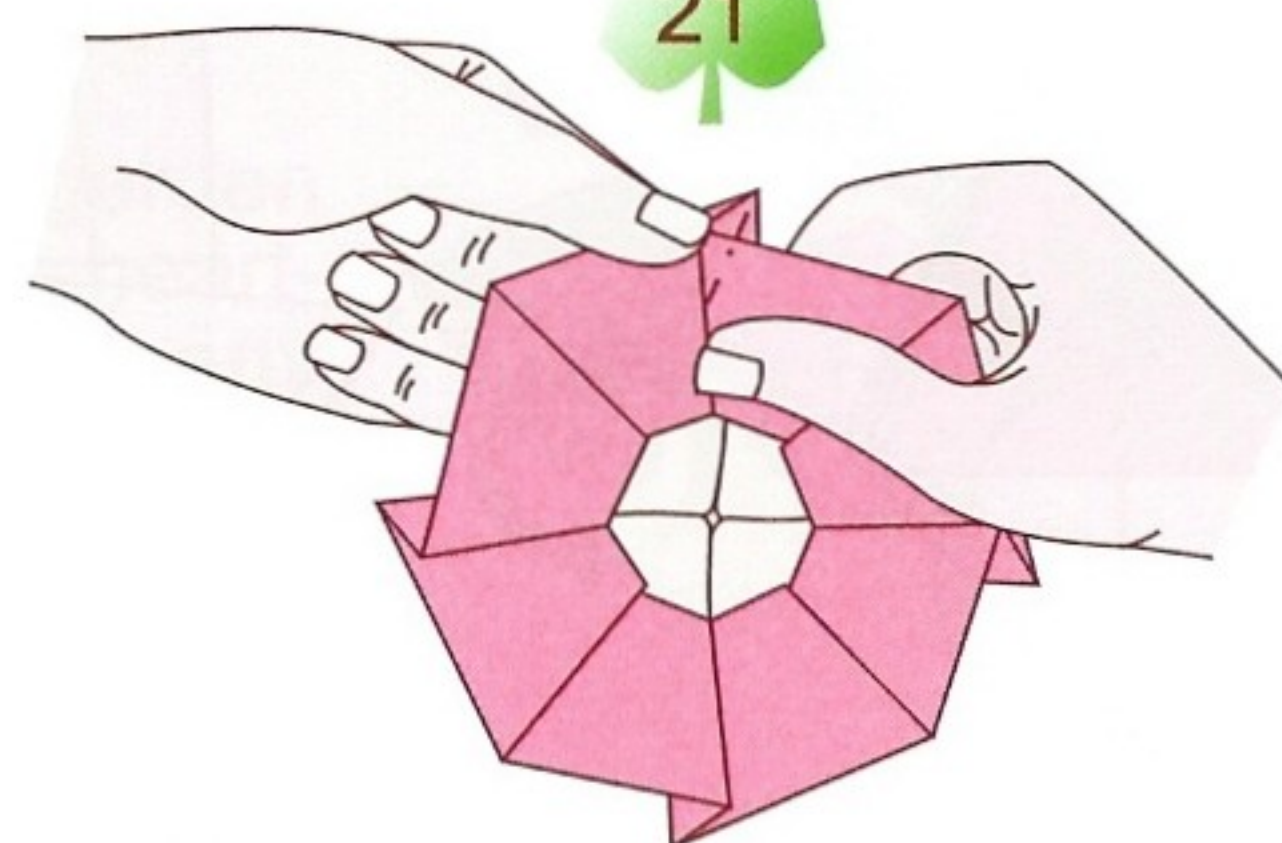


19



20

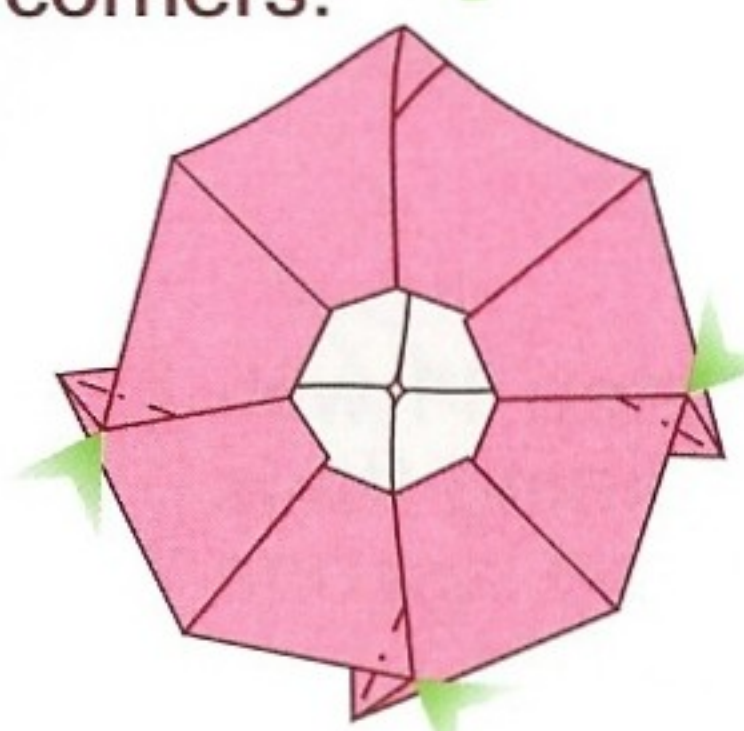
Press on the marked corner, stretching the edges of the adjacent sections ...



21

This should be the result. Repeat step 21 with the three remaining corners.

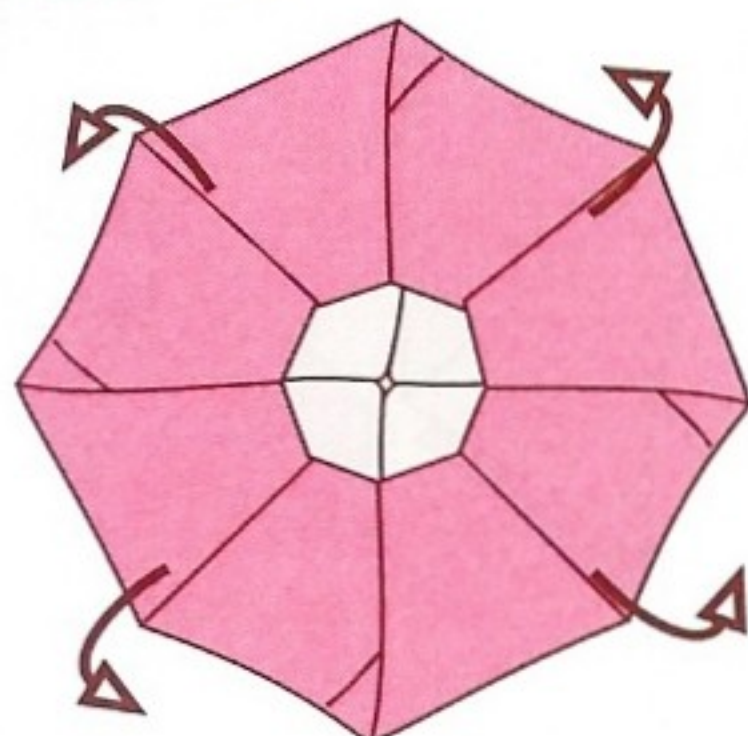
22



... at the same time compressing the step-folded layers with your right hand to limit stretching the edges too much, and secure the paper. Be careful not to tear the paper.

Bend the edges of the sections backward slightly, giving them a natural look.

23



The side view.

24



Here is the completed flower of the Morning Glory.

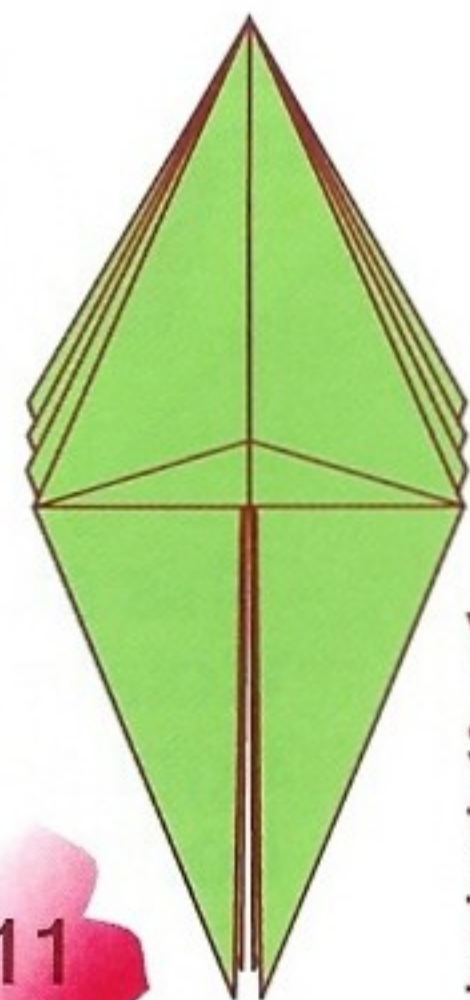
25



Sepal

Use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, colored side up. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

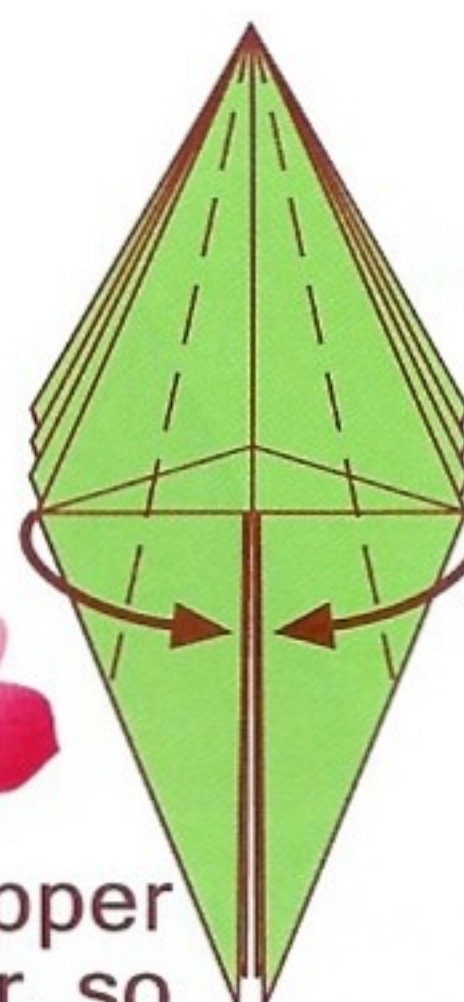
Begin with a snail base (see steps 1 to 11 on page 19). Be sure the model has four flaps on each side.



11

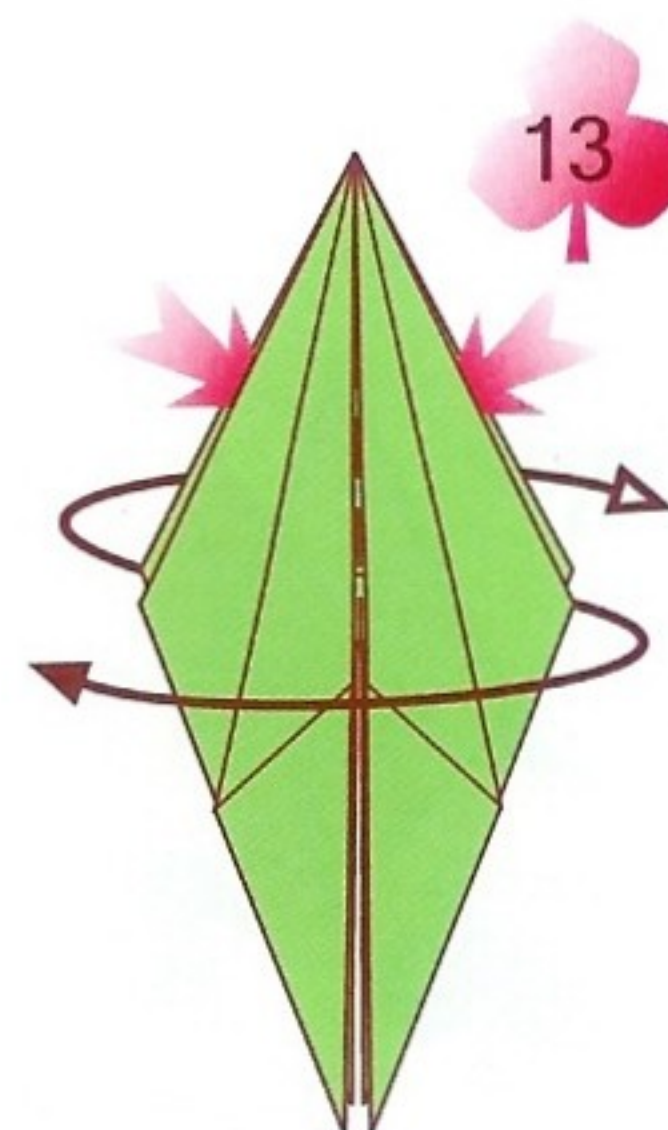
Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.

12

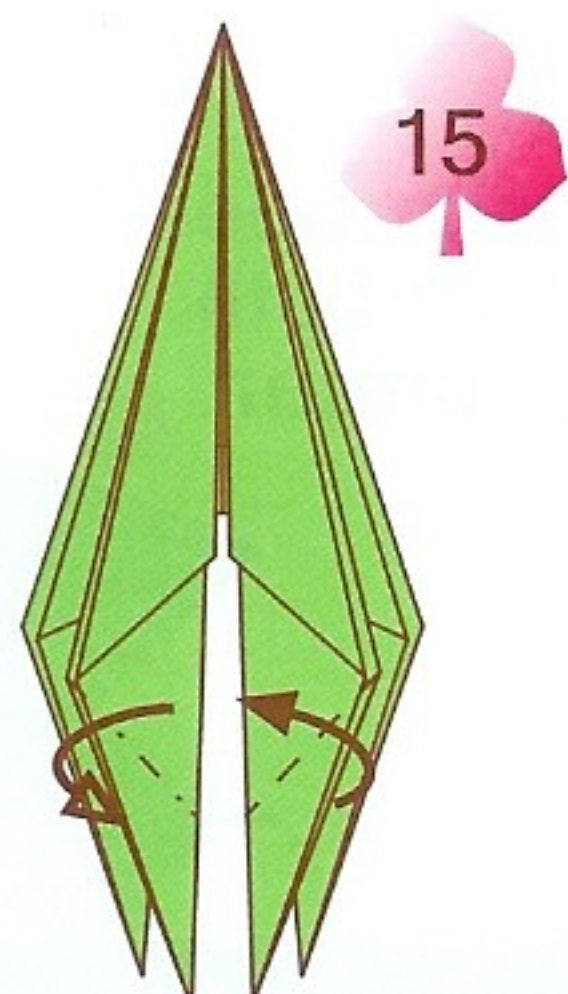
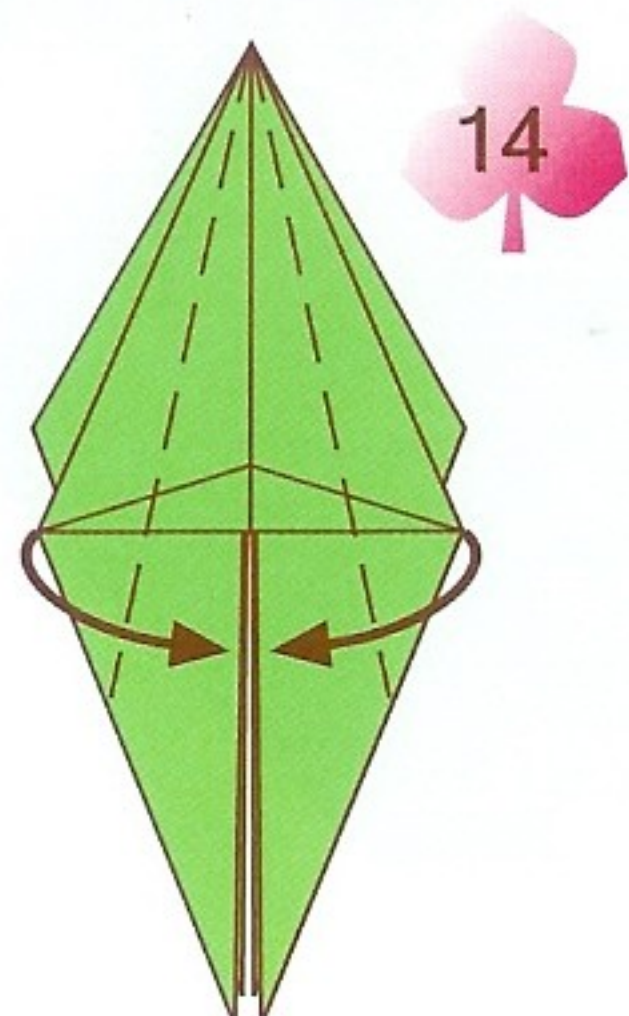


Separate the layers as shown. Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

13

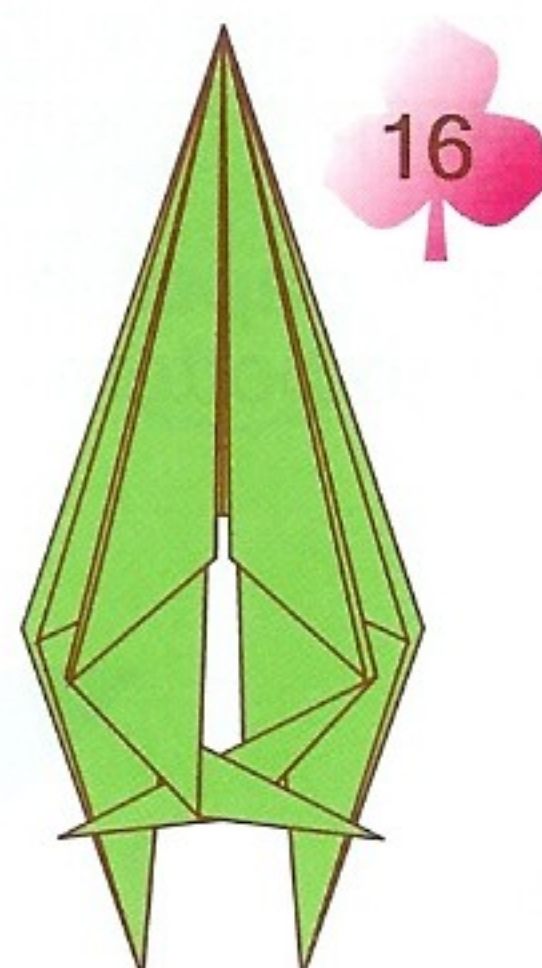


Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.

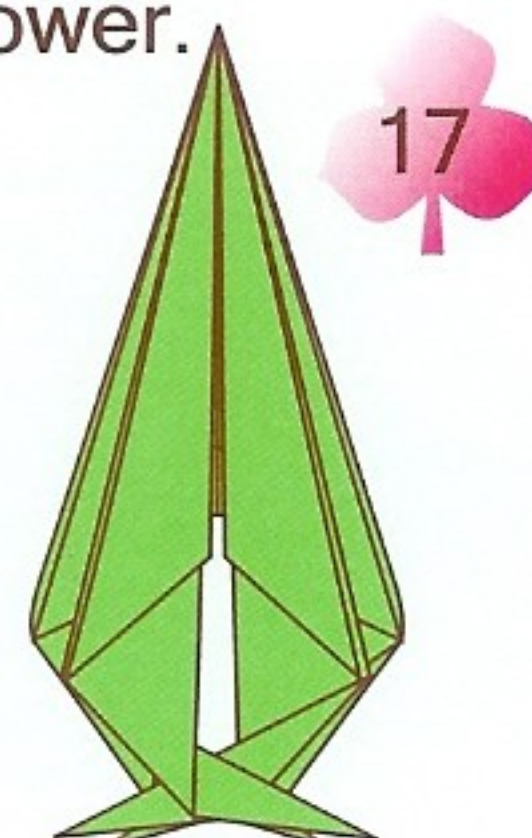


Mountain fold the left-hand bottom corner and valley fold the right-hand bottom corner as shown in the next step.

This should be the result. Repeat step 15 behind.



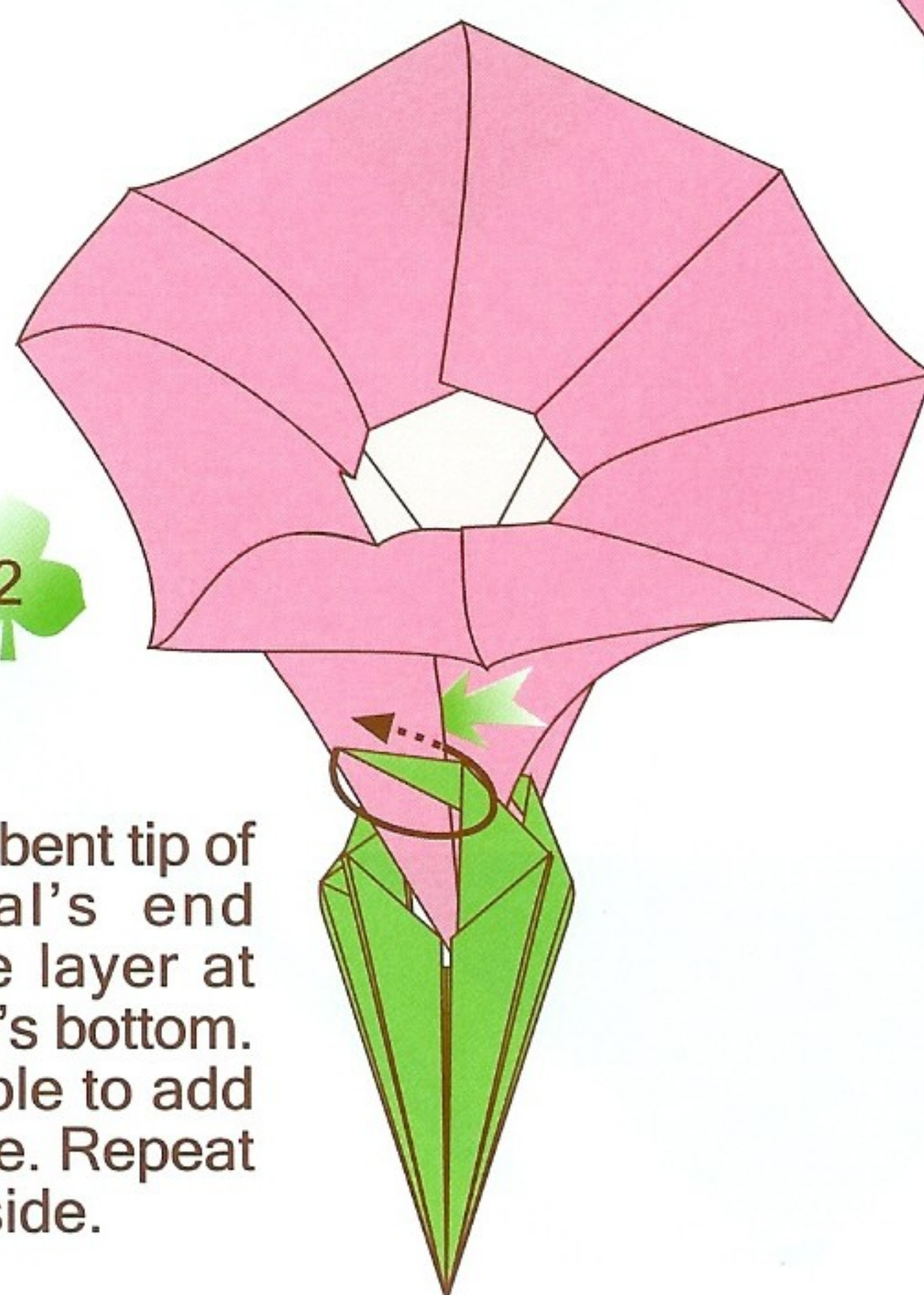
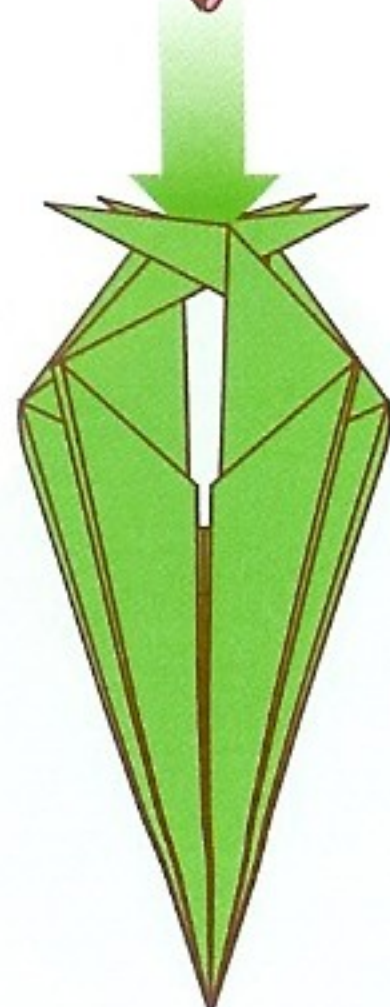
Here is the completed sepal for the Morning Glory flower.



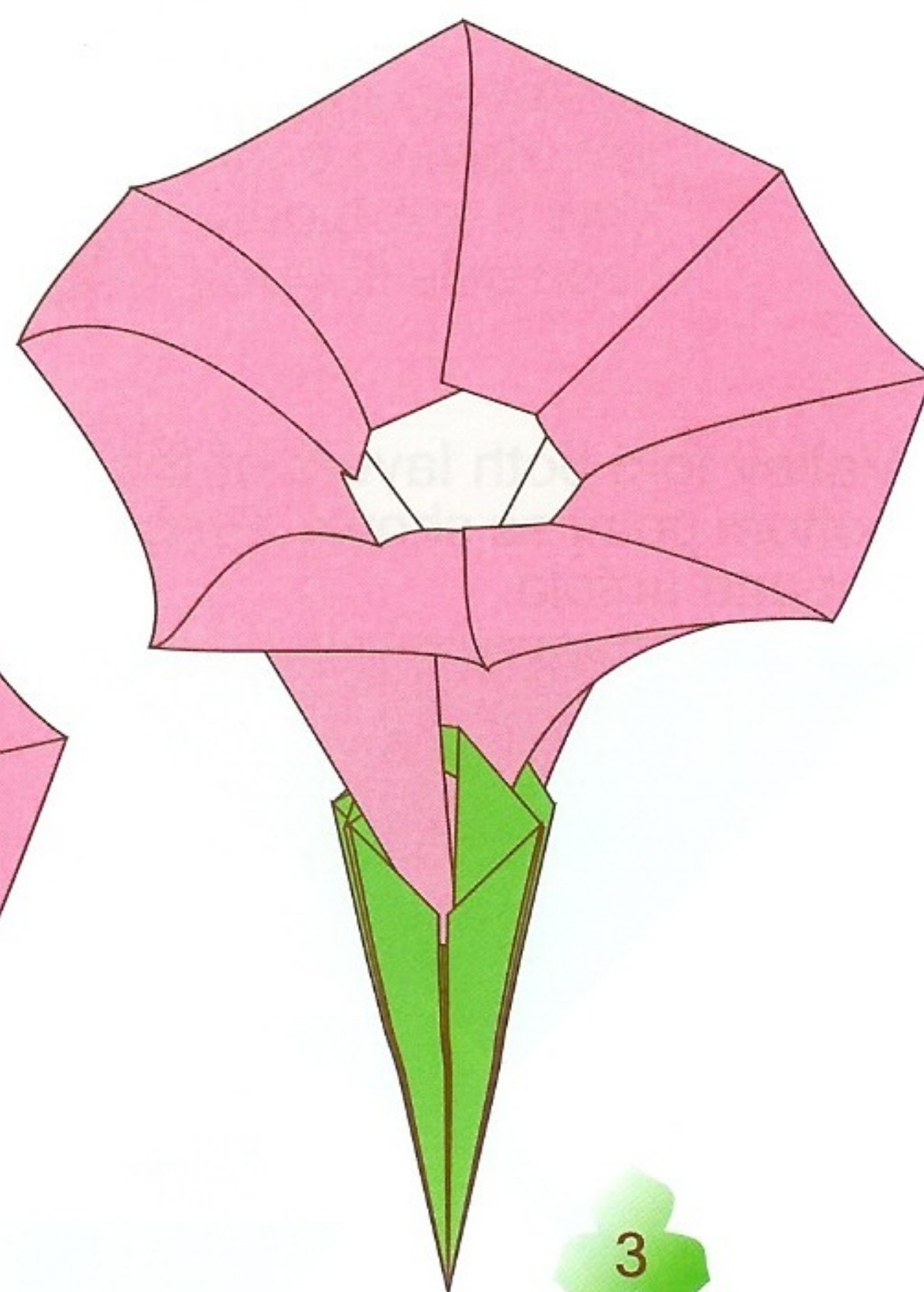
Flower Assemble



Take the flower and the sepal. Insert the tip of the flower into the sepal's middle, so each of its four ends appears in front of each of the flower's sides as shown in the next step.



Insert the bent tip of the sepal's end under the layer at the flower's bottom. It's possible to add a little glue. Repeat on each side.

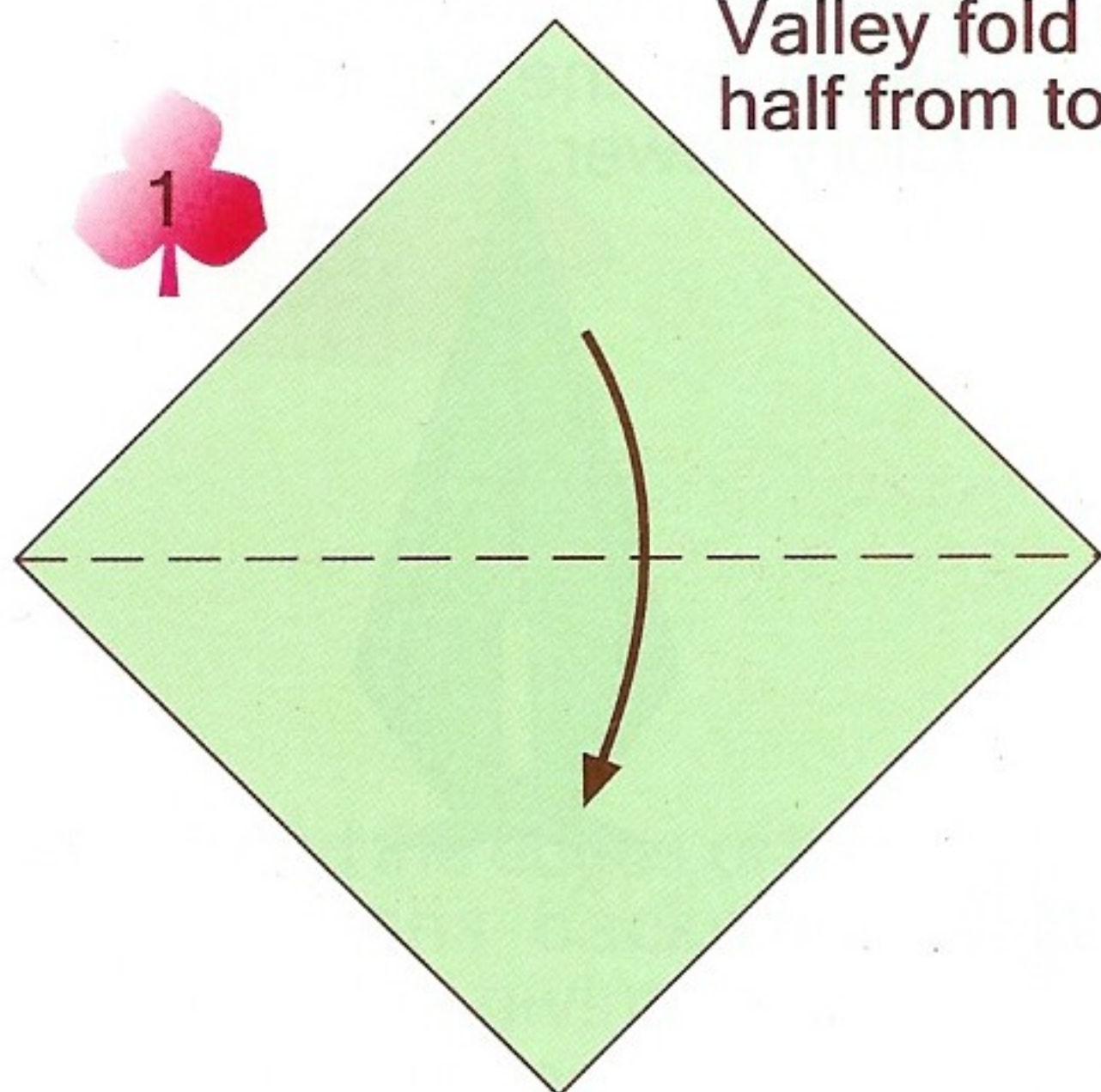


Here is the completed flower with the sepal.

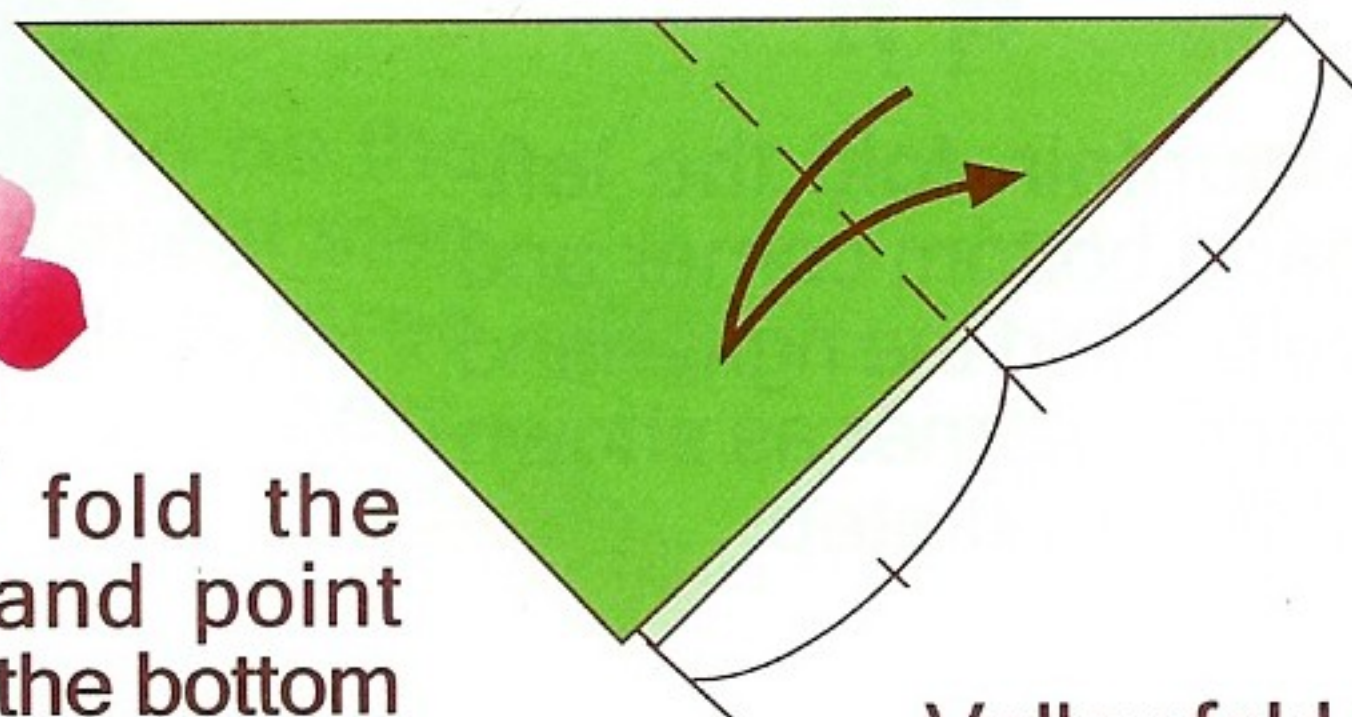
Heart-Shaped Leaf

Use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper, color side down. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

Valley fold the paper in half from top to bottom.



Valley fold the right-hand point over to the bottom corner as shown. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



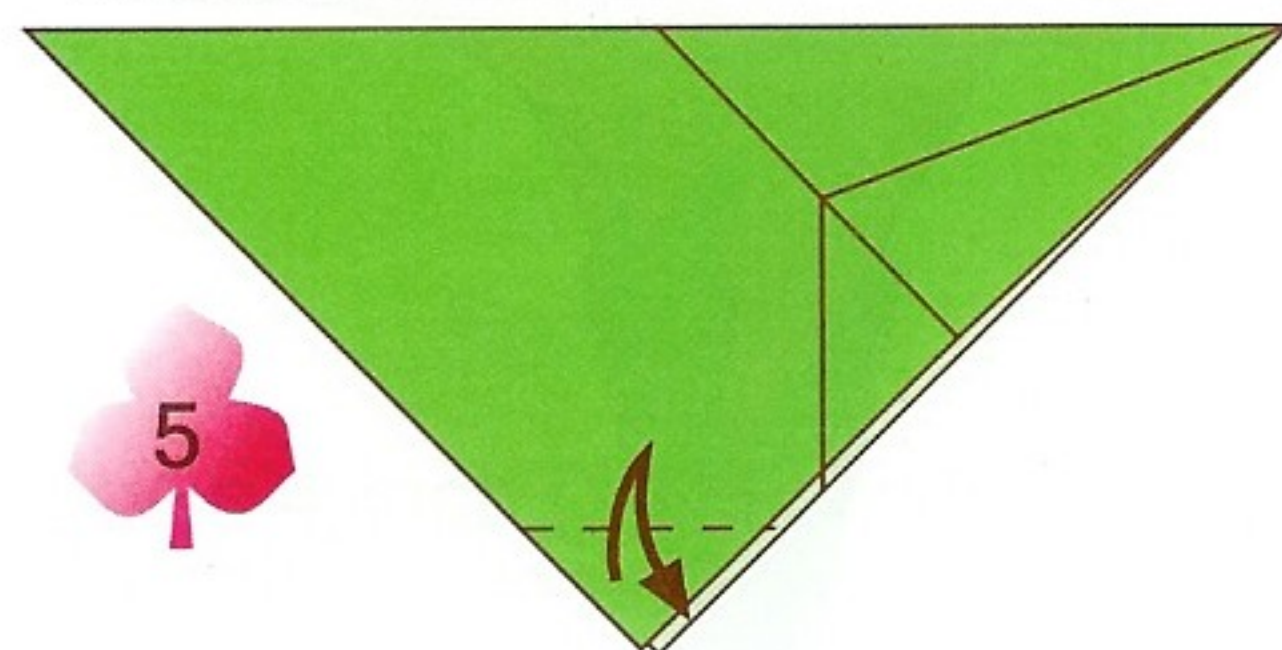
Valley fold the right-hand sloping edge over to meet the top edge, thereby dividing the right-hand corner in half. Do not press the paper completely flat, but just flatten it up to the fold-line made in step 2. Unfold.



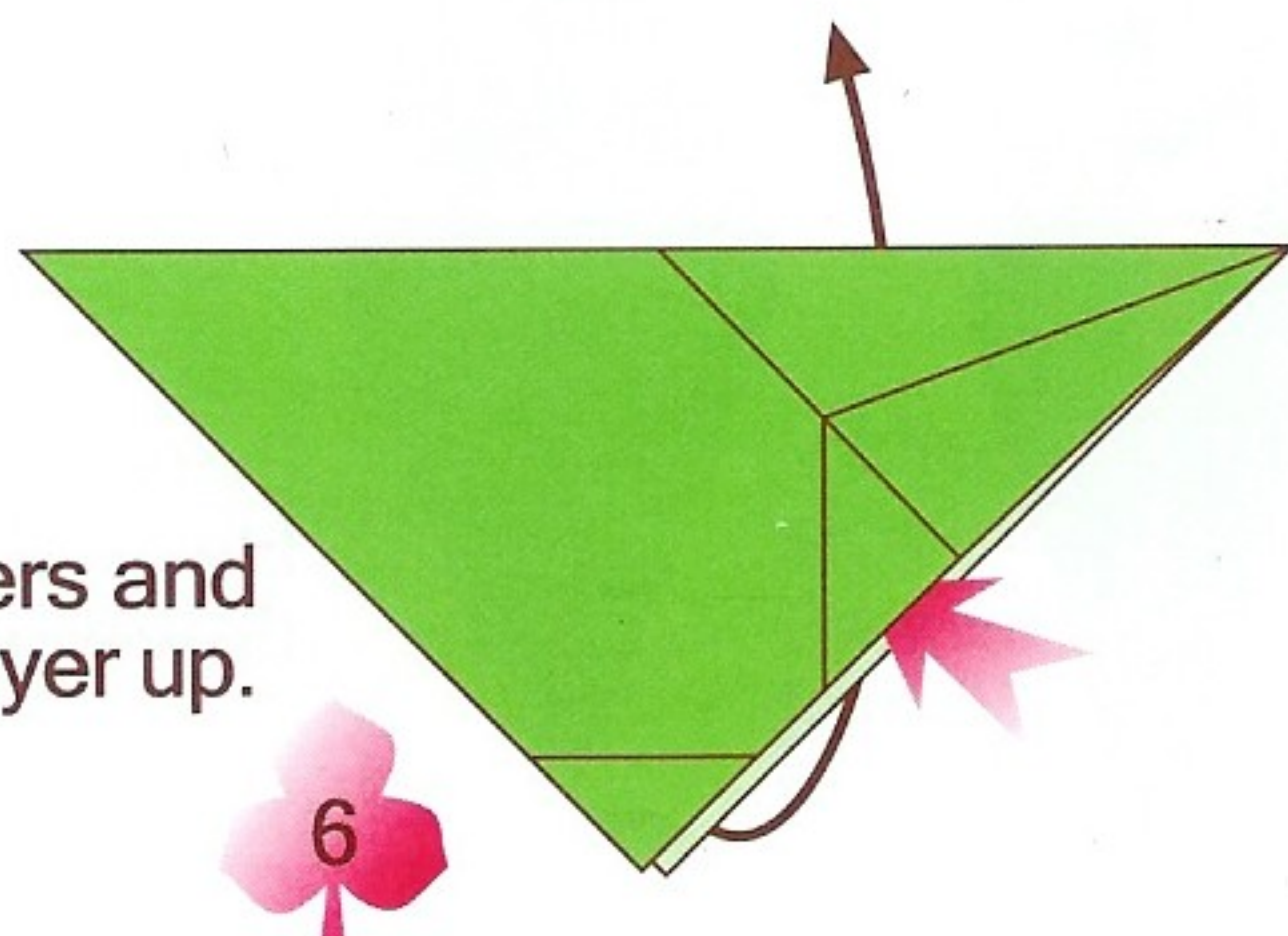
Valley fold the right-hand point over to the left, so the vertical fold-line passes through the intersection of the fold-lines made in steps 2 and 3. Again do not press the paper completely flat, just flatten it as shown and unfold.



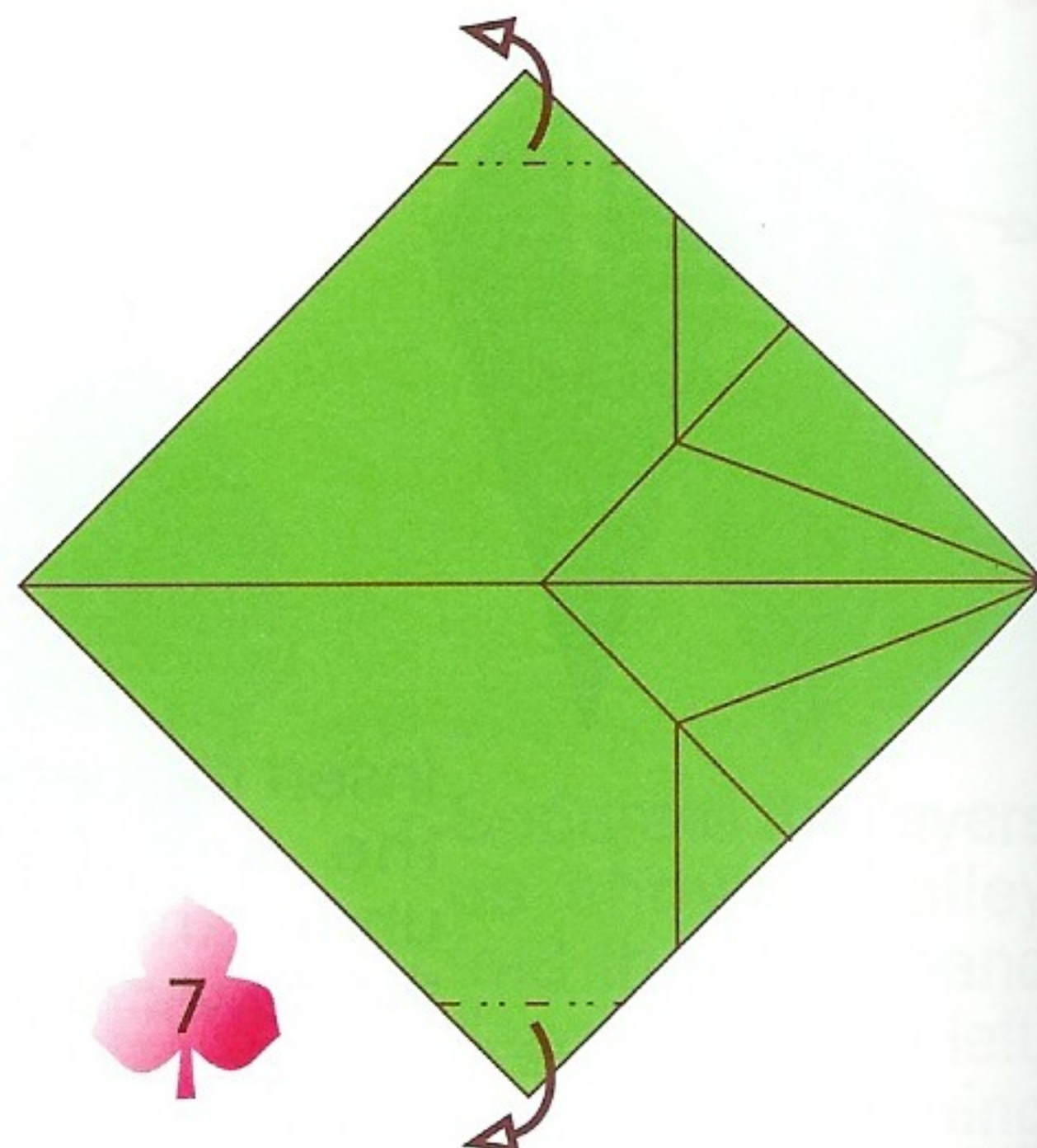
Valley fold both layers of the bottom point as shown. Press flat and unfold.



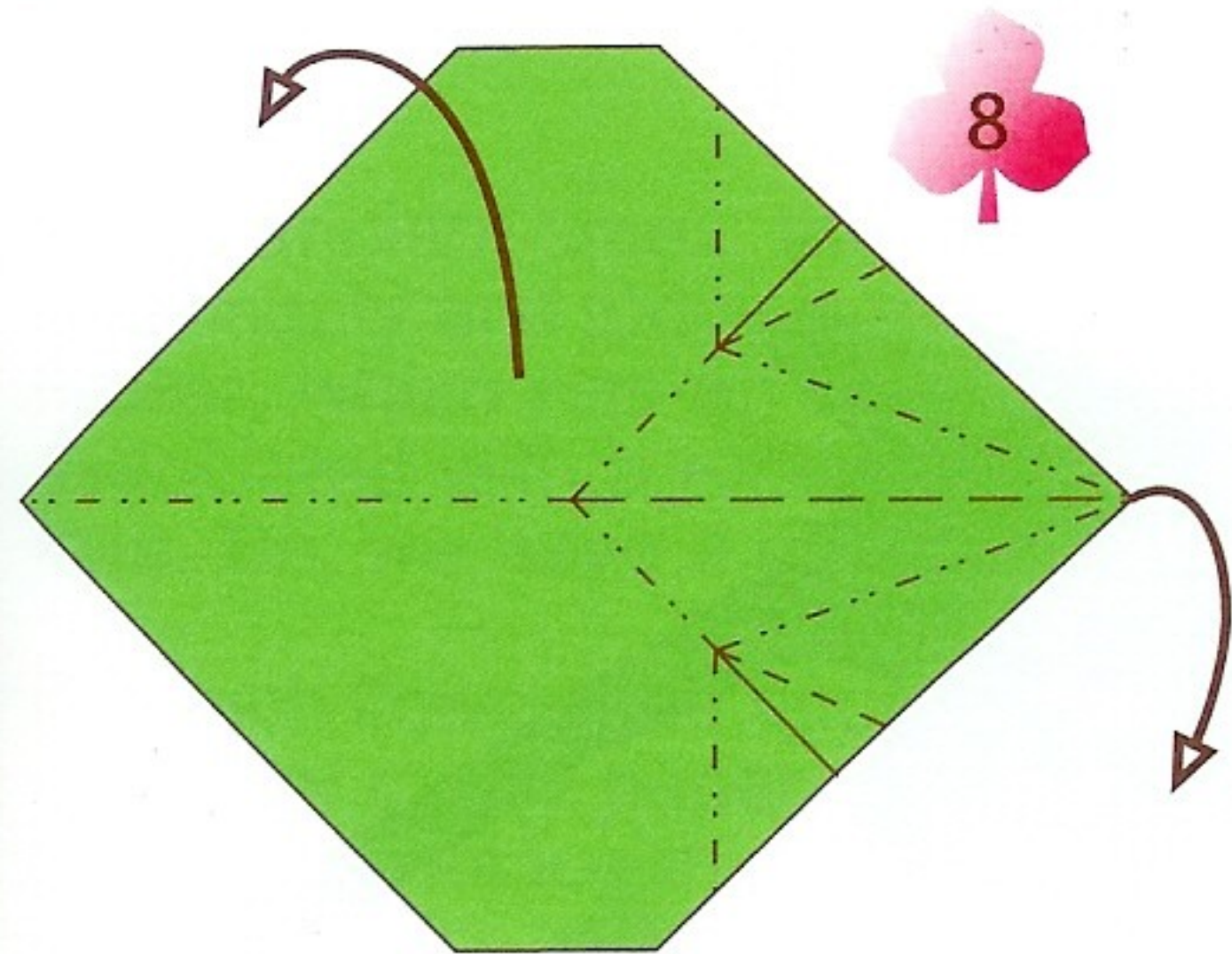
Separate the layers and unfold the back layer up.



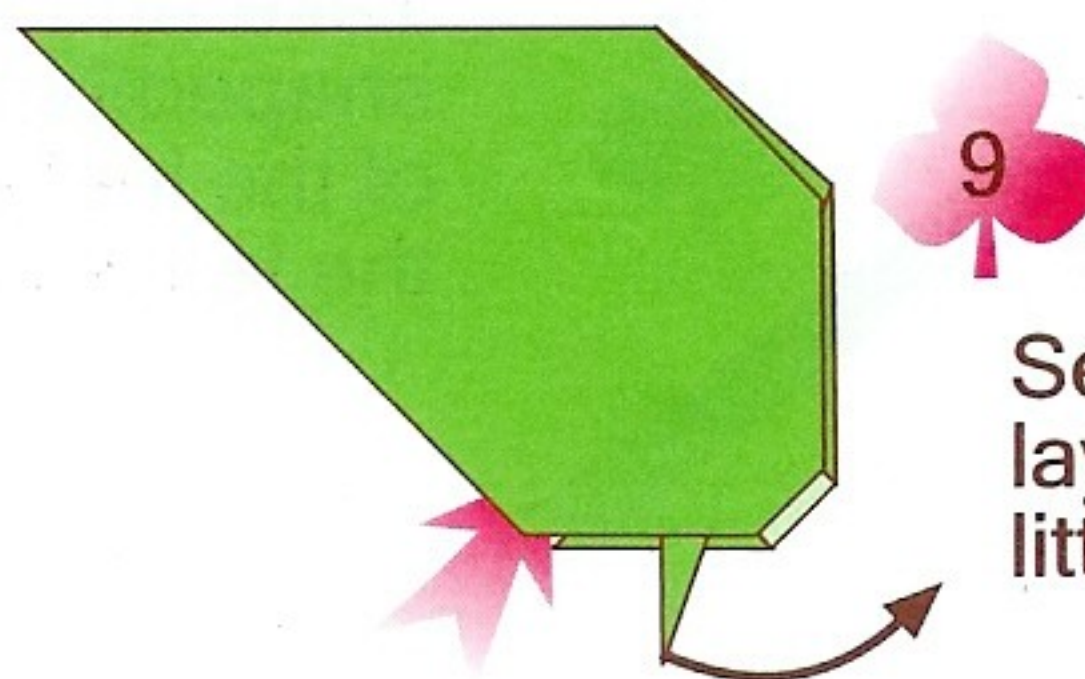
Mountain fold the top and bottom corners along the fold-lines made in step 5.



Forming 'mountain' and 'valley' folds, collapse the paper into the position shown in the next step.

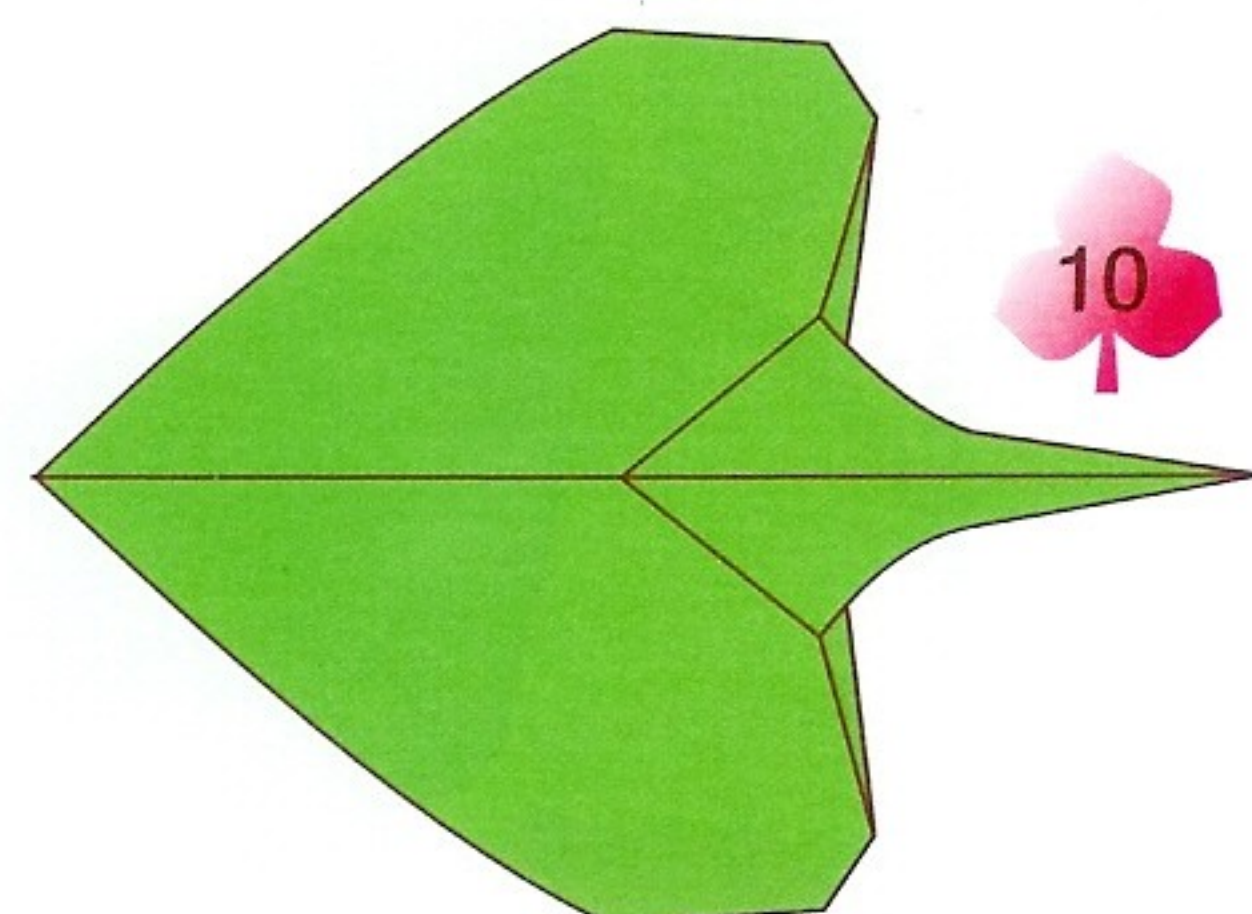


8



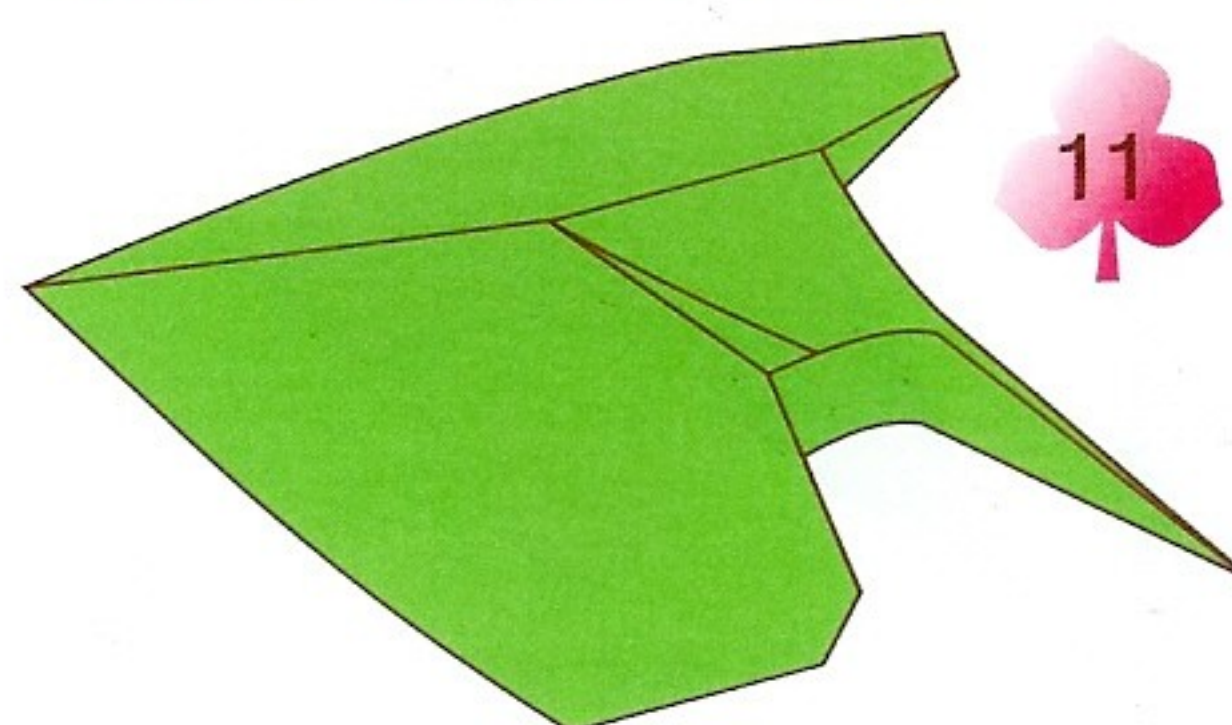
9

Separate the model's layers and pull out the little stalk.



10

Here is the completed heart-shaped leaf.



11

This should be the result.

Branch Assembly

Make several flowers with sepals, heart-shaped leaves, flat stalks (see page 7) and tubular stalks (see pages 7 - 8) to assemble them into a branch. For the flat stalk use a rectangle, measuring 1 ½ x 3 inches (about 4 x 8 cm). For the tubular stalk use a 4-inch (10 cm) square of paper. You will also need paper glue.



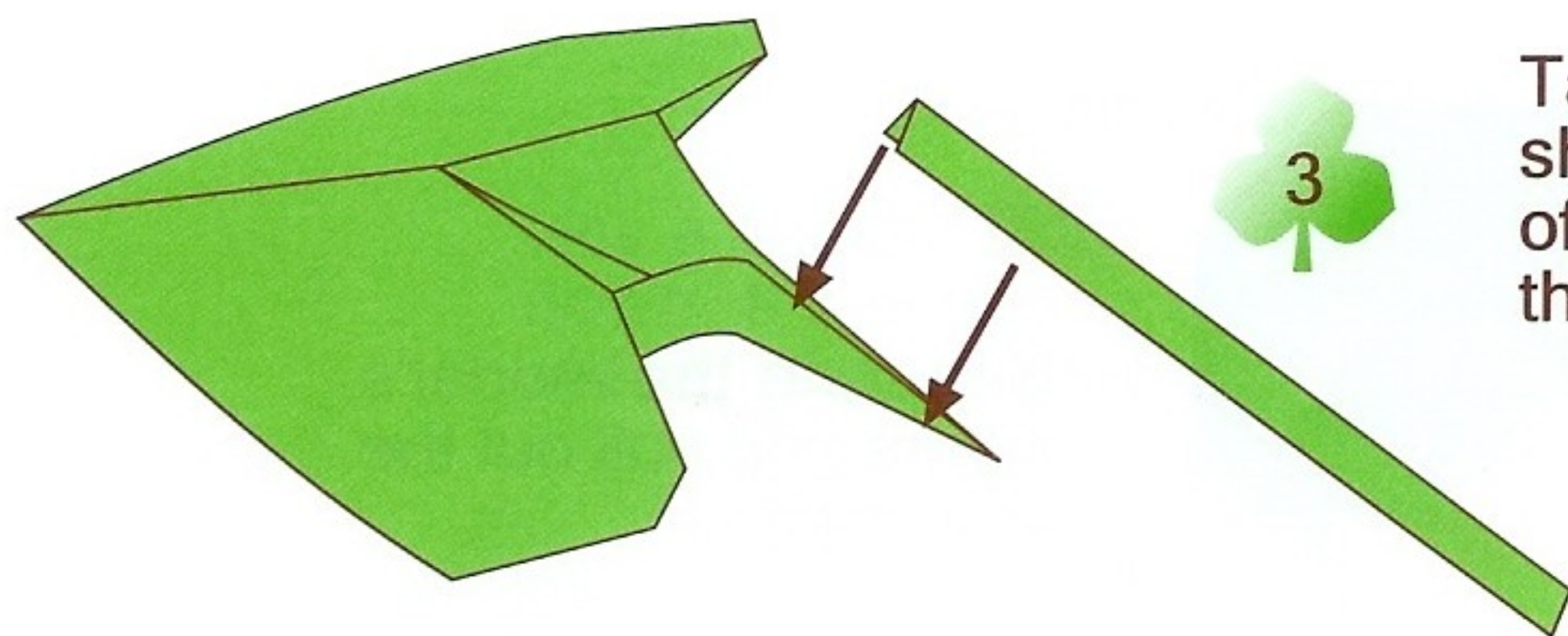
1



2

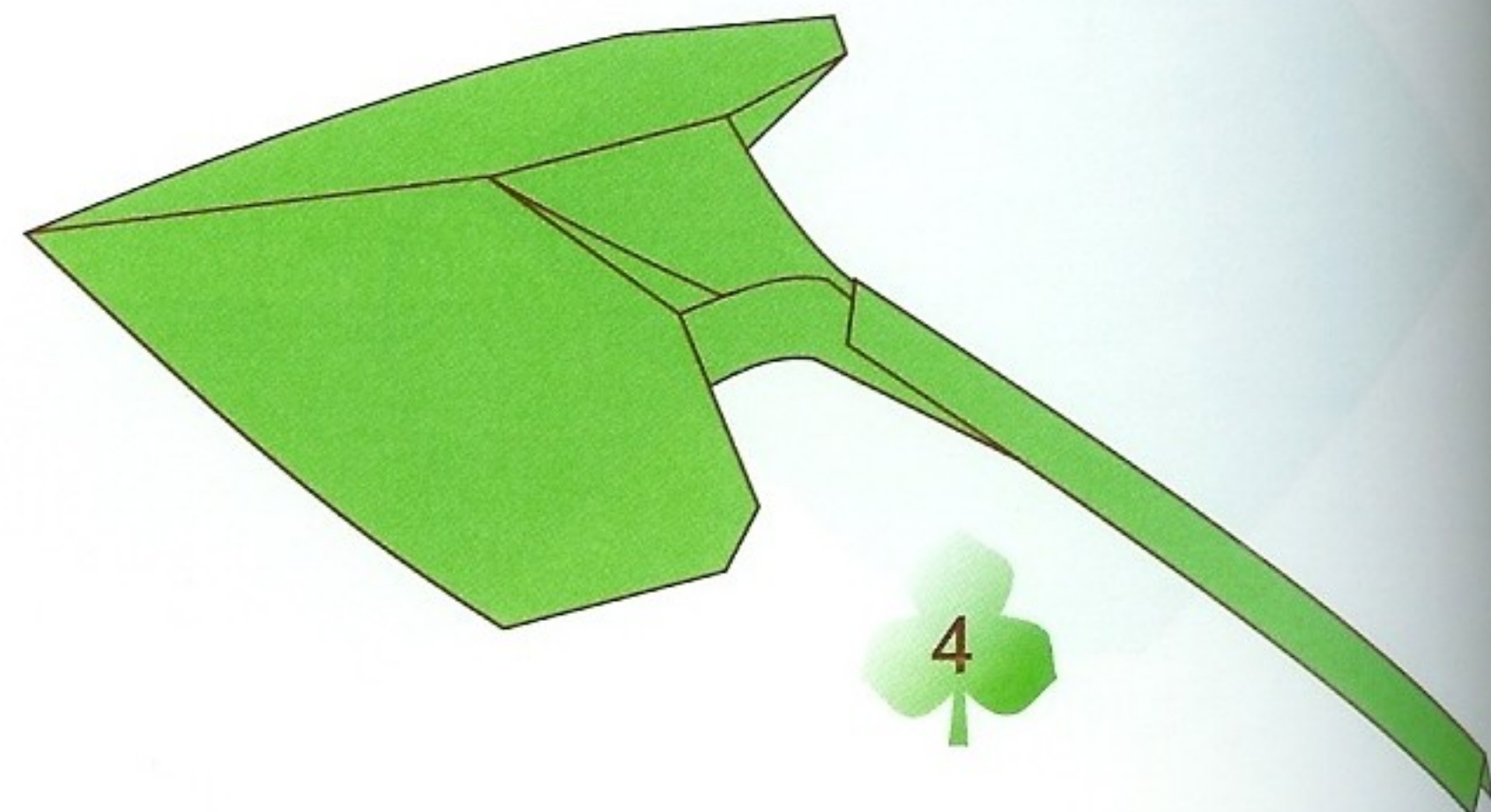
This should be the result.

Take the flat stalk and the flower with the sepal. Put the flat stalk onto the sepal's edge as shown, add a little glue and push the stalk all the way up.



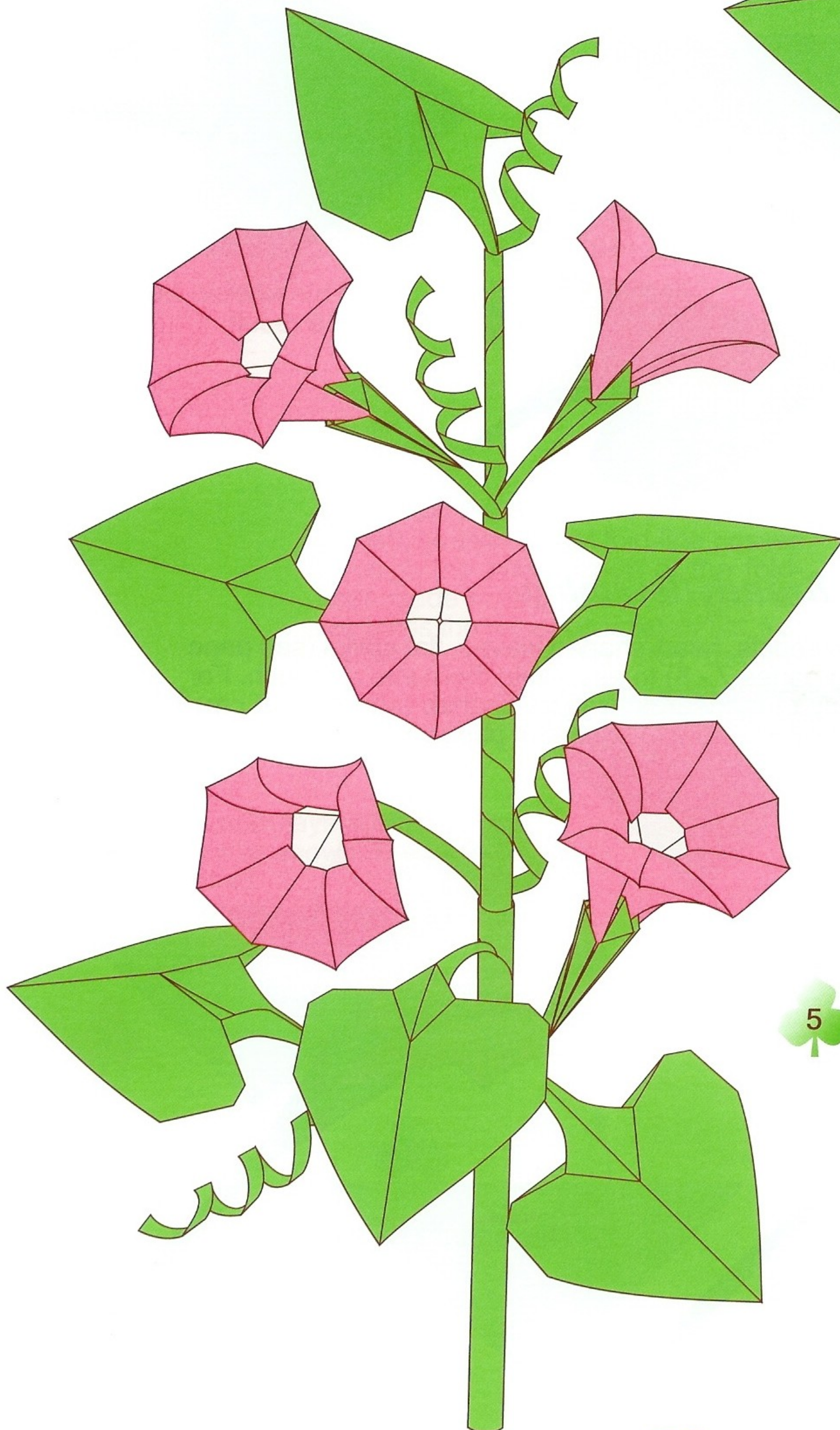
3

Take another flat stalk and the heart-shaped leaf. Add a little glue to the tip of the leaf and attach the flat stalk onto the leaf's tip as shown.



4

This should be the result. However the heart-shaped leaves can be used without additional stalks, because they have their own small stalks.



Put the base tubular stalk in the bottom of your branch. Combine as many flowers with stalks and leaves as you need for your composition, thereby forming the branch.

5

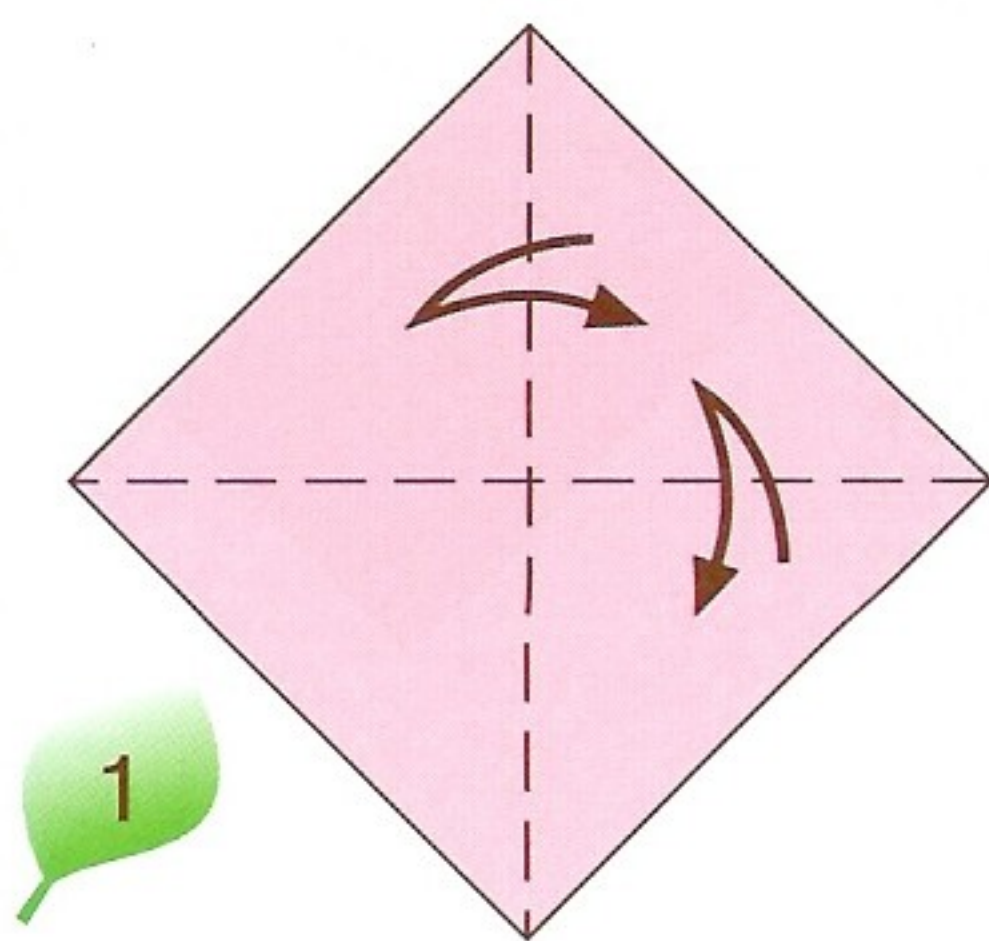
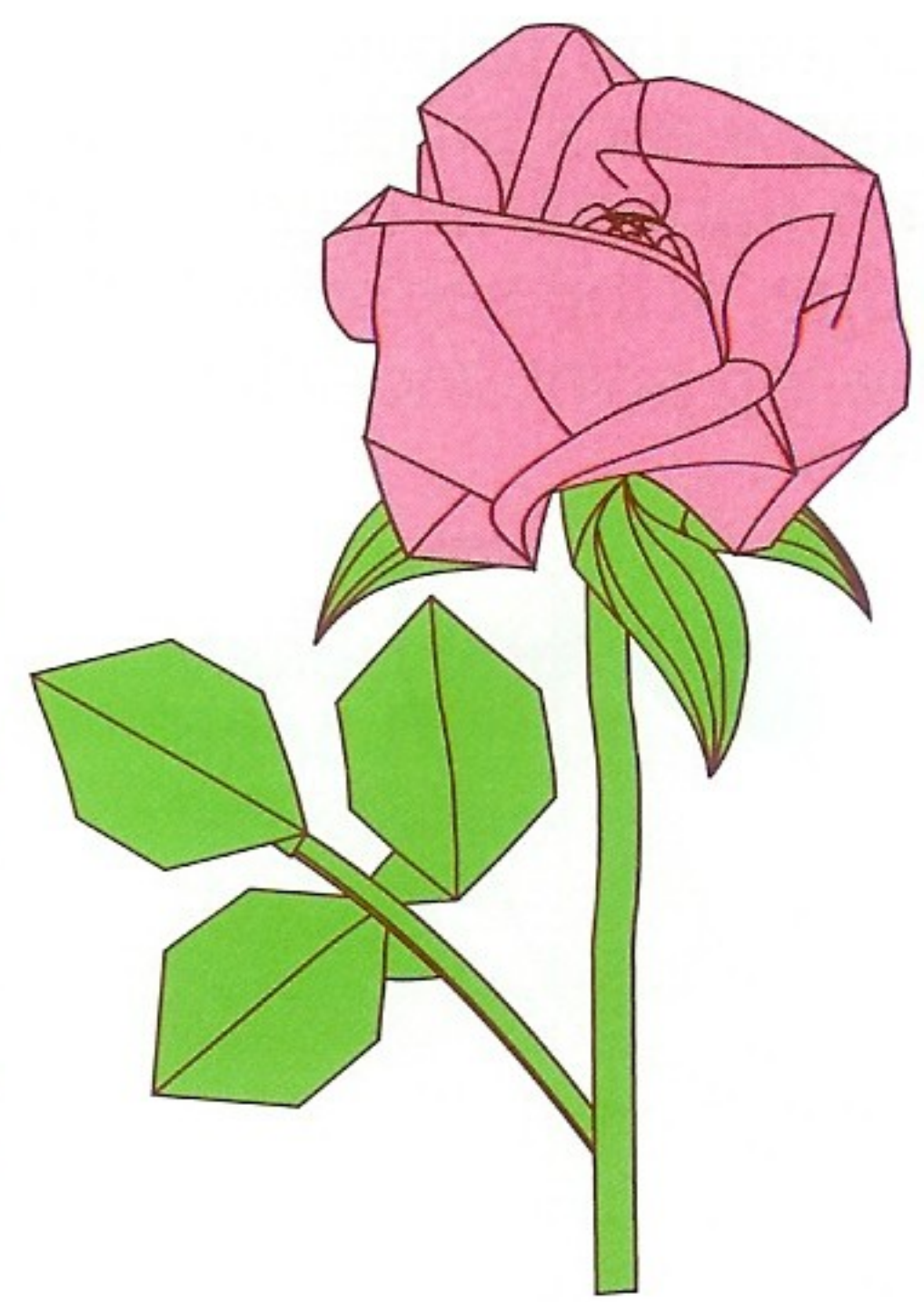
Here is the completed branch of the Morning Glory.

Rose

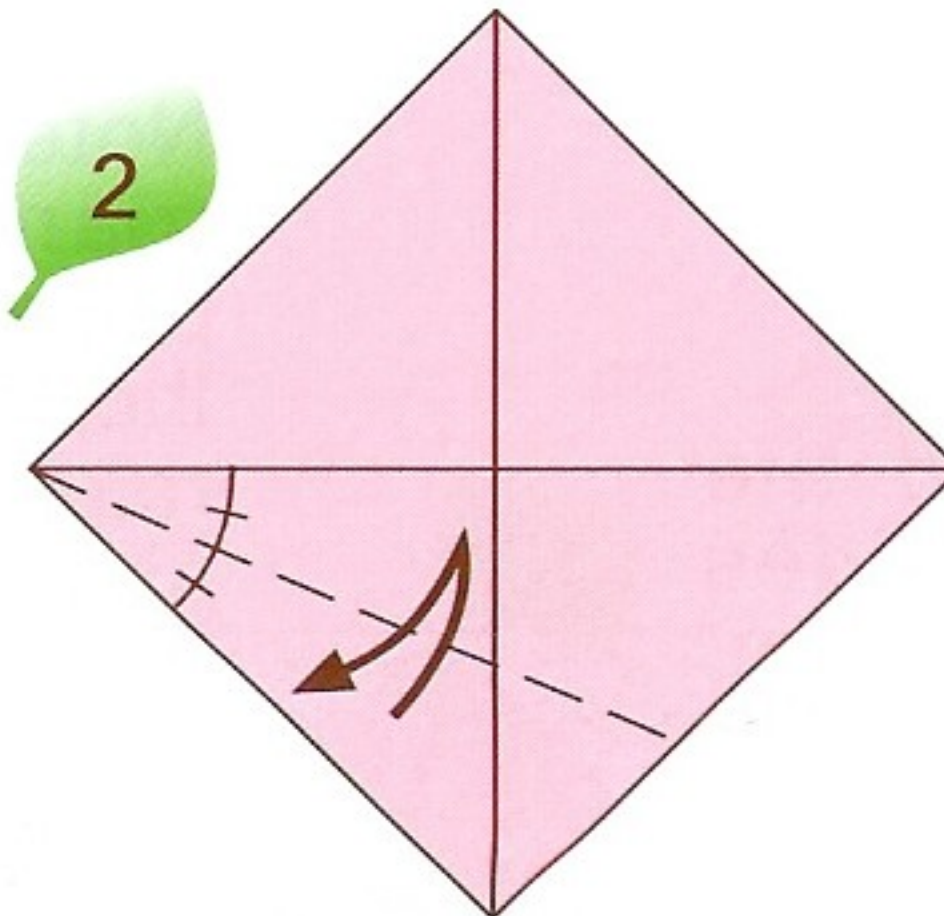
by Katrin Shumakov

Since ancient times, the rose has been appreciated for its fragrance and beauty and today is the most popular and widely cultivated garden flower, which has an improbable number of variations. The rose is associated with a romantic atmosphere and symbolizes beauty and love. So, we have a chance to reproduce this lovely flower in paper.

For each flower, use approximately an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, color copy paper, but not too thick. If using two-color paper, begin with white side up.

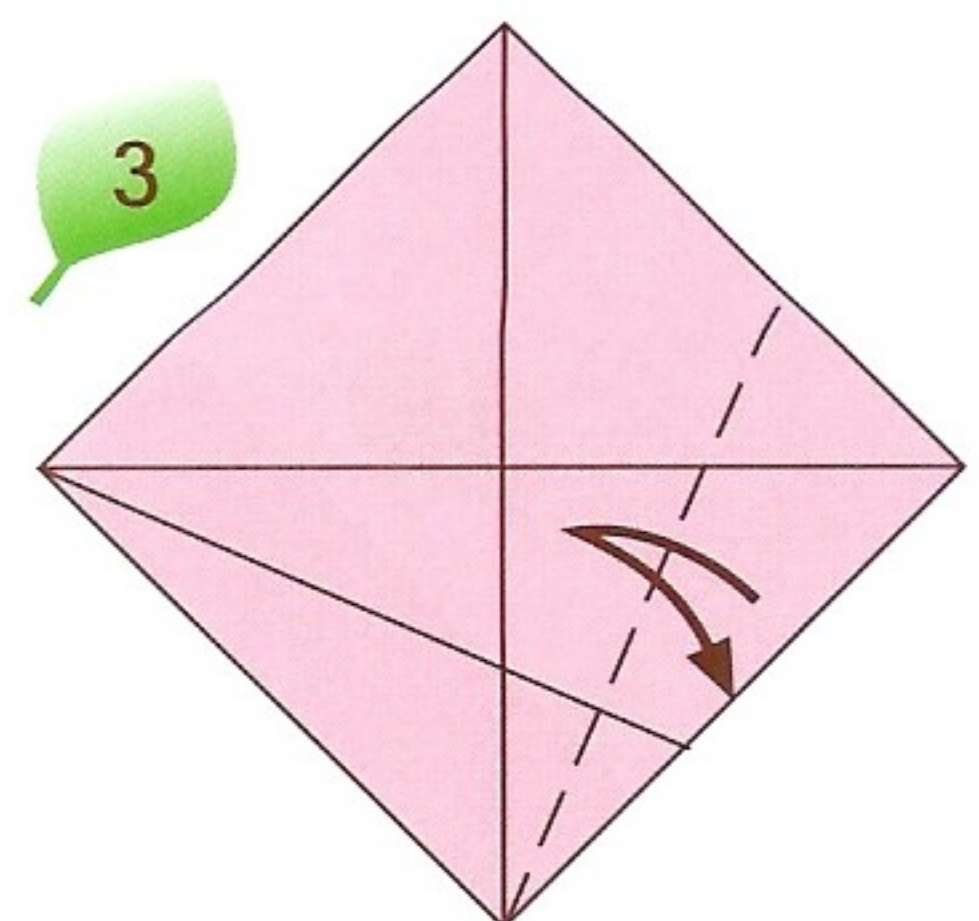


Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up.

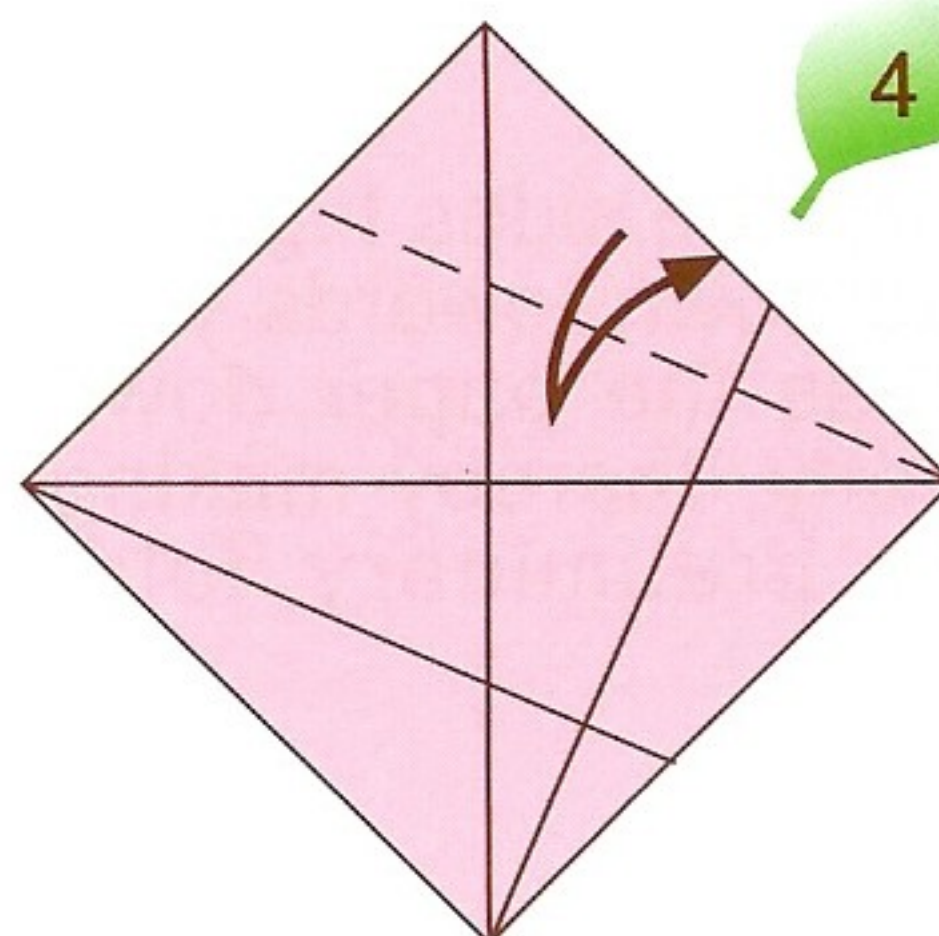
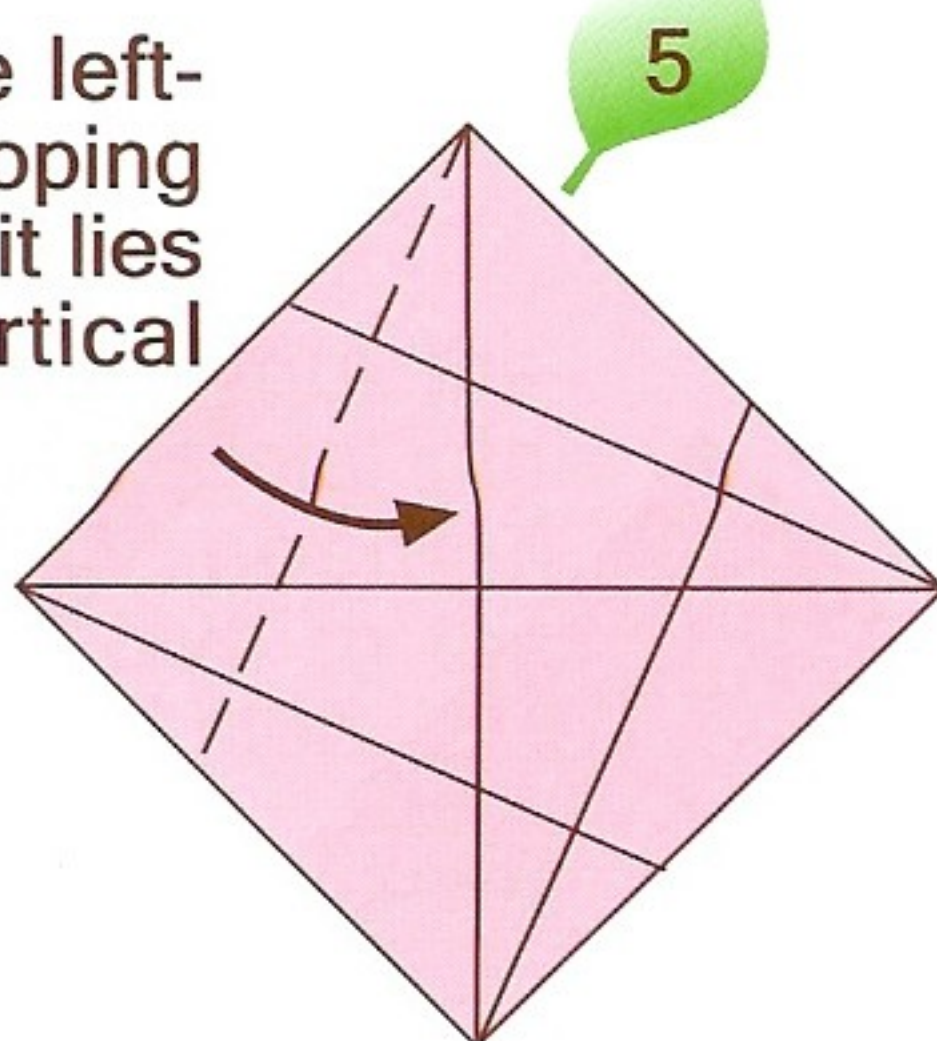


Valley fold the left-hand lower sloping edge over, so it lies along the horizontal middle line. Unfold it.

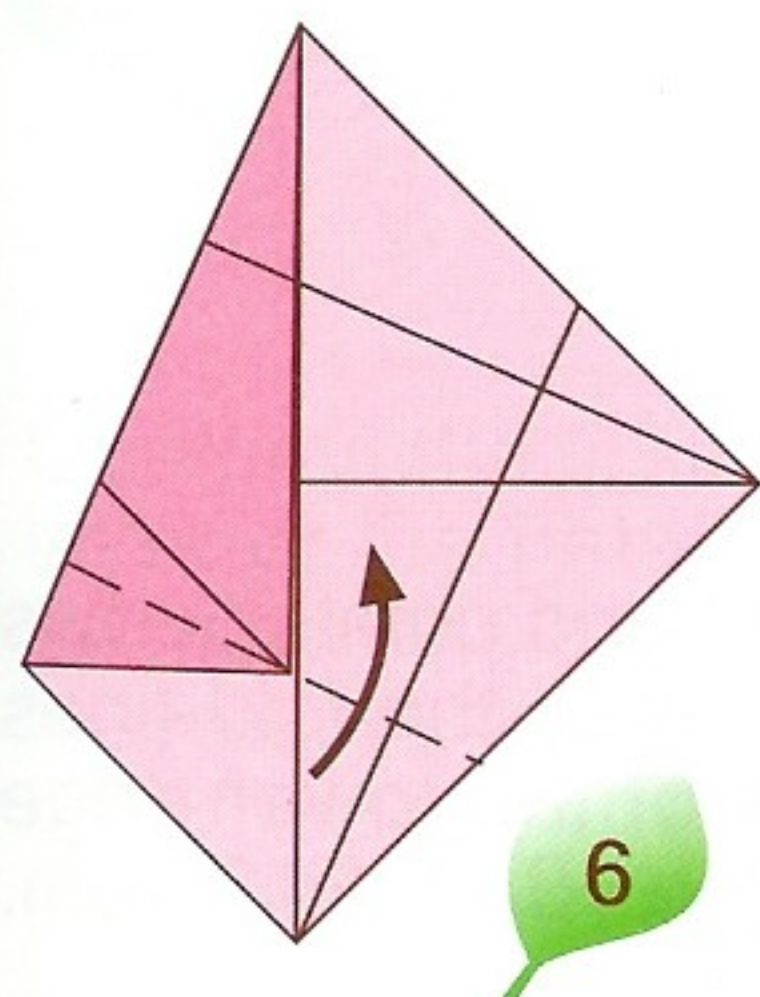
Valley fold the right-hand lower sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Unfold it.



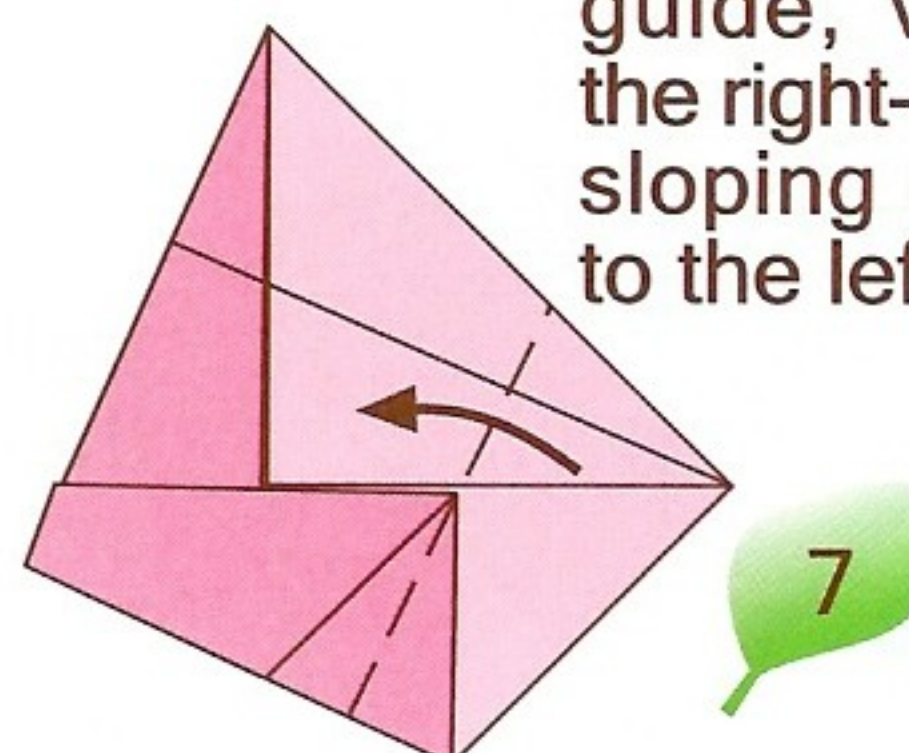
Valley fold the left-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.



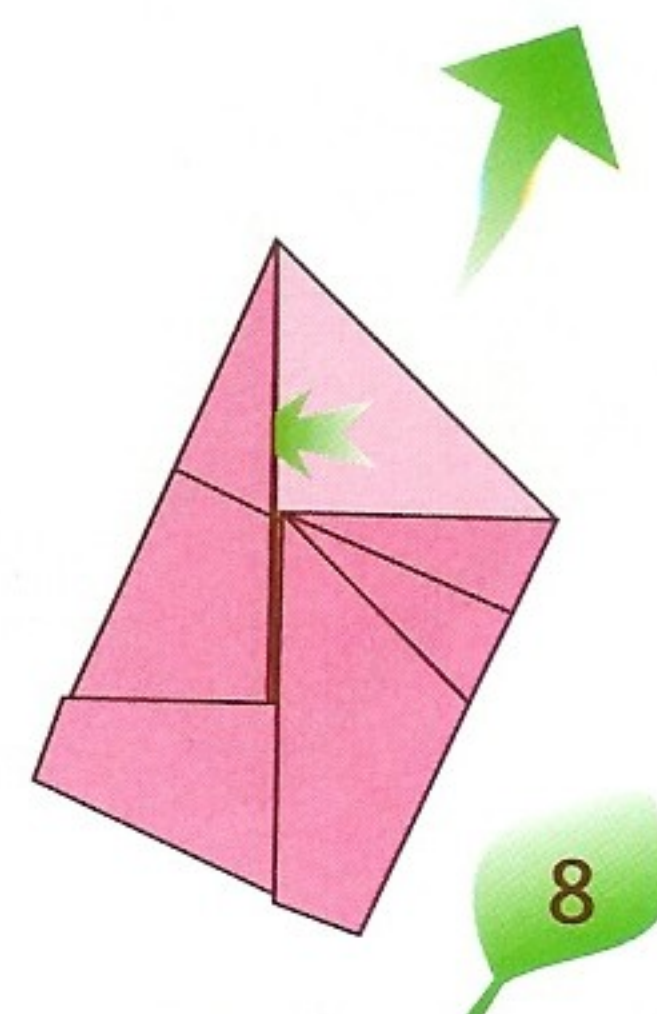
Valley fold the right-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the horizontal middle line. Unfold it.



Using the fold-line made in step 2 as a guide, valley fold the left-hand lower sloping edge over to the top.

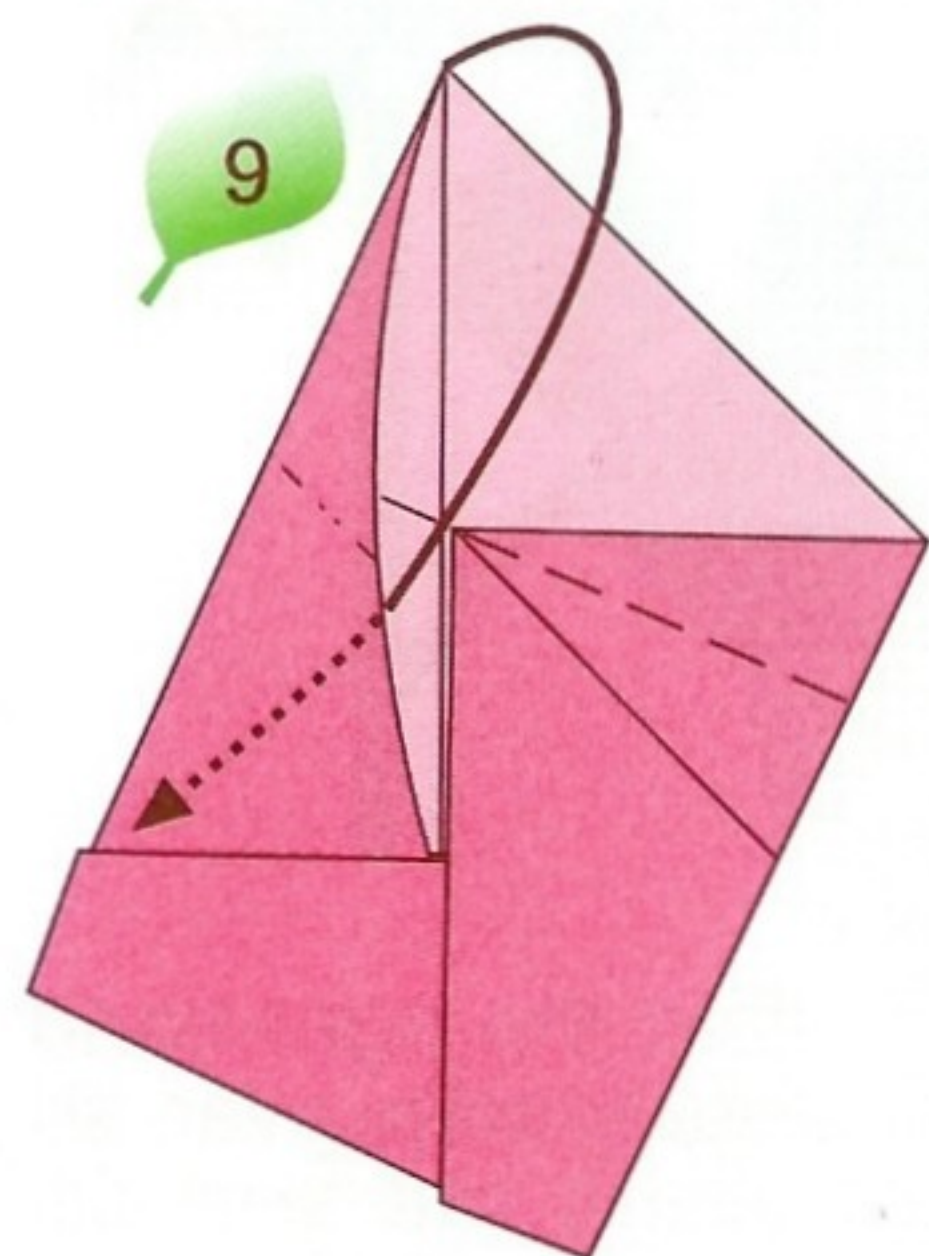


Using the fold-line made in step 3 as a guide, valley fold the right-hand lower sloping edge over to the left.

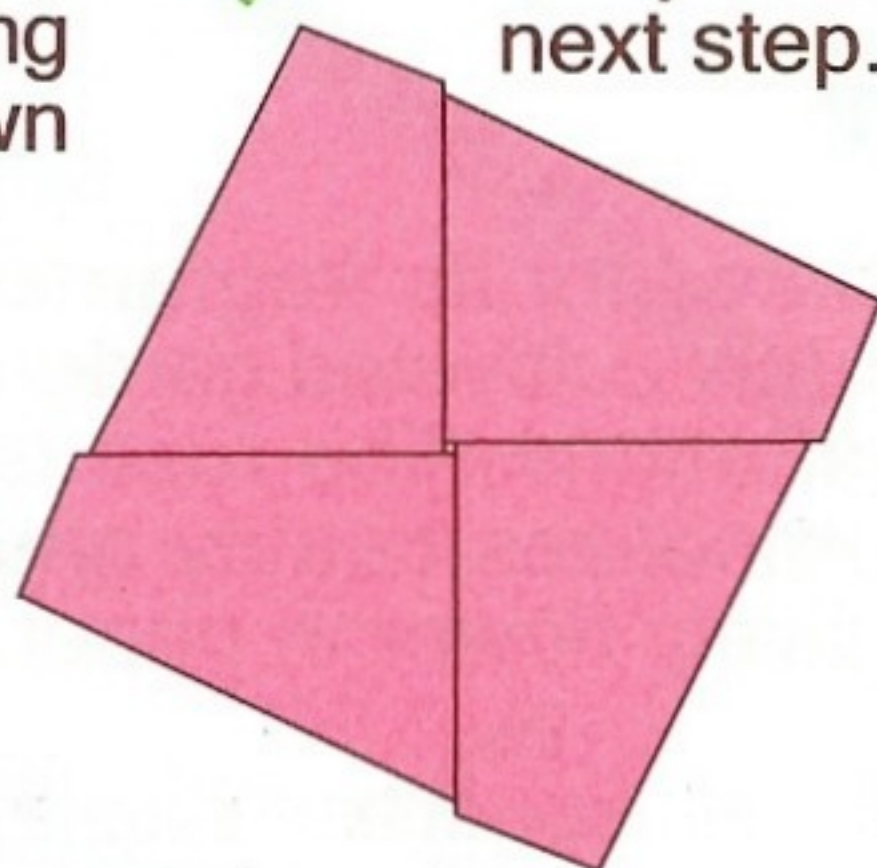


Separate the layers as shown.

Using the fold-line made in step 4 as a guide, valley fold the right-hand upper sloping edge, at the same time tucking the top point under the shown layer.

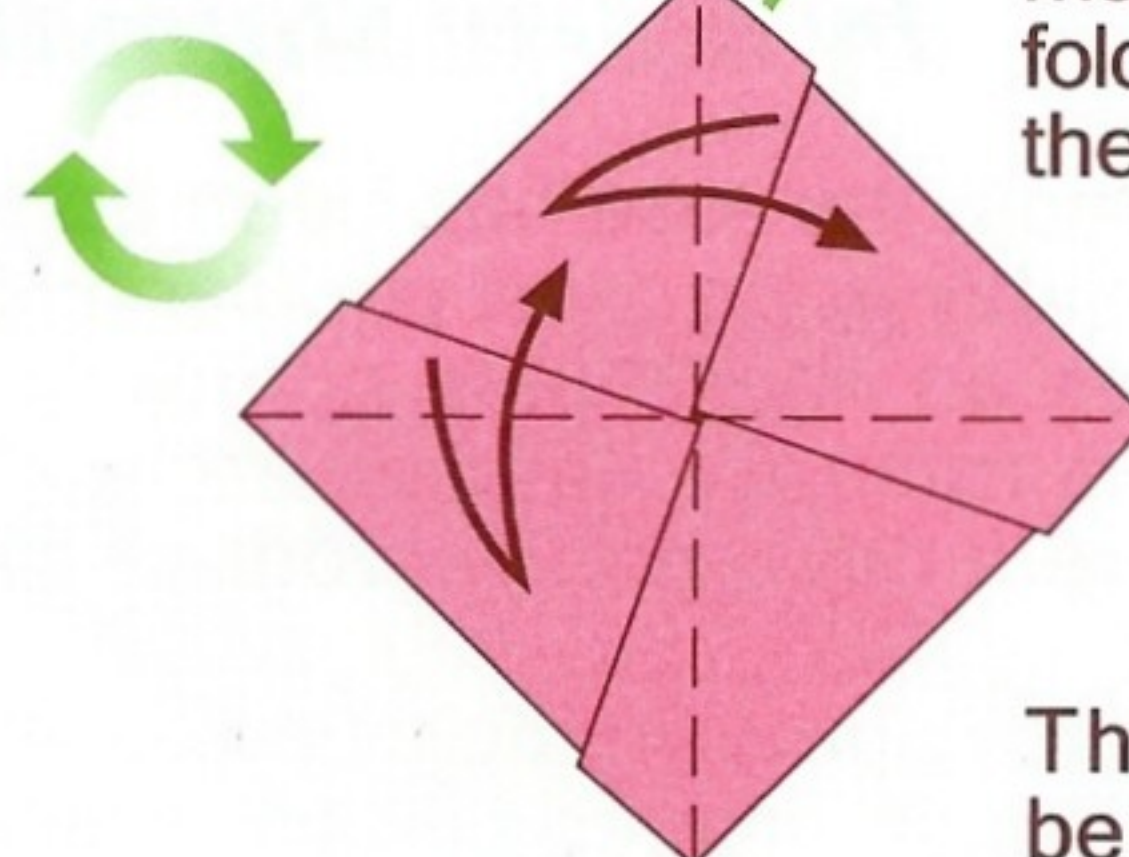


10



This should be the result. Turn the paper around to the position shown in the next step.

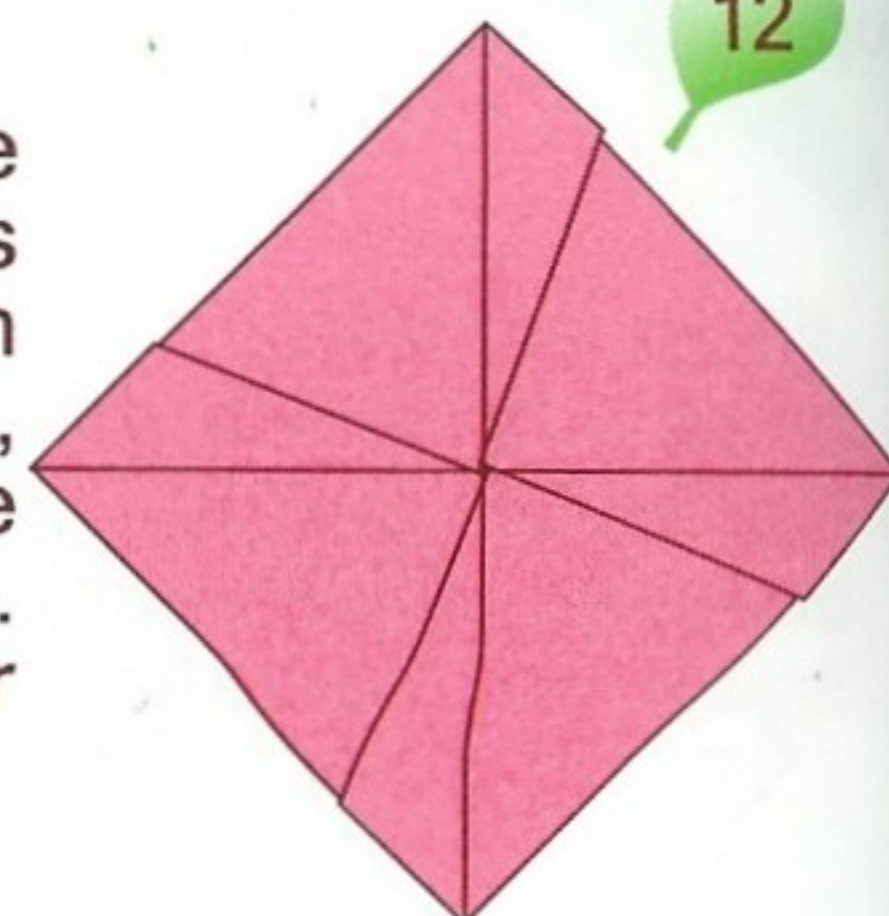
11



Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up.

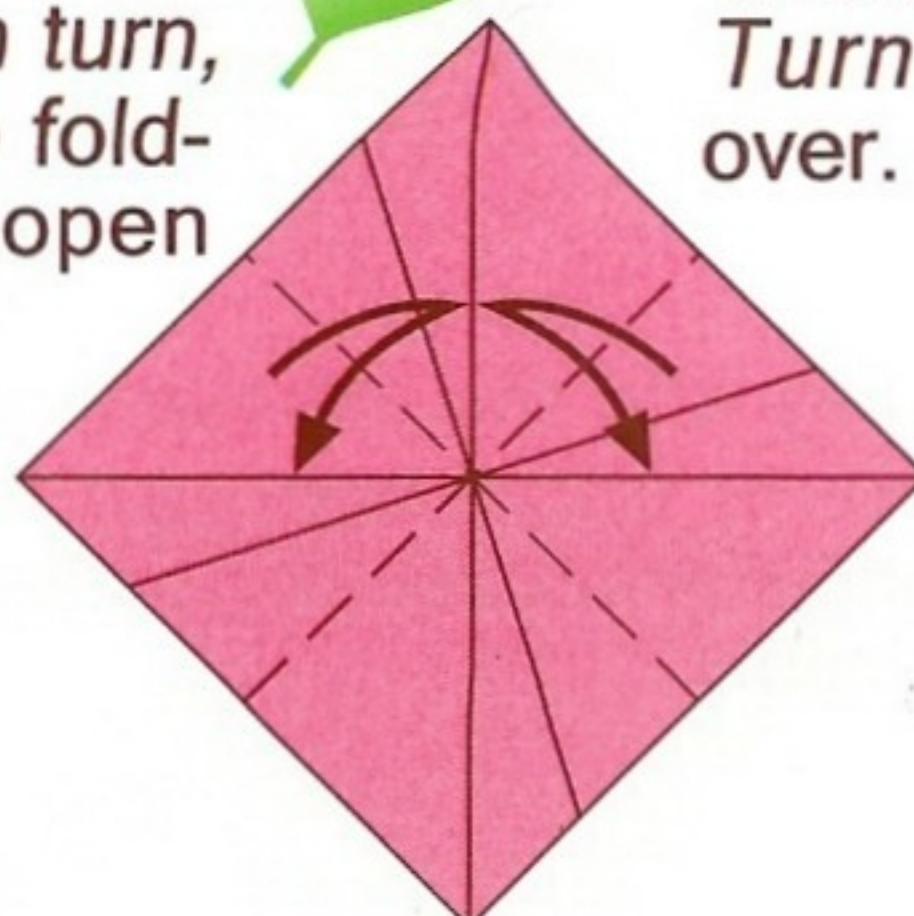
This should be the result.

12



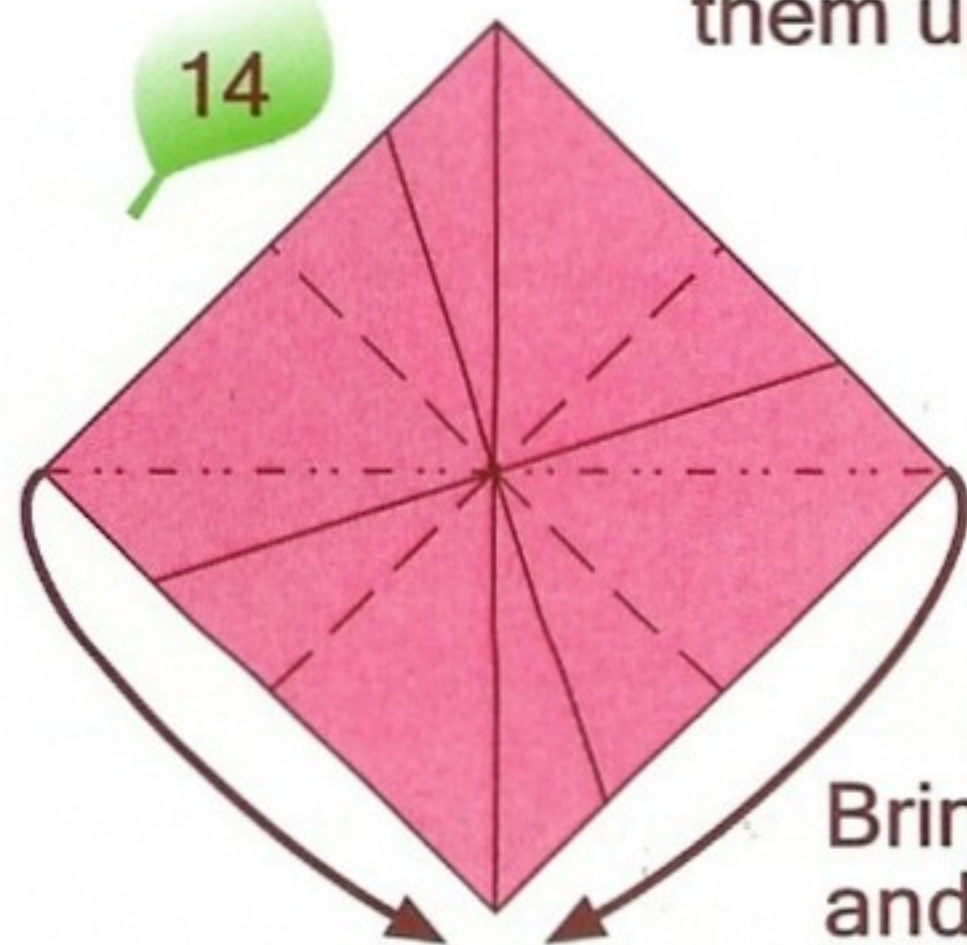
Note, if the little triangular flaps became bent in the other direction, return them to the shown position. Turn the paper over.

13



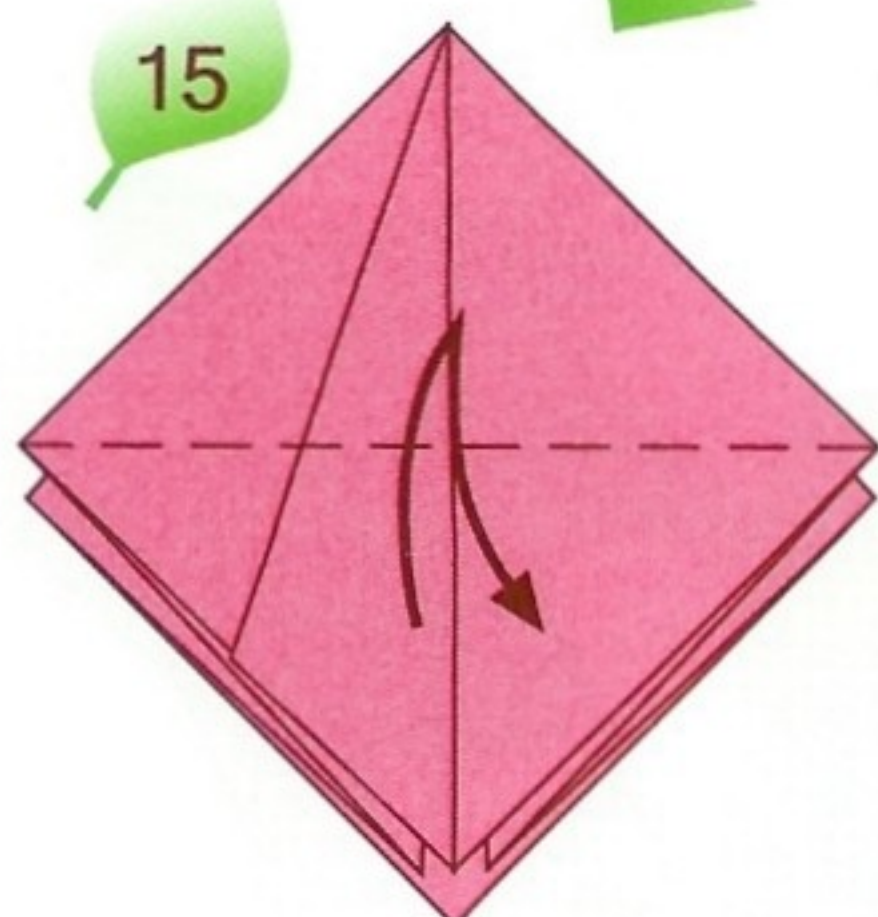
Valley fold the opposite sides together, in turn, to mark the fold-lines, and open them up.

14



Bring the sides together and down towards you. Press the paper down neatly, thereby making the preliminary fold.

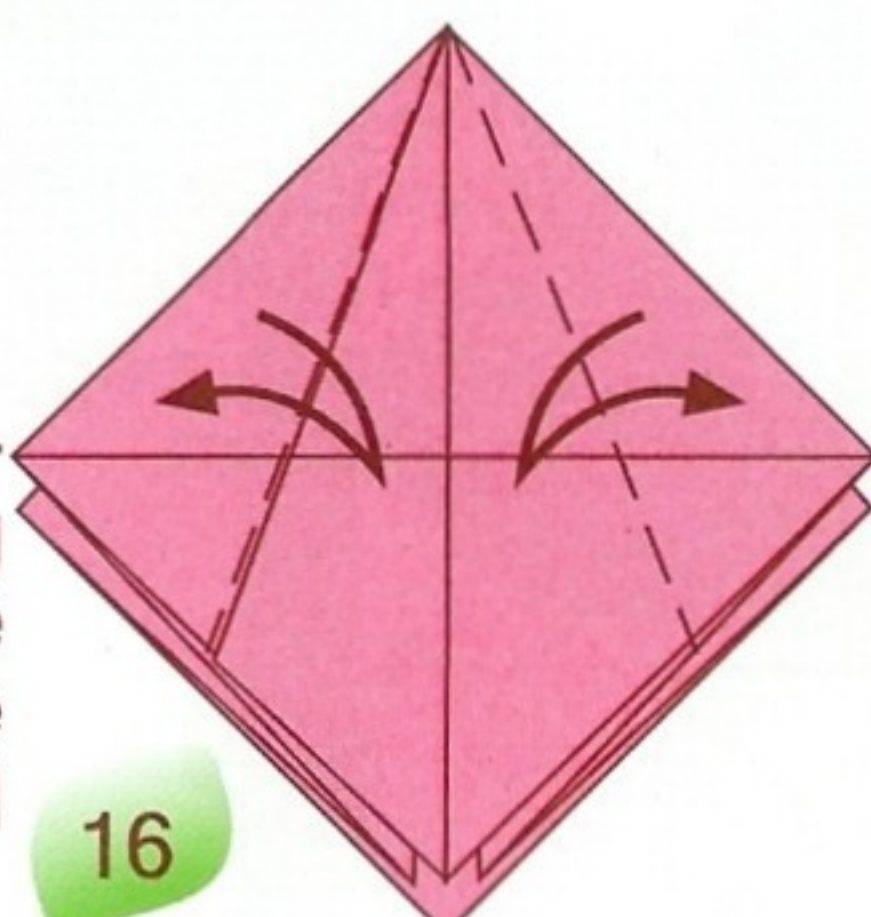
15



Valley fold the bottom corner of the front layer over to the top and unfold it.

Valley fold the upper left- and right-hand sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat and unfold them.

16

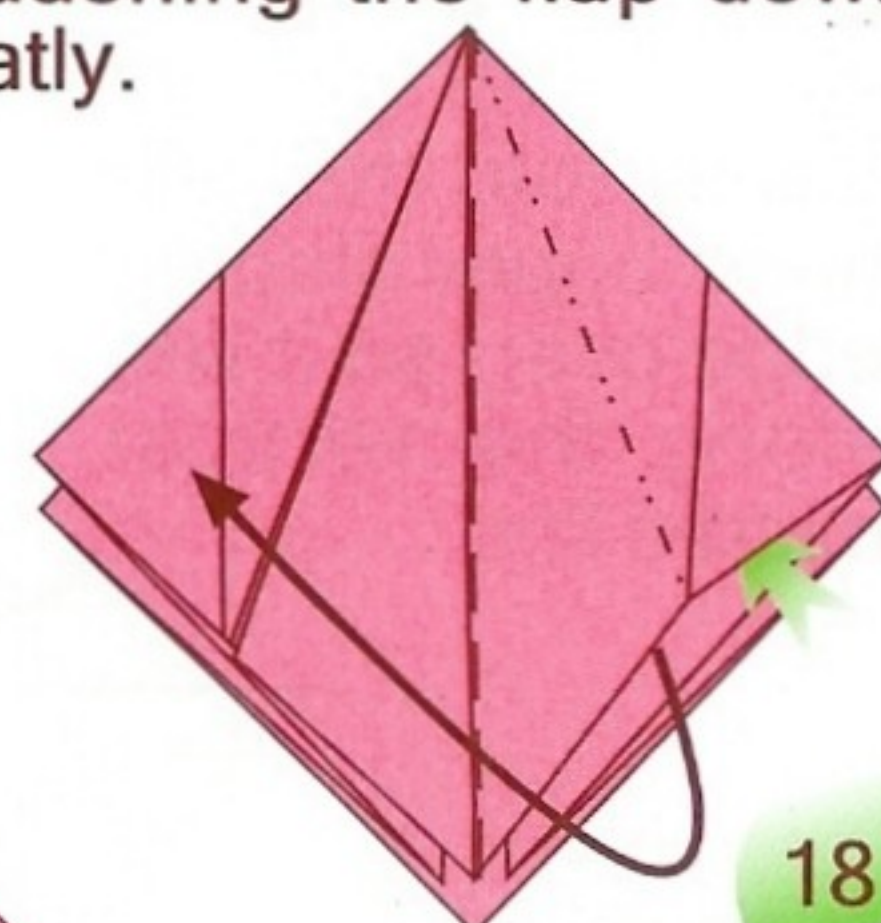


17

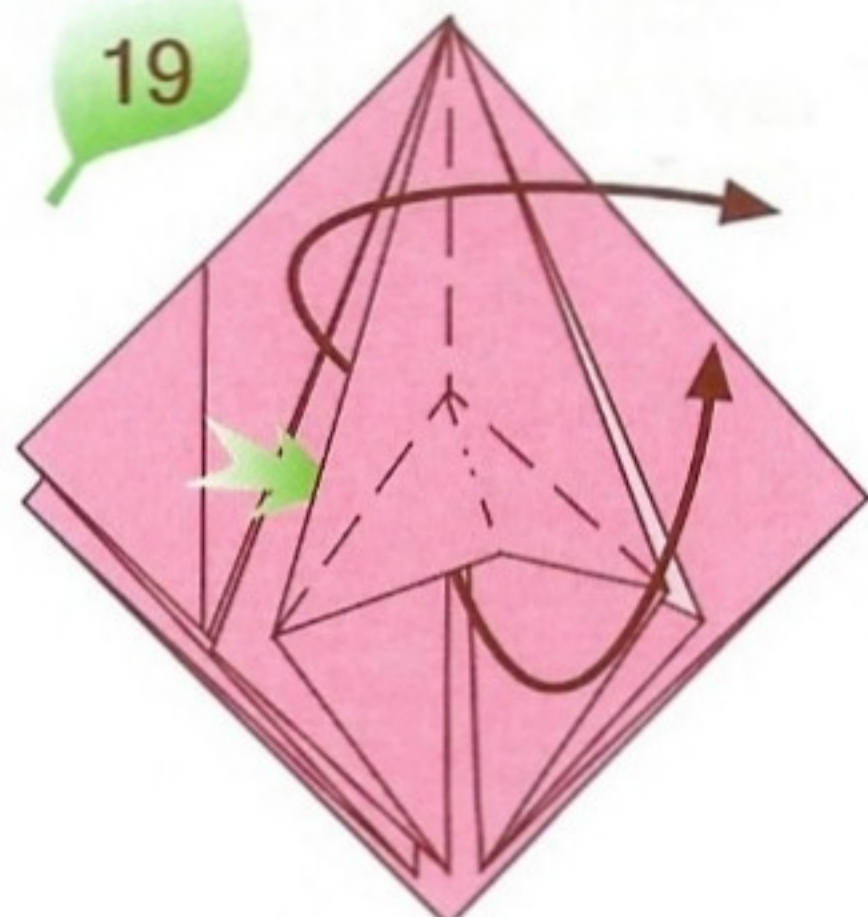


Valley fold the left- and right-hand points across the horizontal middle fold-line so the fold-lines start from the intersections of the lower edge and the fold-lines made in step 16. Unfold them. Repeat steps 15 to 17 behind.

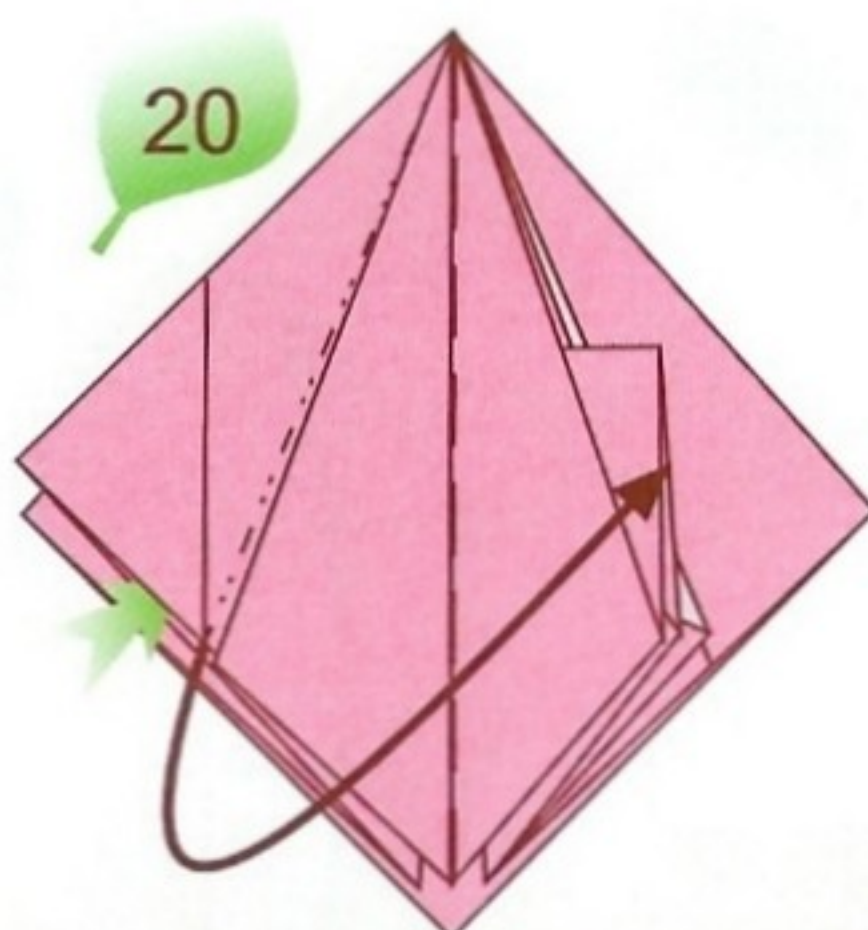
18



Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold, at the same time valley folding the flap over to the right.



Repeat steps 18 and 19 with the three remaining flaps.



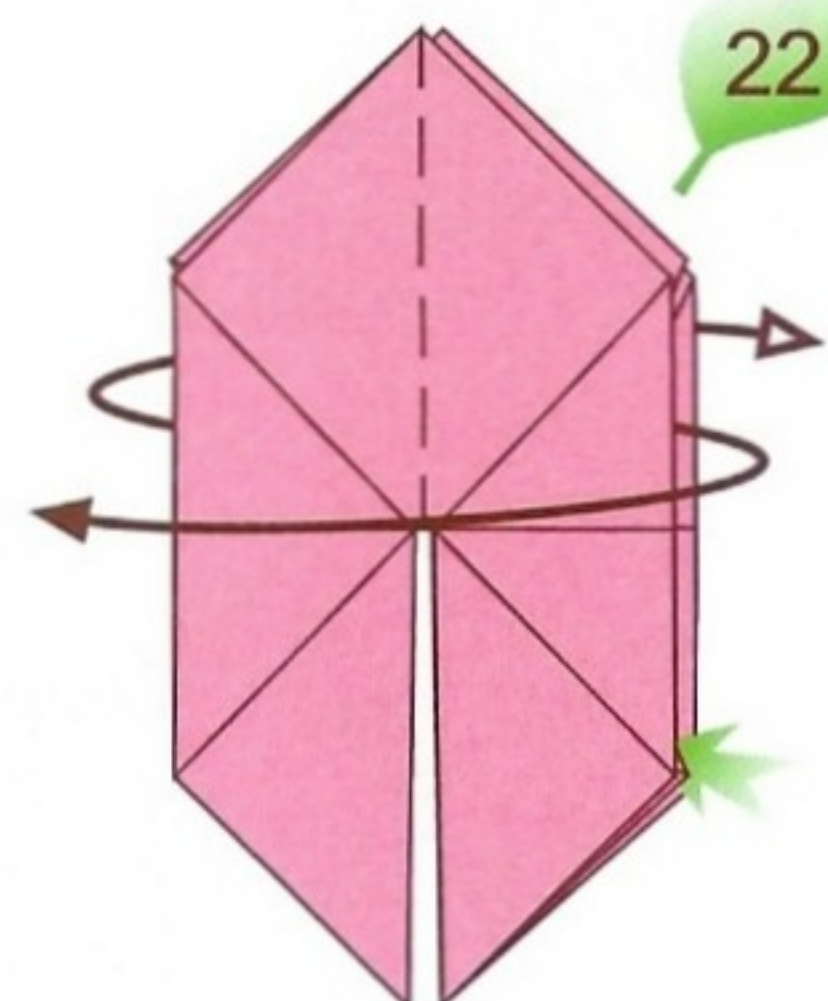
21



This should be the result. Valley fold the front layer up. Repeat behind.

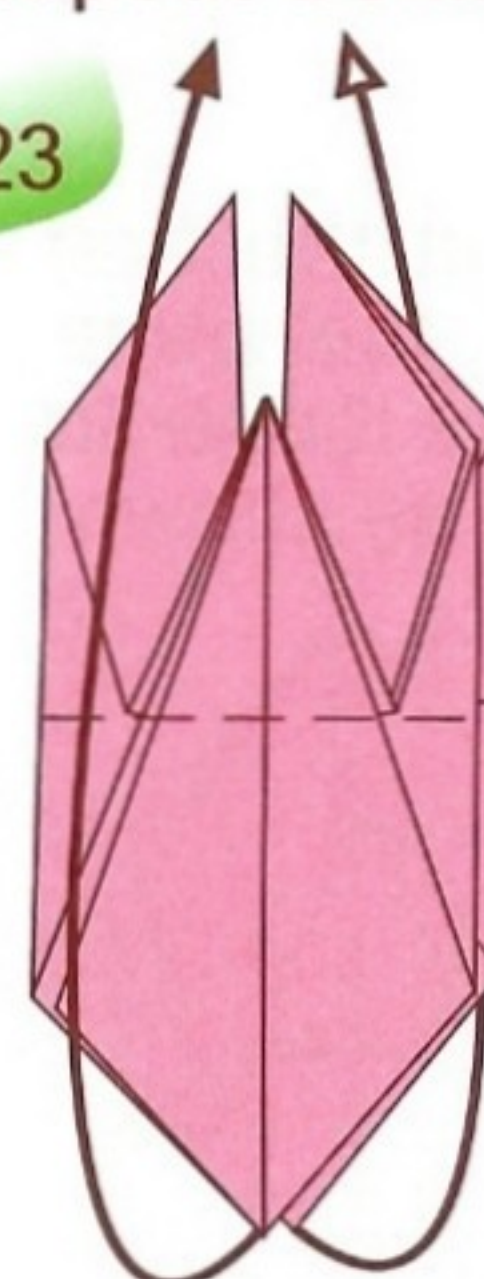
Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

22



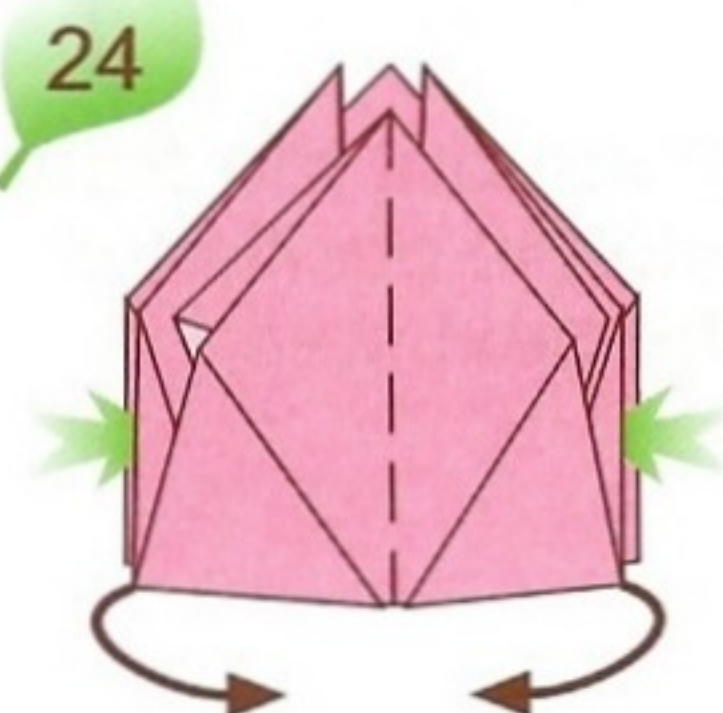
Valley fold the front layer up. Repeat behind.

23



Group the layers into four parts, so the model's bottom looks as shown in the next step.

24



The bottom view.

25



Open out the front petal into the position shown in the next step.

30



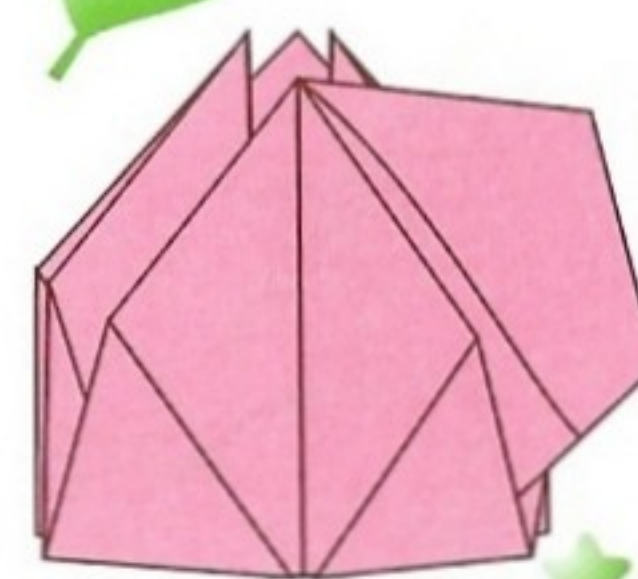
26



Open out the front petal into the position shown in the next step.

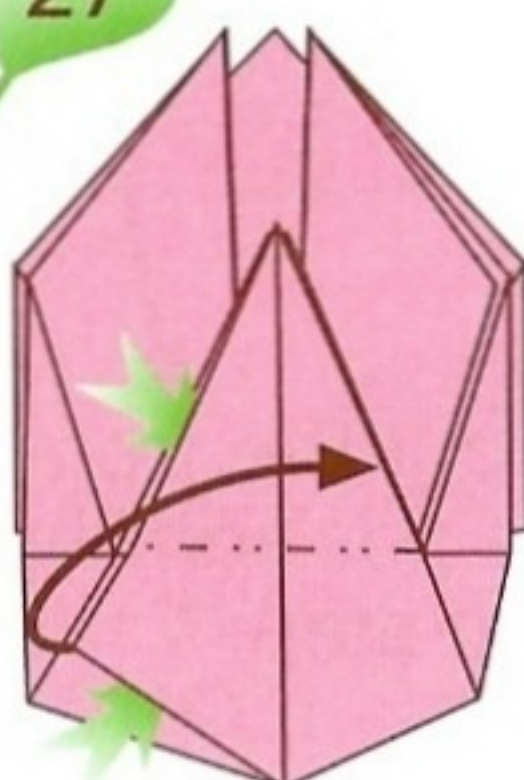
Close the first petal up, at the same time moving the opened layer to the right. Don't compress the petal layers, just keep soft creases.

29

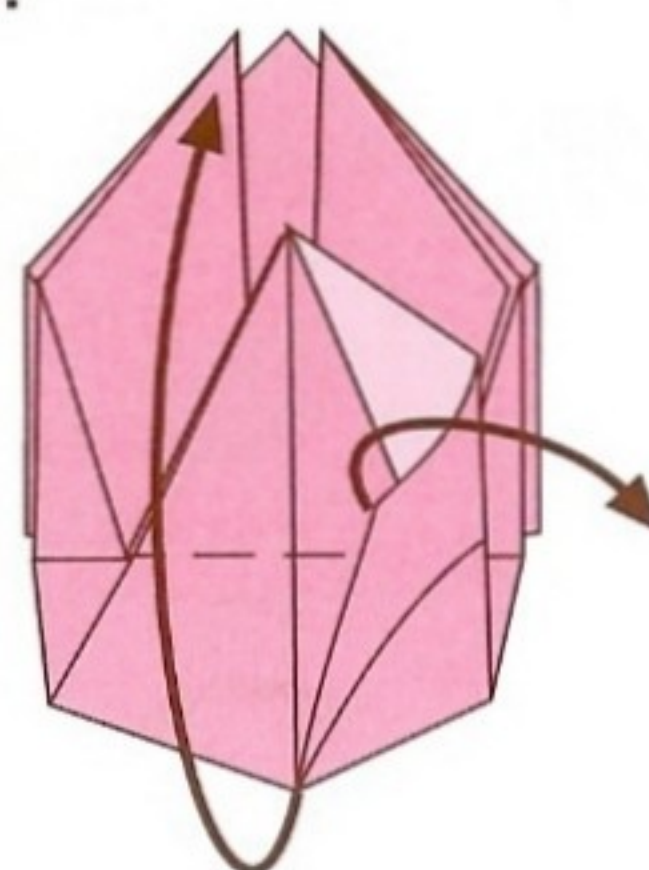


Open out the first layer of the petal as shown and move it over to the right into the position shown in the next step.

27

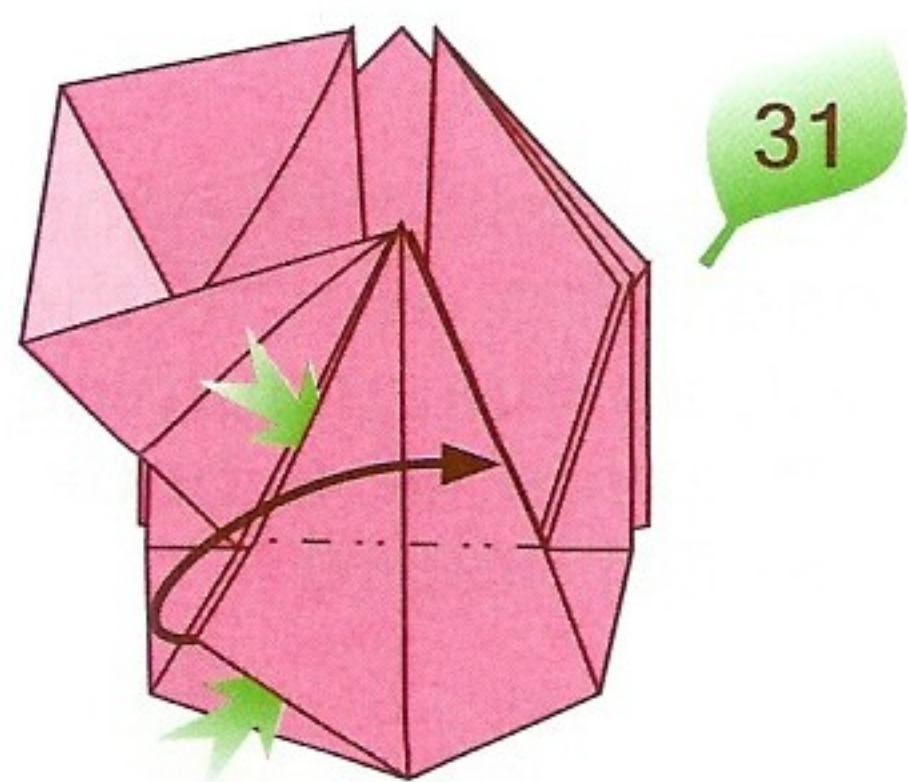


28

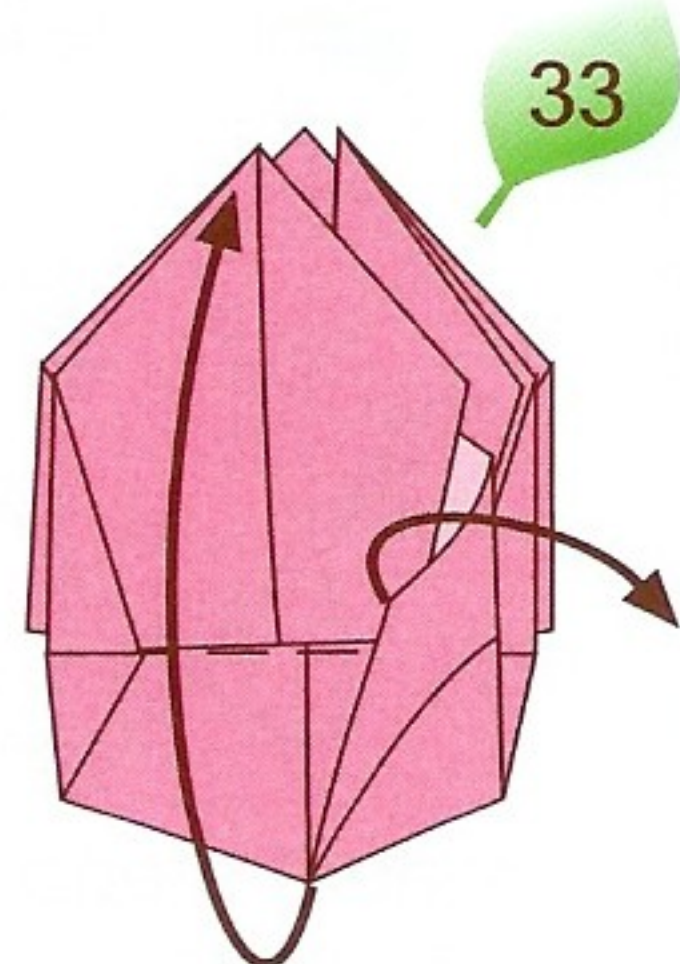


This should be the result. Turn the model to the left around the vertical axis as shown in the next step.

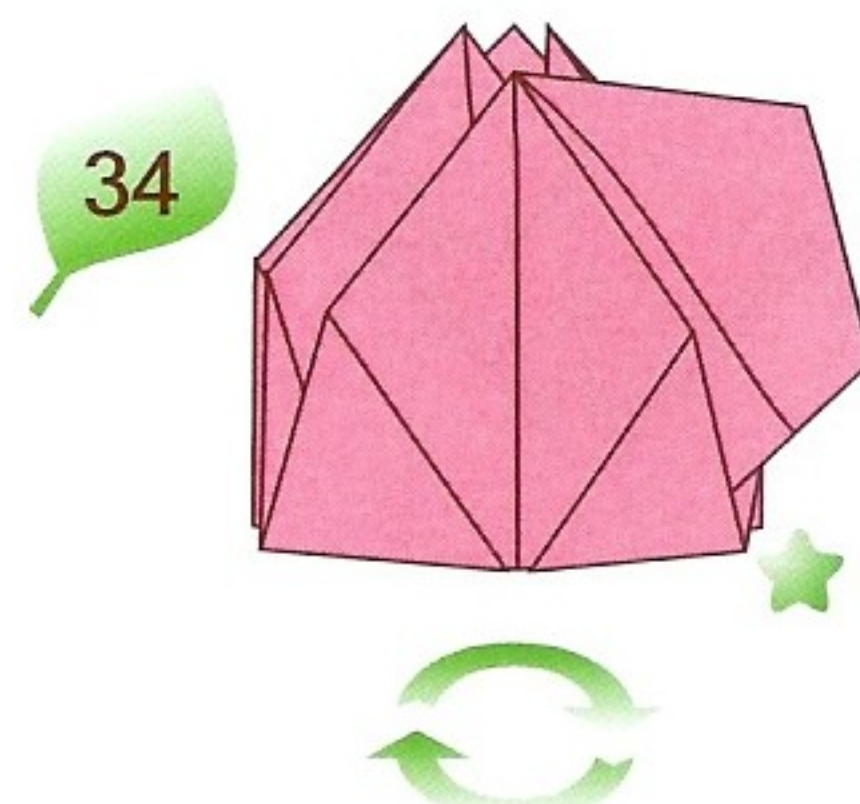
Open out the first layer of the petal as shown and move it over to the right into the position shown in the next step.



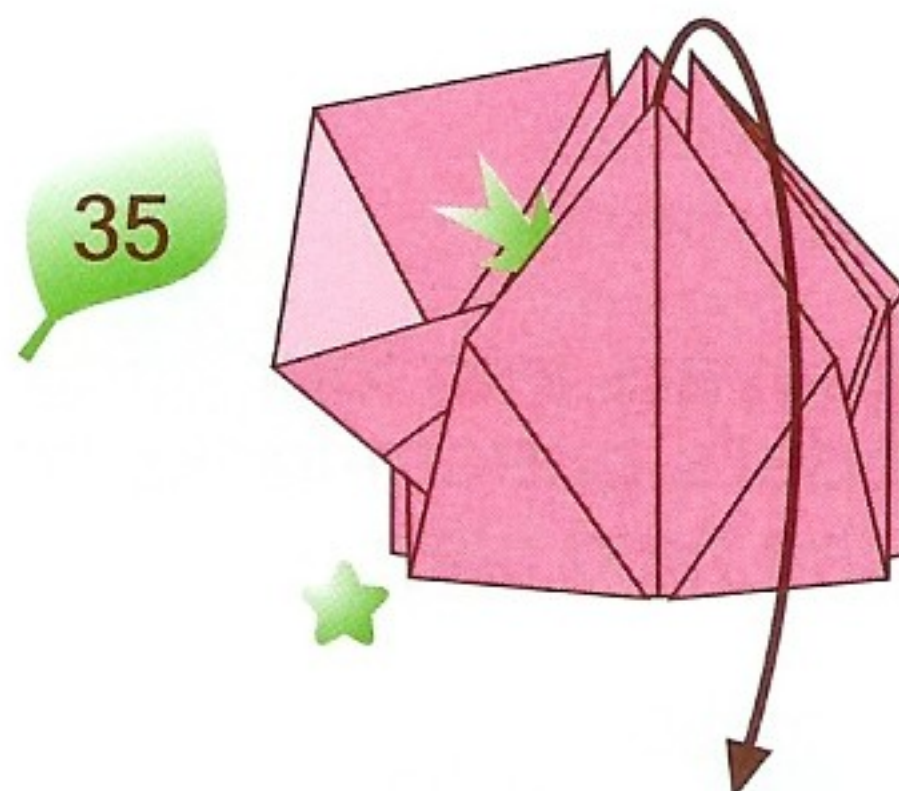
Valley fold the edge of the left-hand petal over to the right and under the opened layer of the front petal as shown.



Close the front petal up, at the same time moving the opened layer to the right. Don't compress the petal layers, just keep the creases soft.

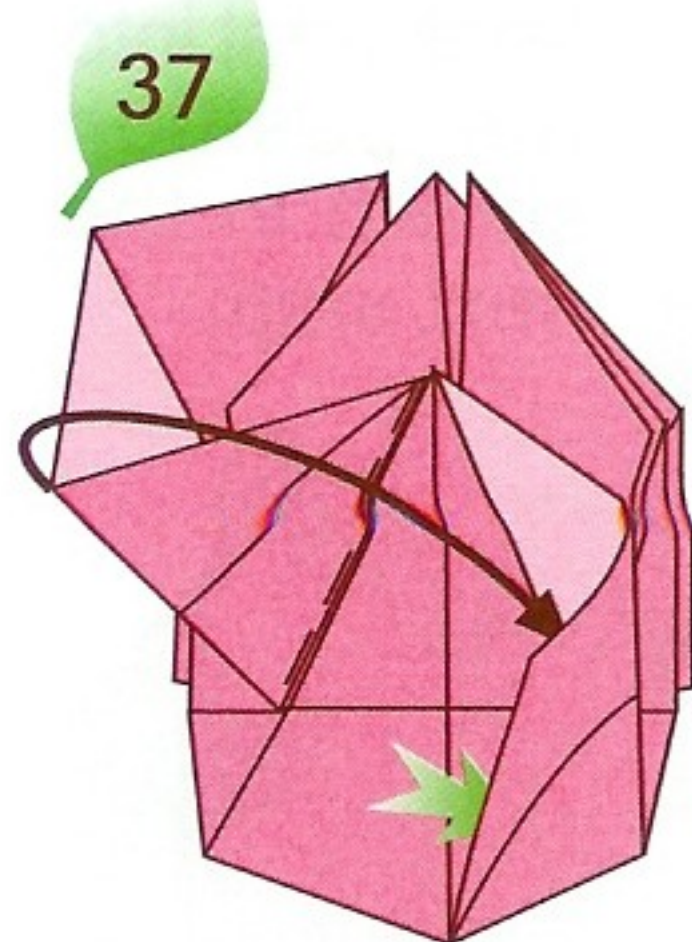
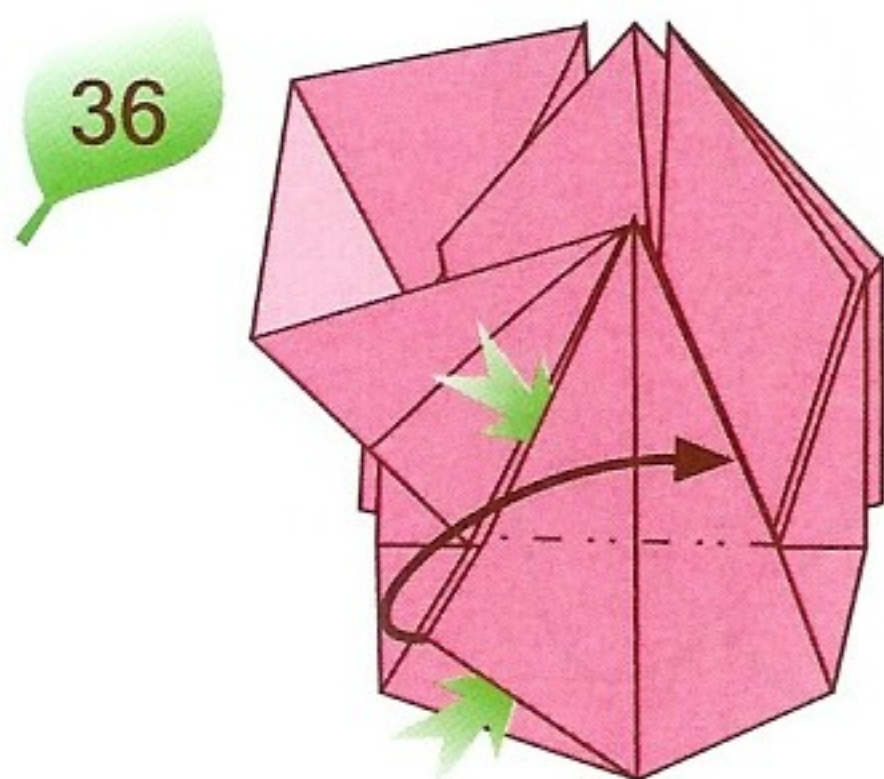


Open out the first layer of the petal and move it over to the right as shown.

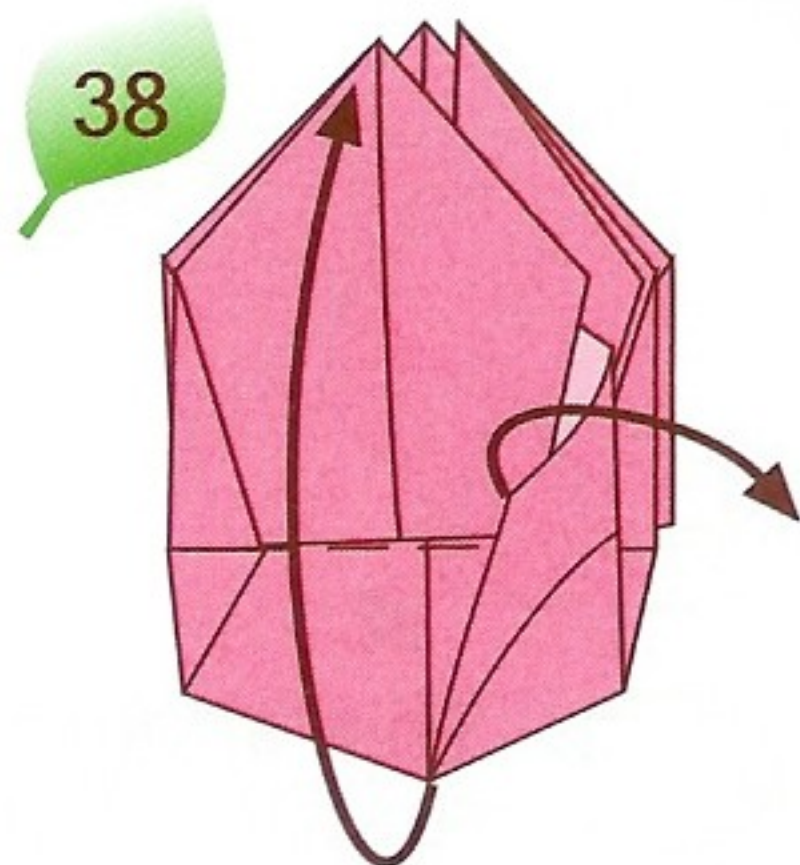


Open out the front petal into the position shown in the next step.

This should be the result. Turn the model to the left around the vertical axis as shown in the next step.

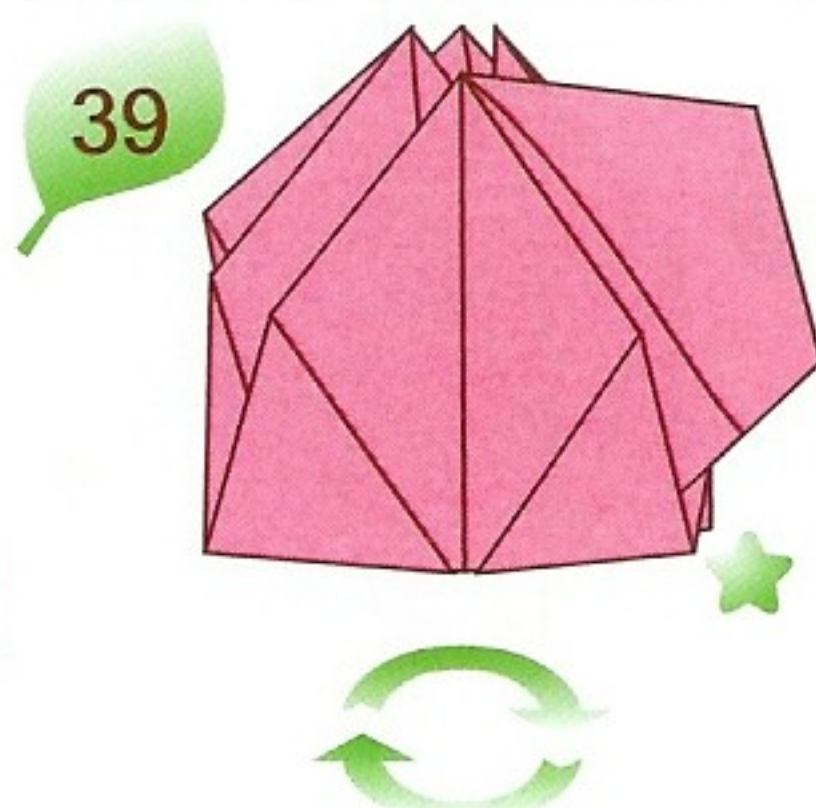


Valley fold the edge of the left-hand petal over to the right and under the opened layer of the front petal as shown.

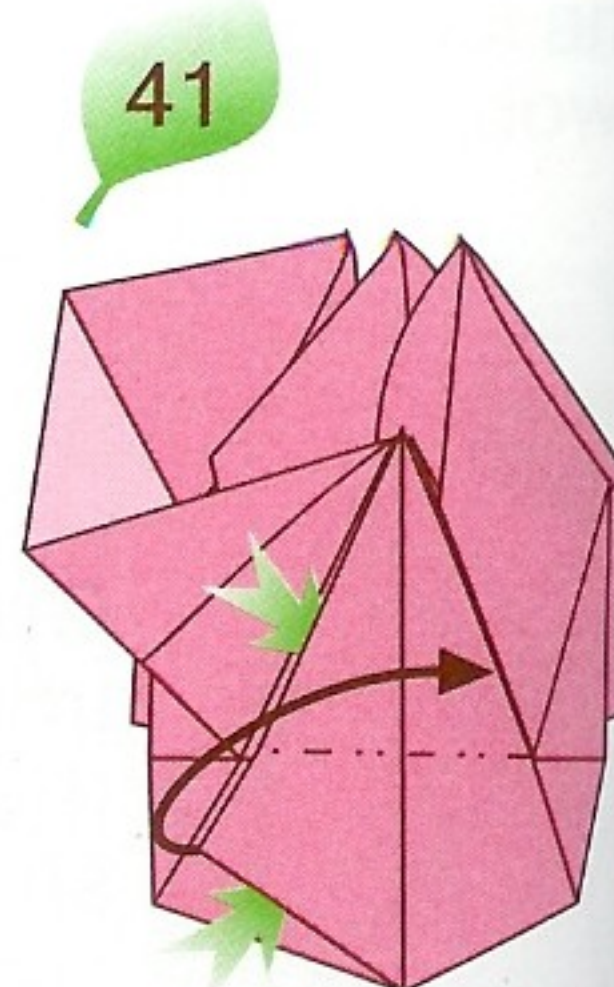


Close the front petal up, at the same time move the opened layer to the right, keeping creases soft.

Turn the model to the left around the vertical axis as shown in the next step.



Open out the front petal into the position shown in the next step.

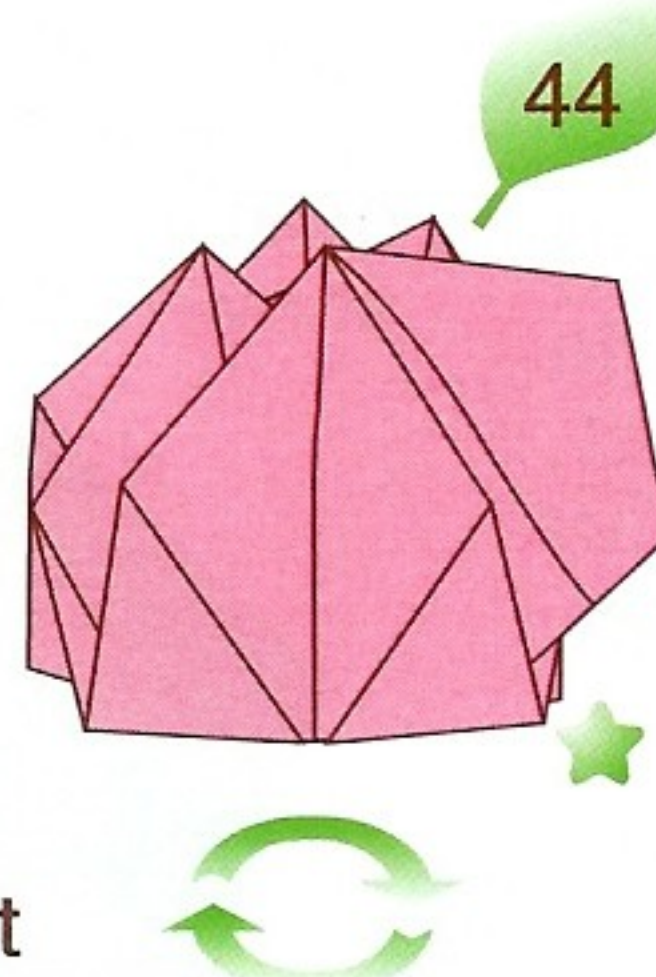
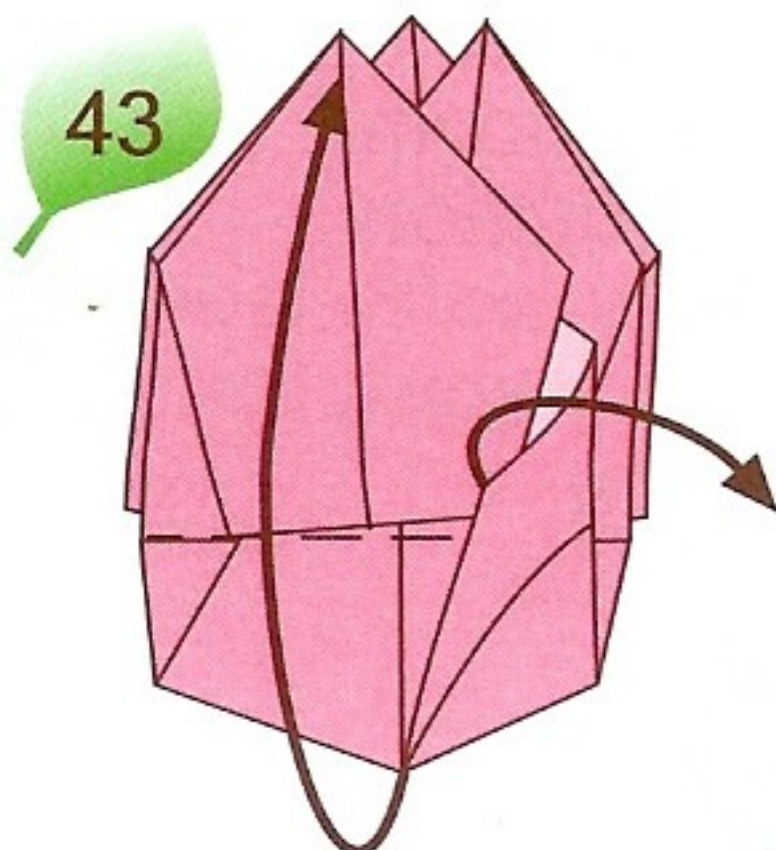


Open out the first layer of the petal and move it over to the right.

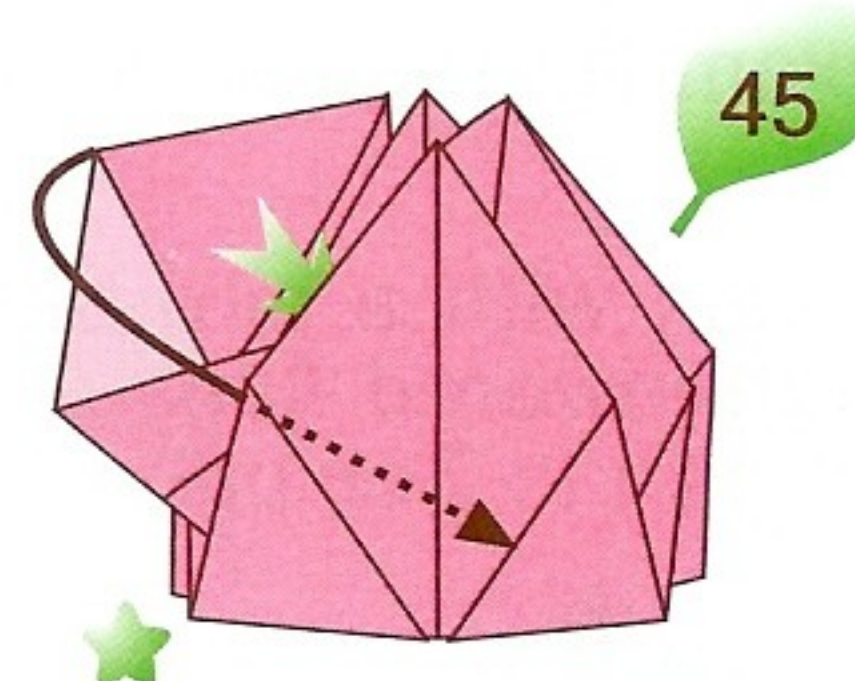
Valley fold the edge of the left-hand petal over to the right and under the opened layer of the front petal as shown.



Close the front petal up, at the same time move the opened layer to the right, keeping the creases soft.



Turn the model to the left around the vertical axis as shown in the next step.

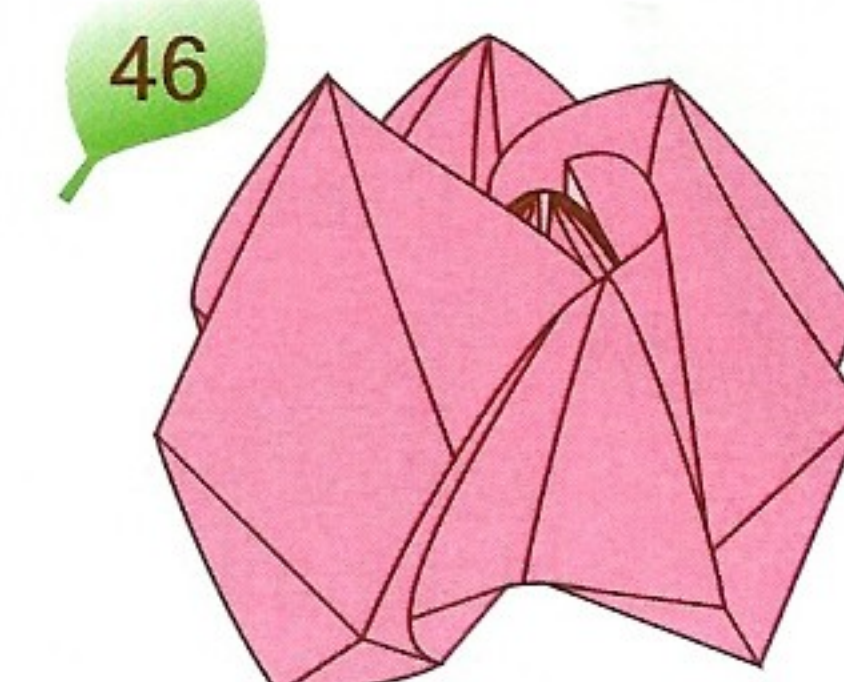
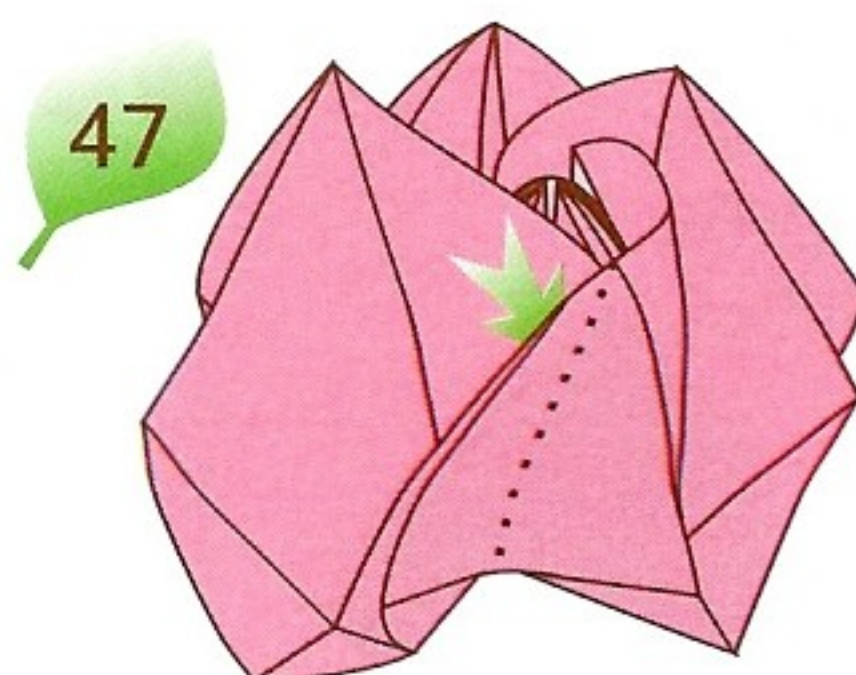


Insert the edge of the left-hand petal under the front petal as shown.

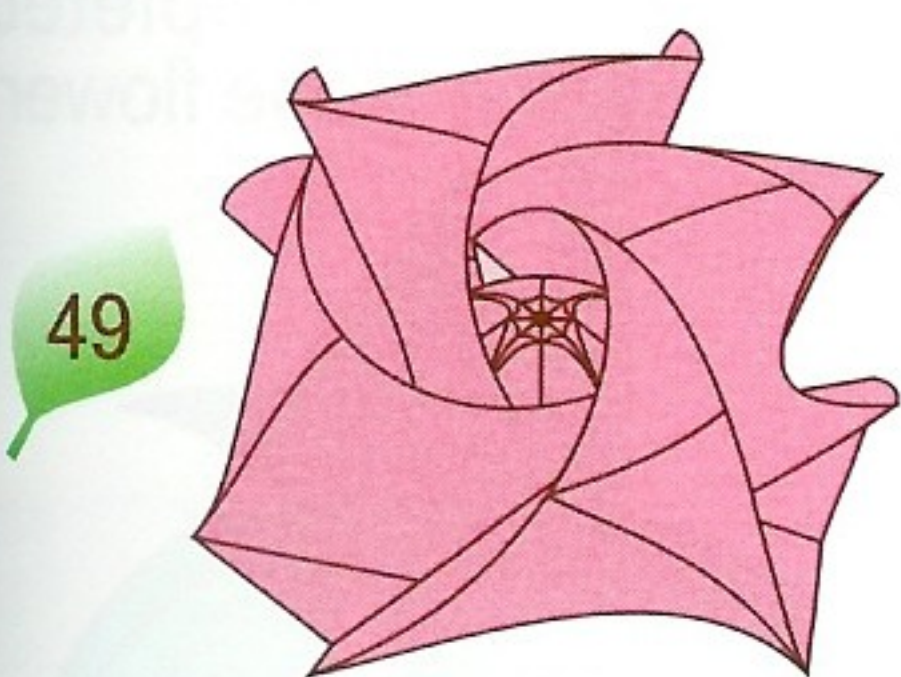
This should be the result. Repeat step 47 with the remaining petals.



Place a finger behind a front petal and carefully push out the petal's wall, thereby making the petal rounded.

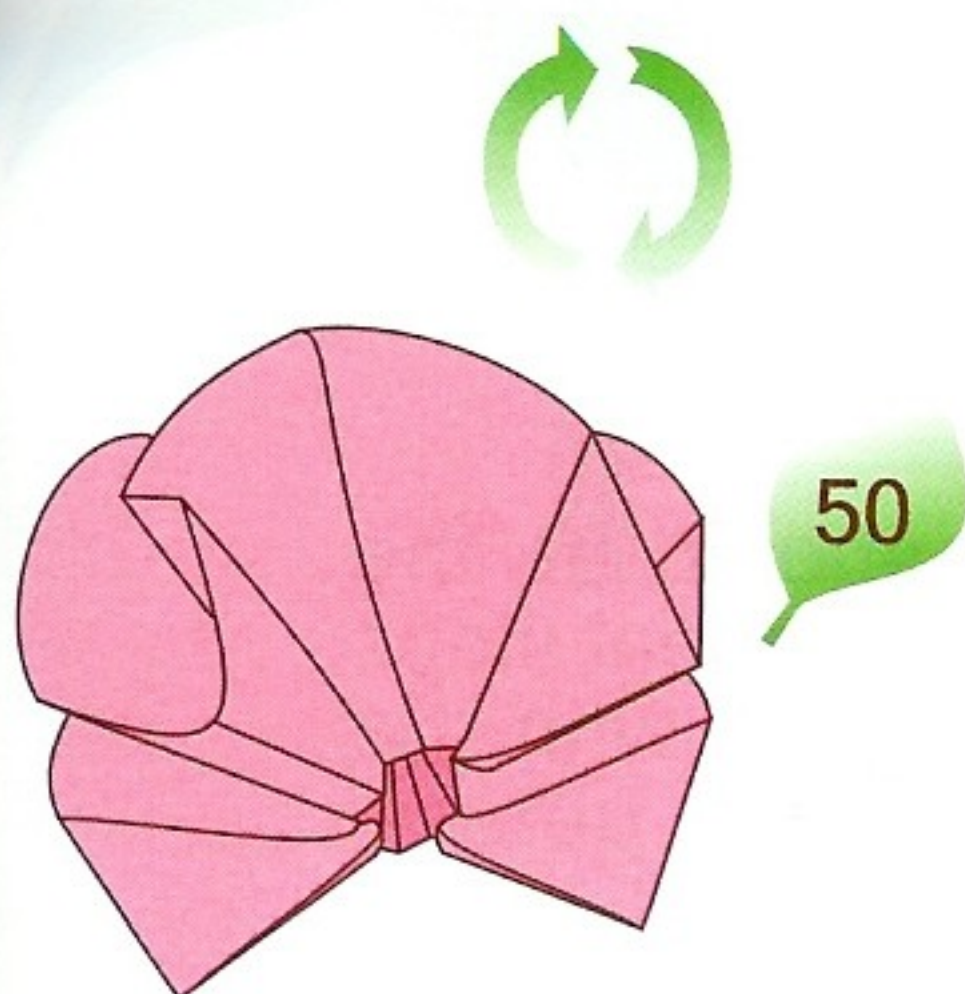
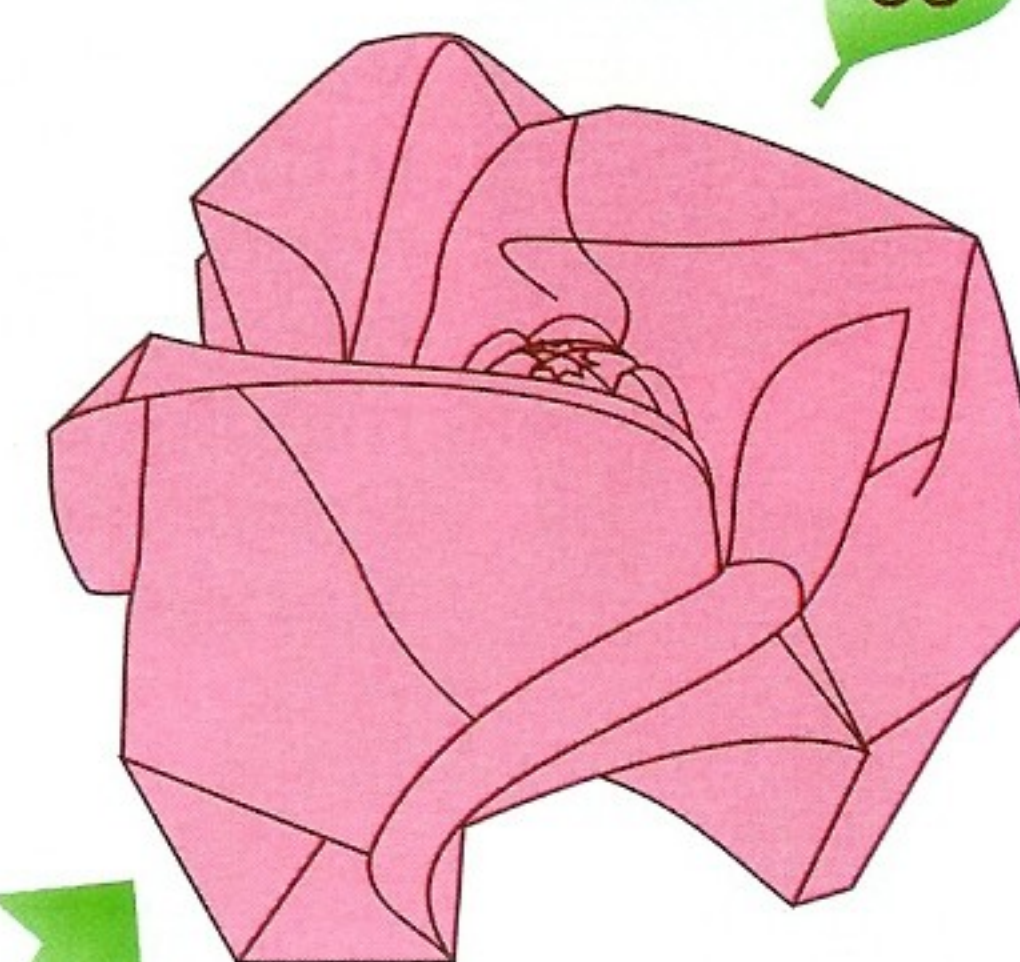


This should be the result.



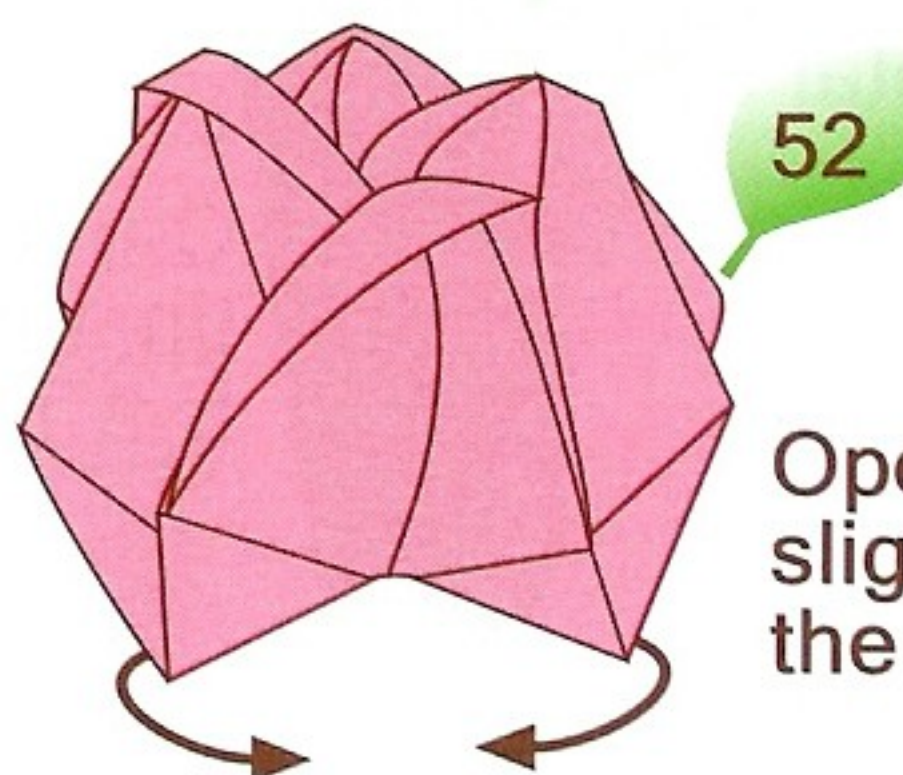
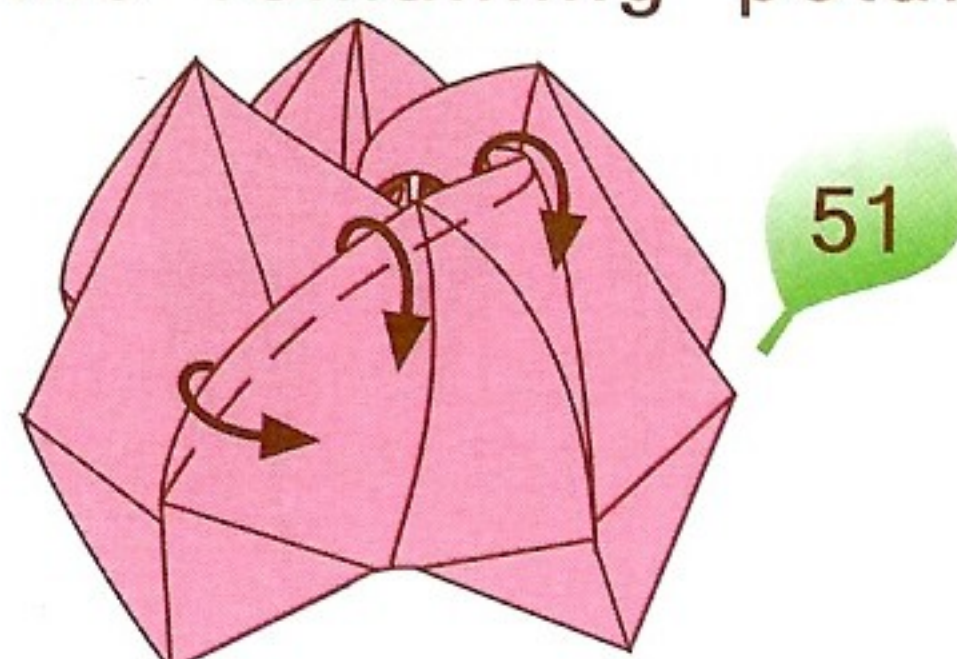
The top view. Here is the completed Rose in its unopened form.

Here is the completed opened Rose flower!



The bottom view. There is the opening where the sepal will be inserted.

Valley fold the edge of the petal very softly. Repeat for the remaining petals.



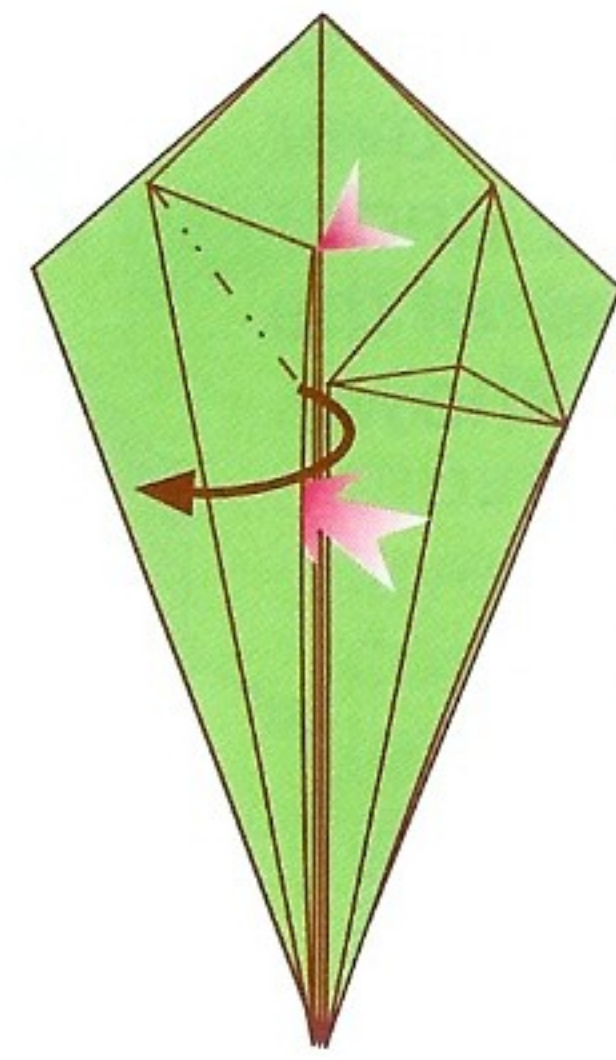
Open out the flower slightly by reducing the bottom corners.

Sepal

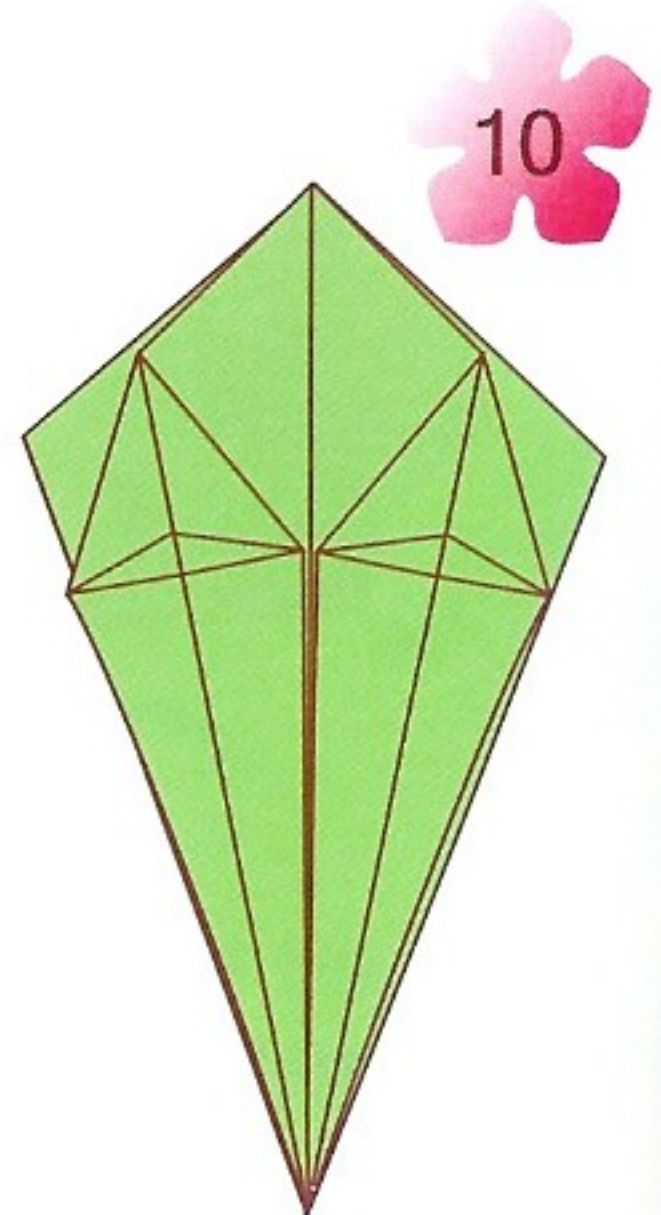
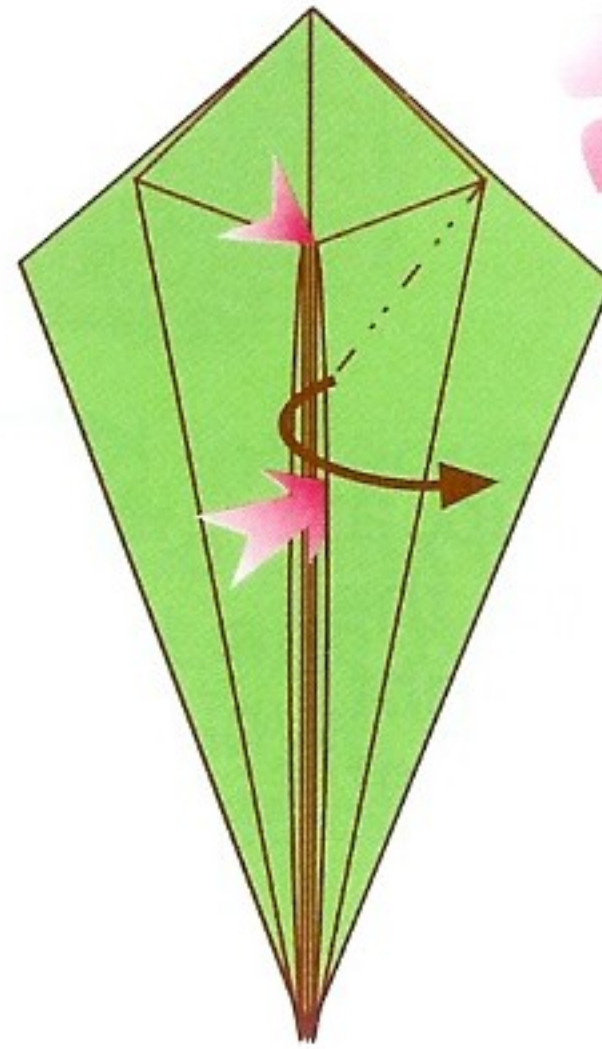
Use a 3-inch (about 8 cm) square of paper, colored side up. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, regular copy paper.

Begin with a bird base with lowered flaps (see steps 1 to 7 on page 19).

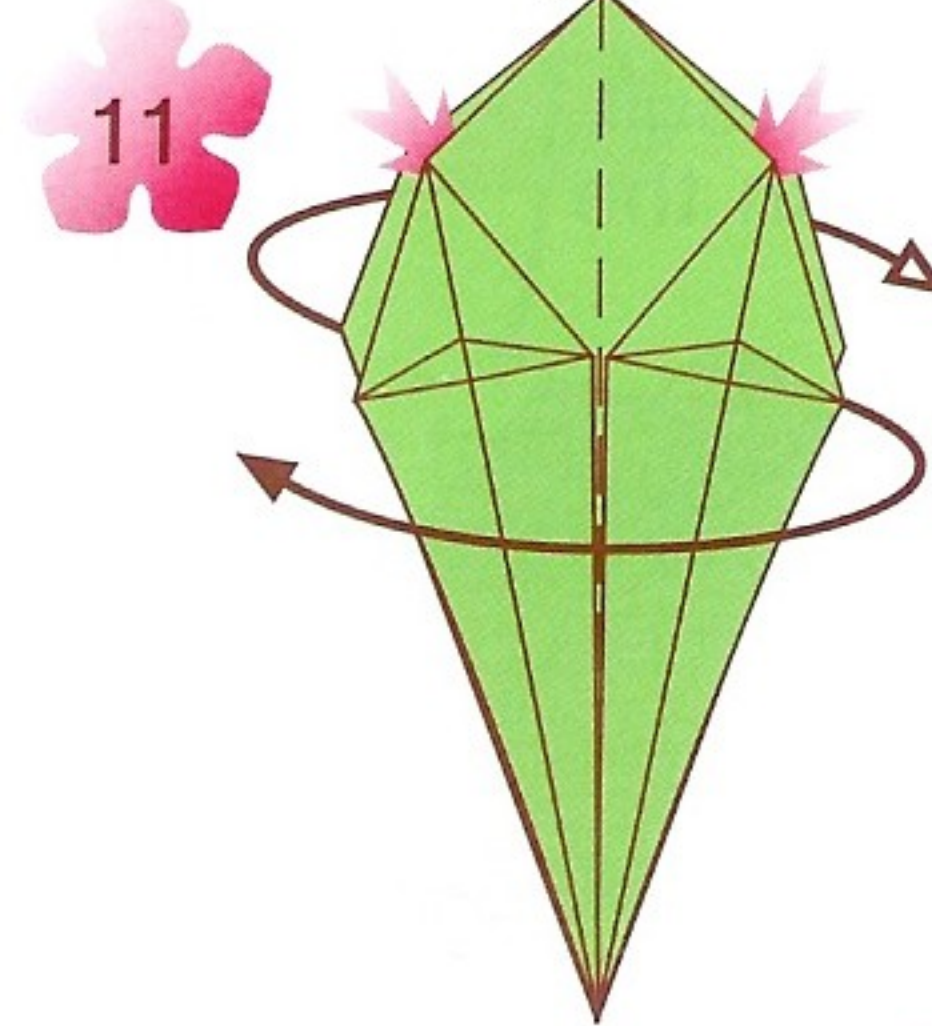
Open out the right-hand flap and squash it down neatly into the position shown in step 9.



Open out the left-hand flap and squash it down neatly.

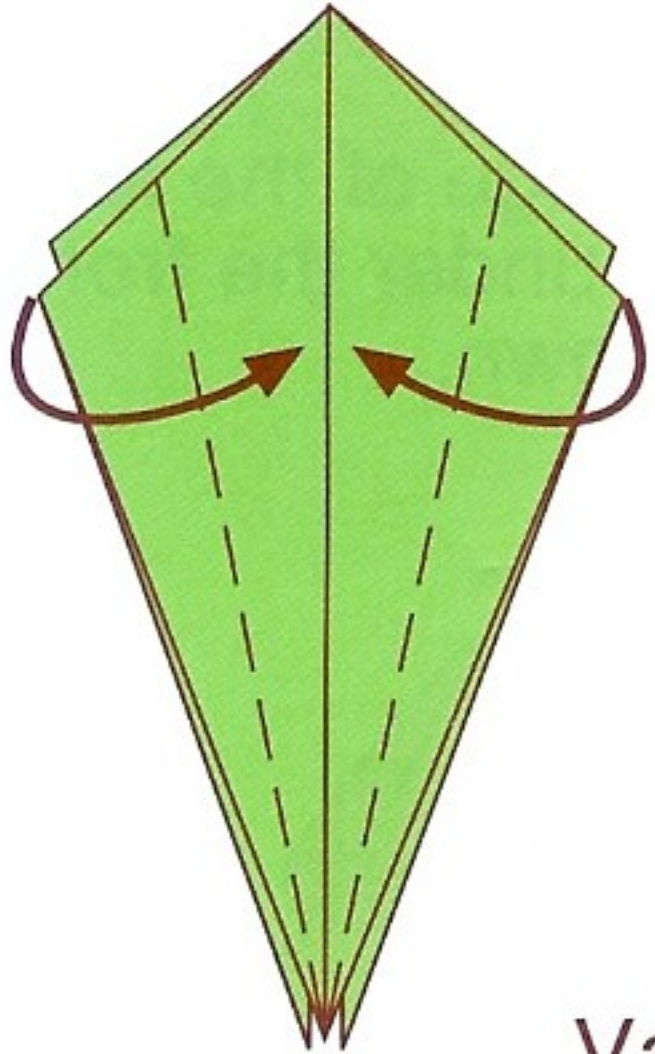


Separate the layers as shown. Valley fold the right-hand flap over to the left, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.



This should be the result. Repeat steps 7, 8 and 9 behind.

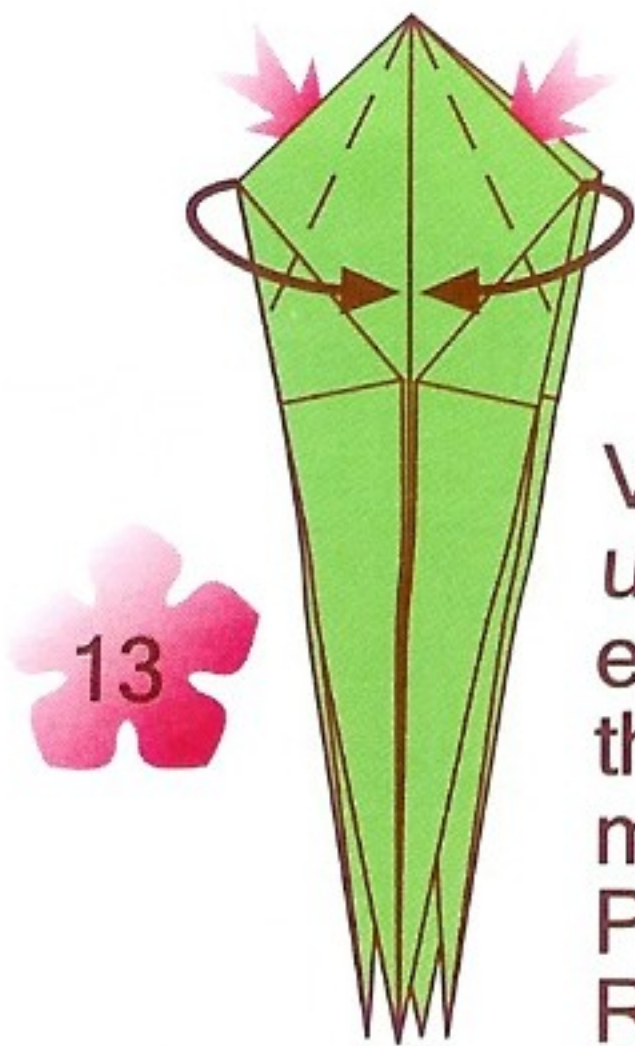
Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the vertical middle line. Press them flat.



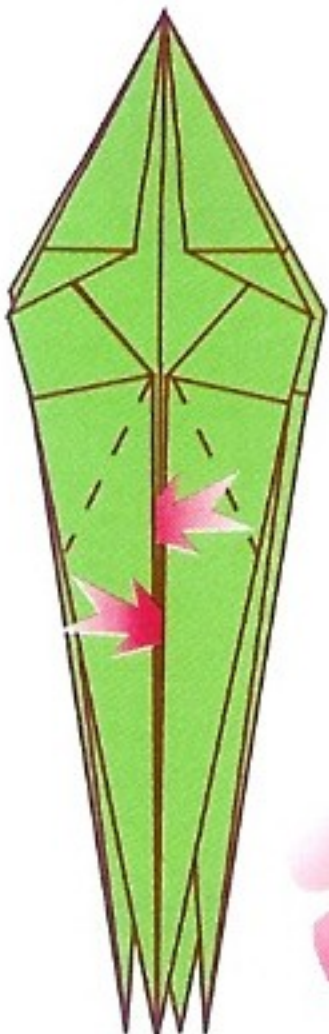
Valley fold the lower sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.



Valley fold the upper sloping edges over, so they lie along the middle fold-line. Press them flat. Repeat behind.



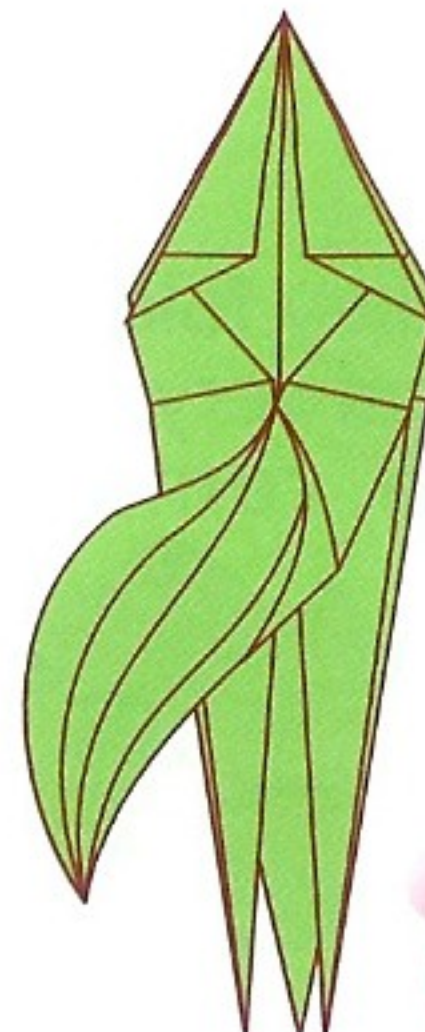
Open out the layers of the front petal as shown.



Curve the petal's tip, thereby giving it a natural look.



This should be the result. Repeat steps 14 and 15 with the remaining petals.

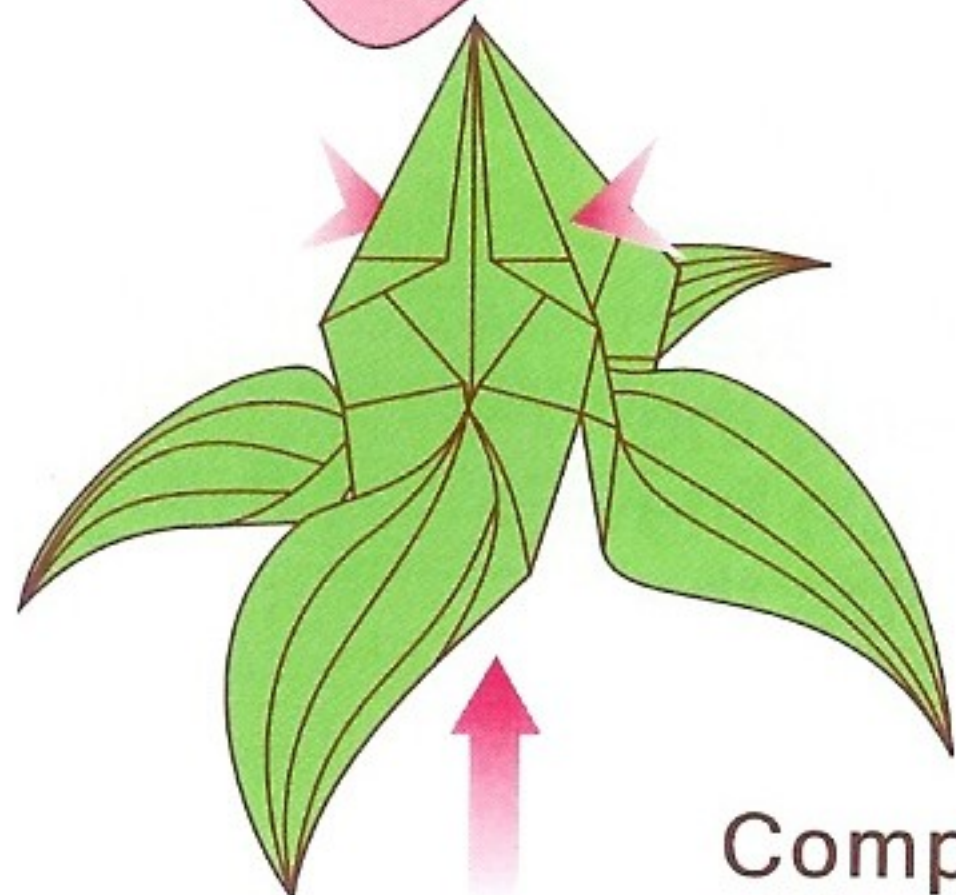
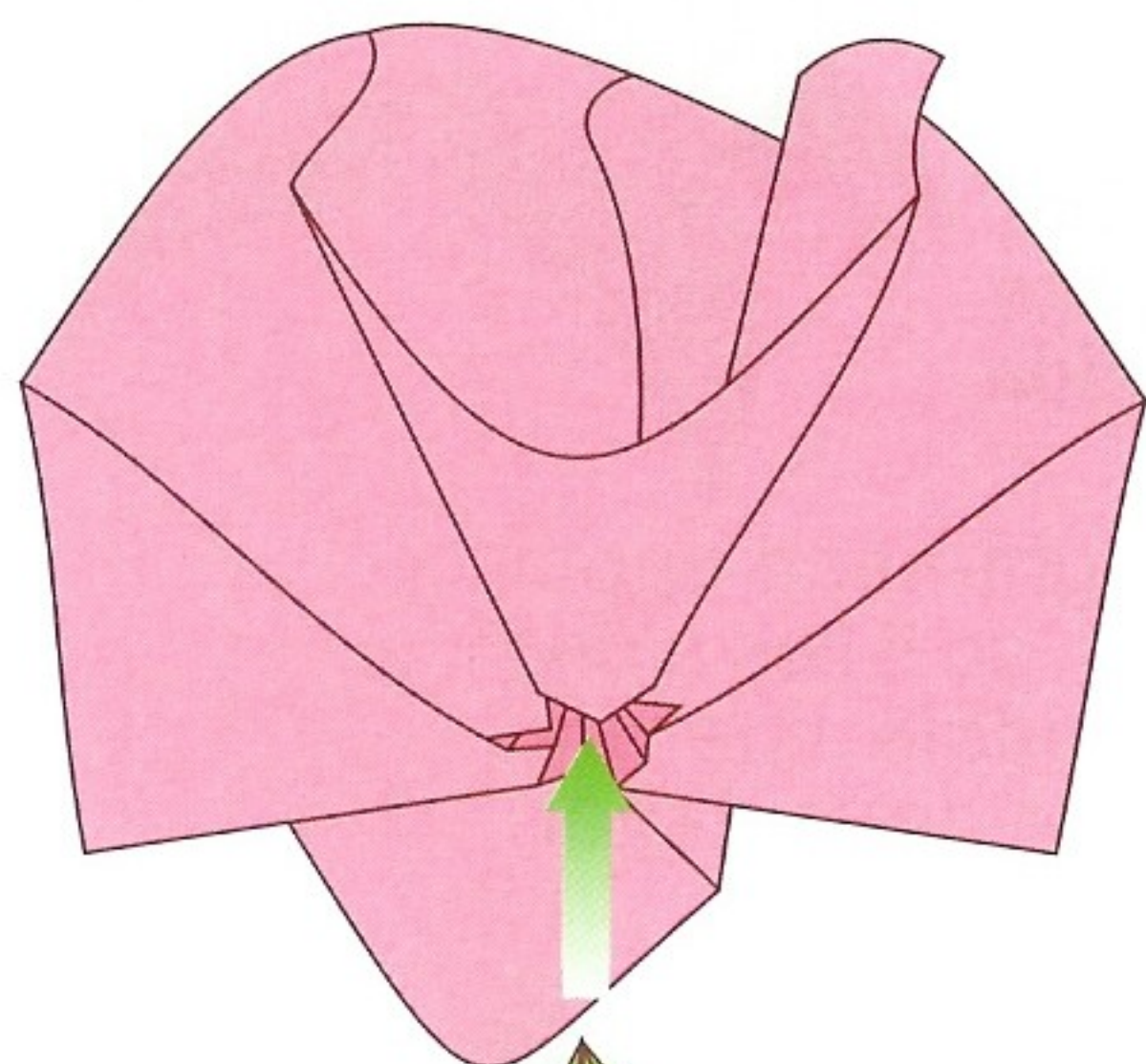


Here is the completed sepal for the Rose flower.



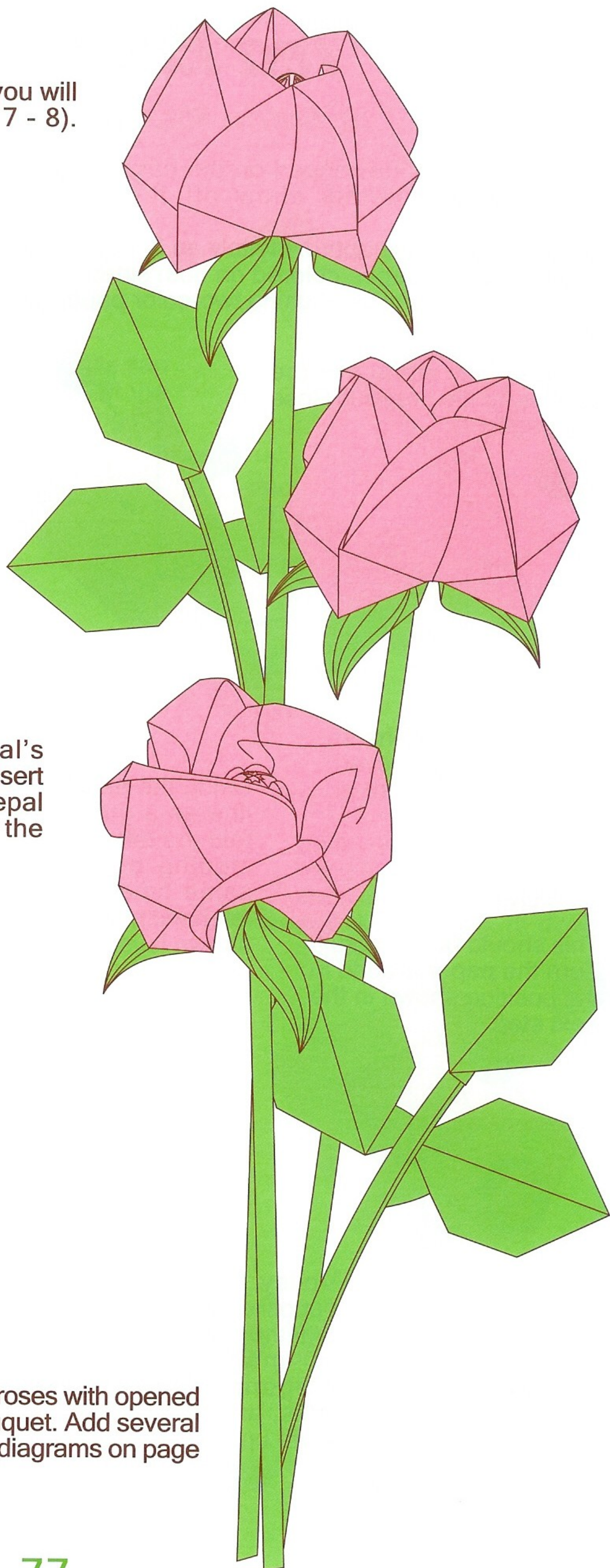
Assembly

Take the Rose flower and the sepal. Also, you will need in a flat or tubular stalk (see pages 7 - 8).



Compress the sepal's sides as shown and insert the top part of the sepal into the opening on the flower's bottom.

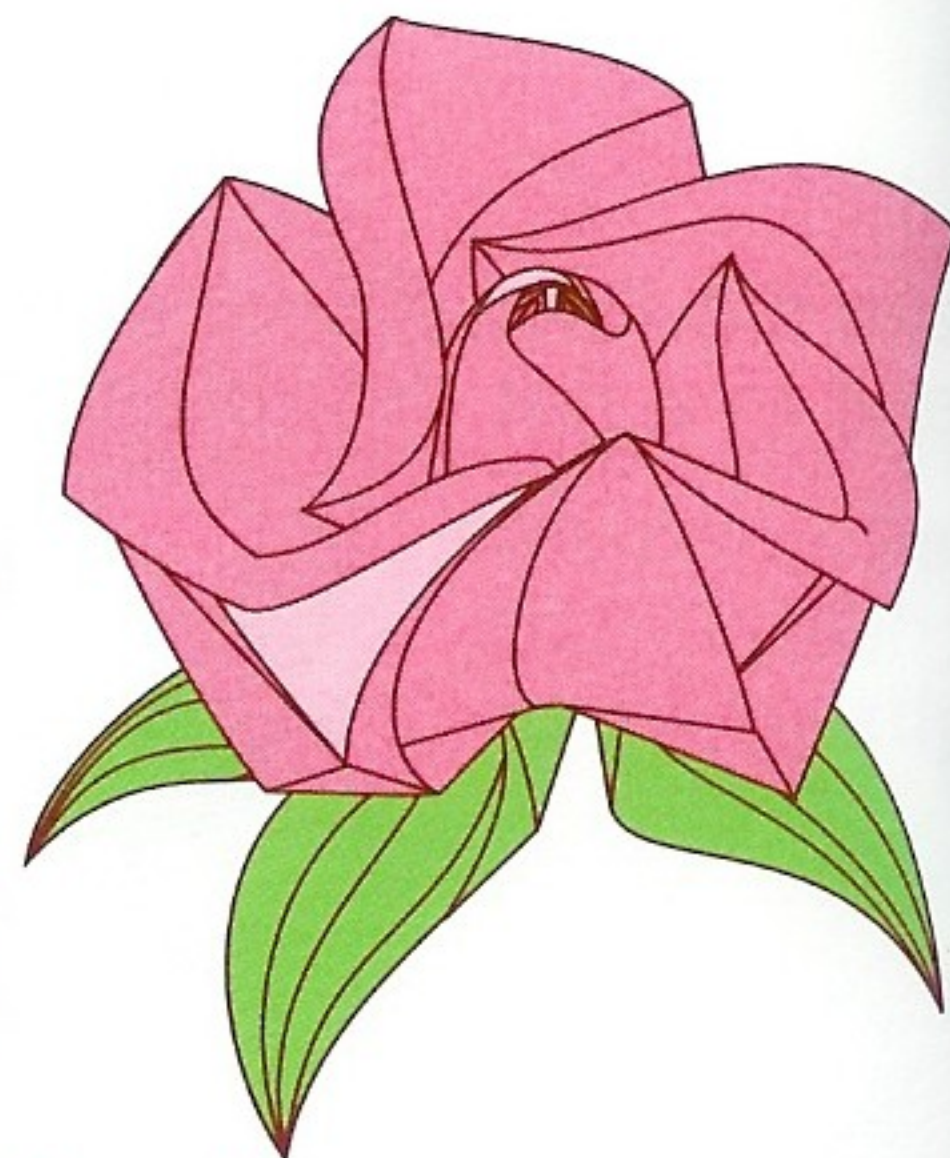
Next, insert the stalk into the sepal as far as it will go.



Combining not fully opened roses with opened ones you can get a nice bouquet. Add several leaves folded according the diagrams on page 15 or pages 17 - 18.

Tea Rose

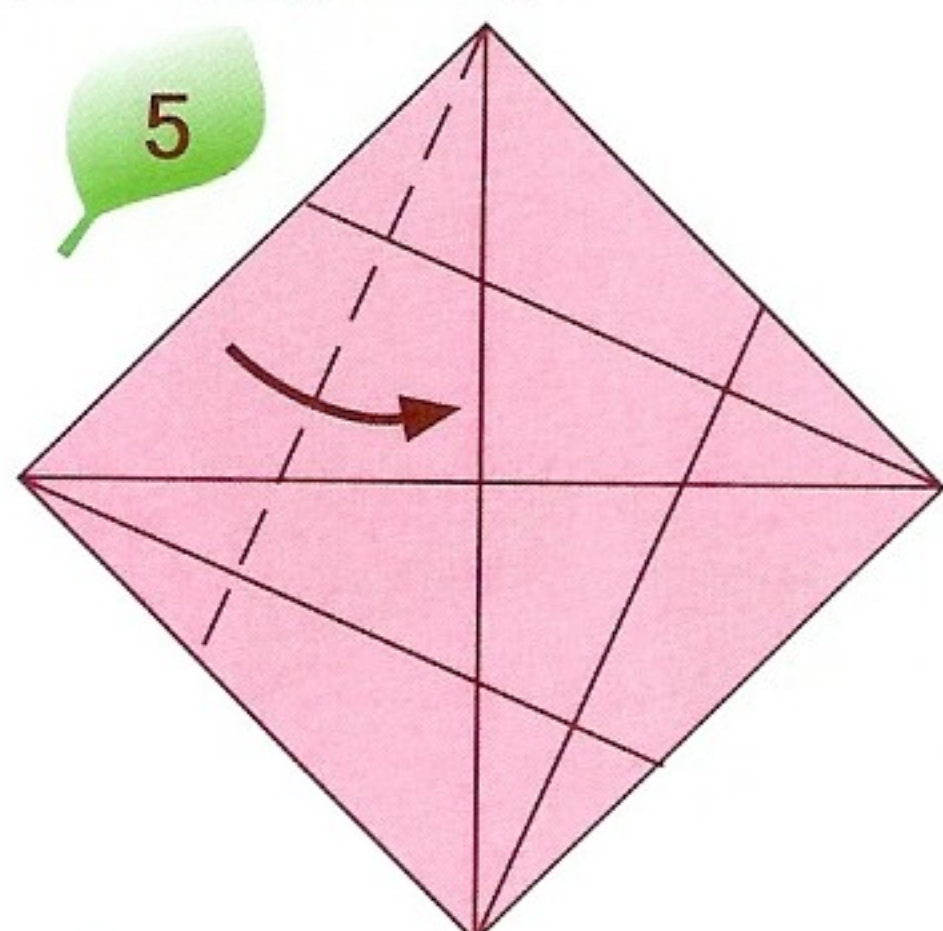
by *Katrin Shumakov*



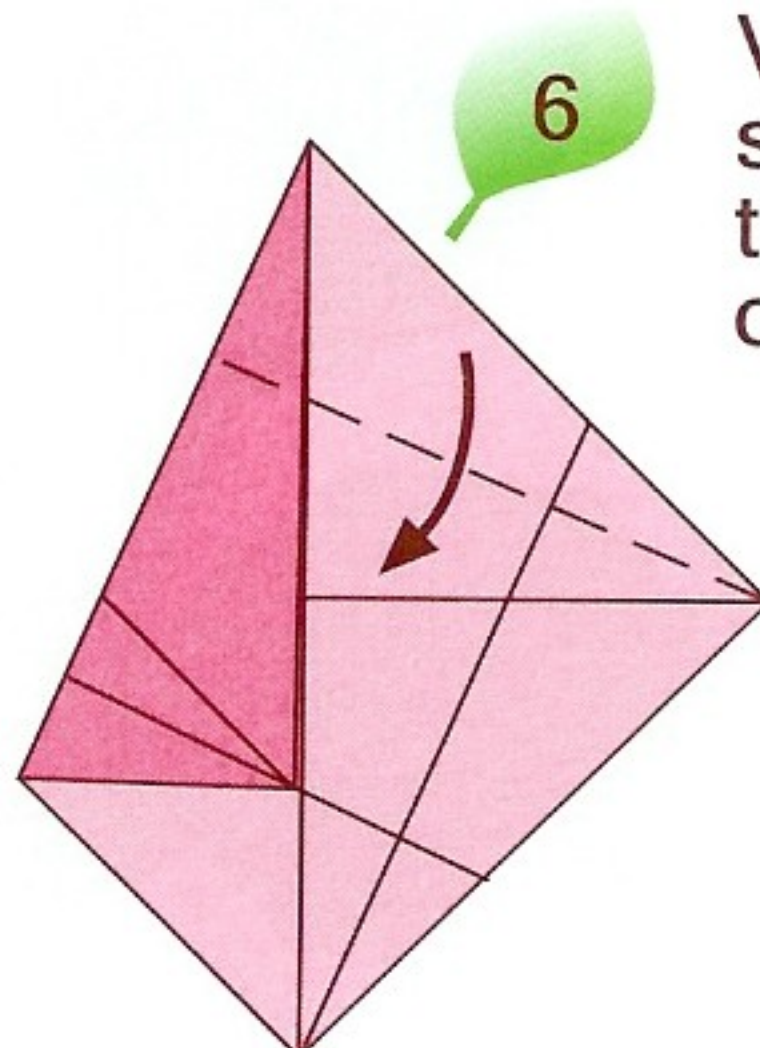
This Tea Rose is developed on the base of the previous Rose. Its widely opened petals show off the bud inside the flower.

For each flower, use approximately an 8-inch (20 cm) square of paper. It's better to use paper, colored on both sides, for example, color copy paper, but not too thick. If using two-color paper, begin with white side up.

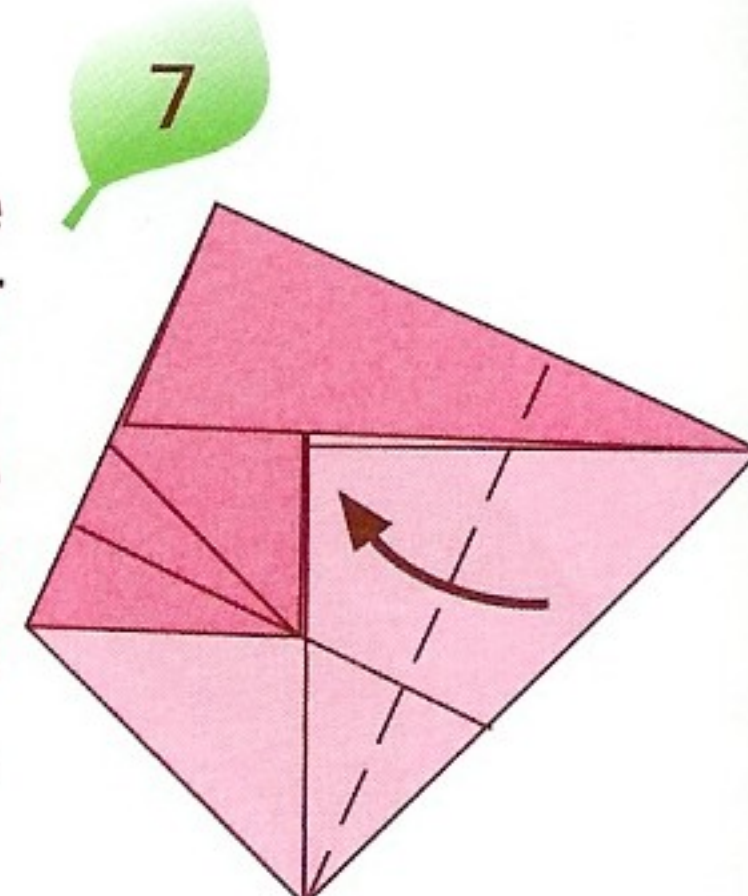
The first four steps are the same as for the previous Rose (see page 71).



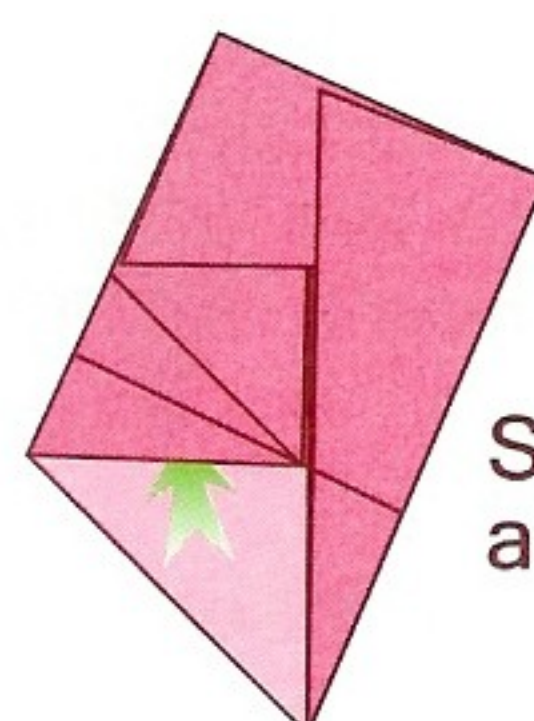
Valley fold the left-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line.



Valley fold the right-hand upper sloping edge over, so it lies along the horizontal middle line and overlaps the previous layer.

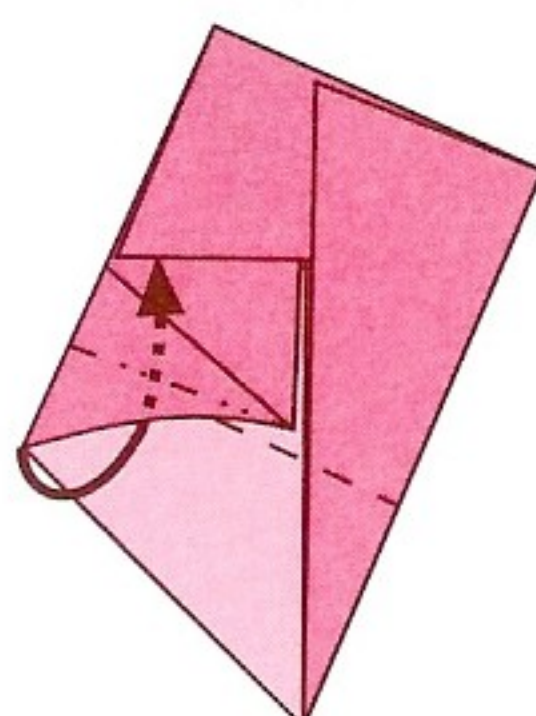


Valley fold the right-hand lower sloping edge over, so it lies along the vertical middle line and overlaps the previous layer.

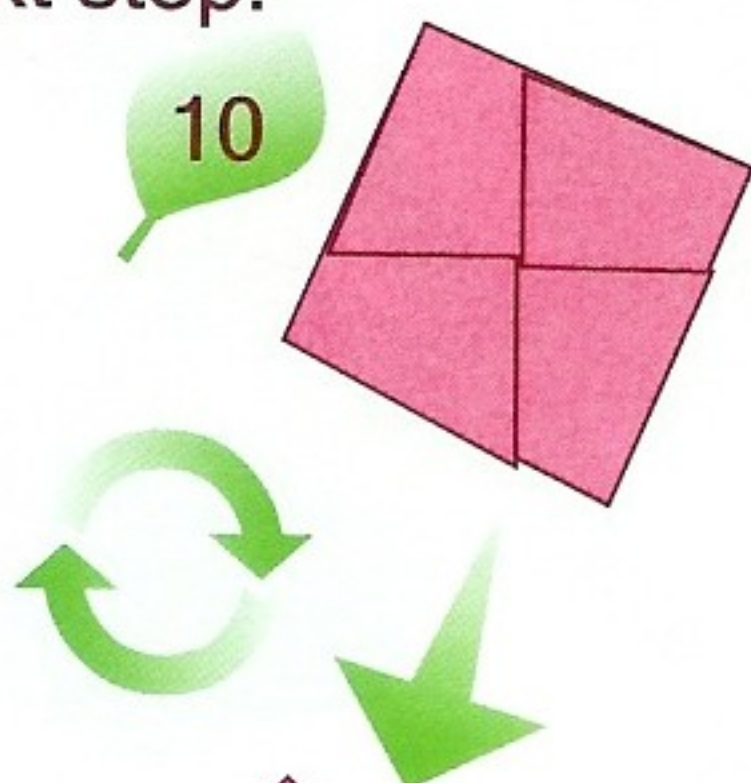


Separate the layers as shown.

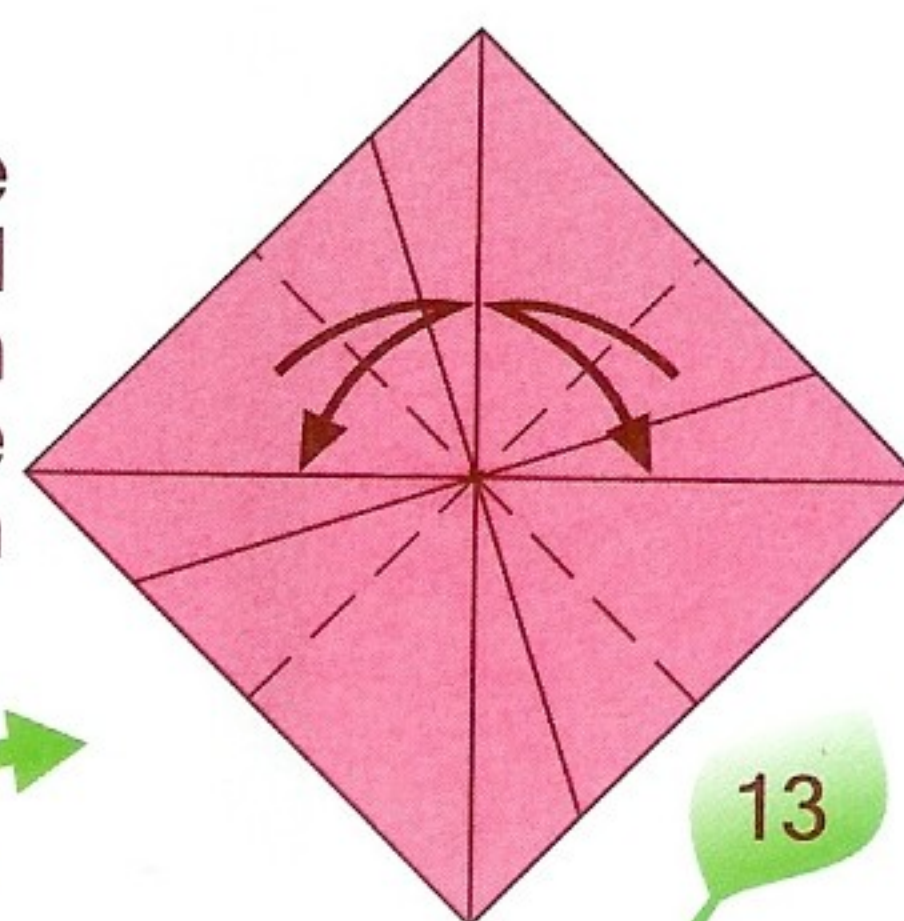
Using the existing fold-line as a guide, valley fold the left-hand lower sloping edge, at the same time tucking its left-hand point under the shown layer.



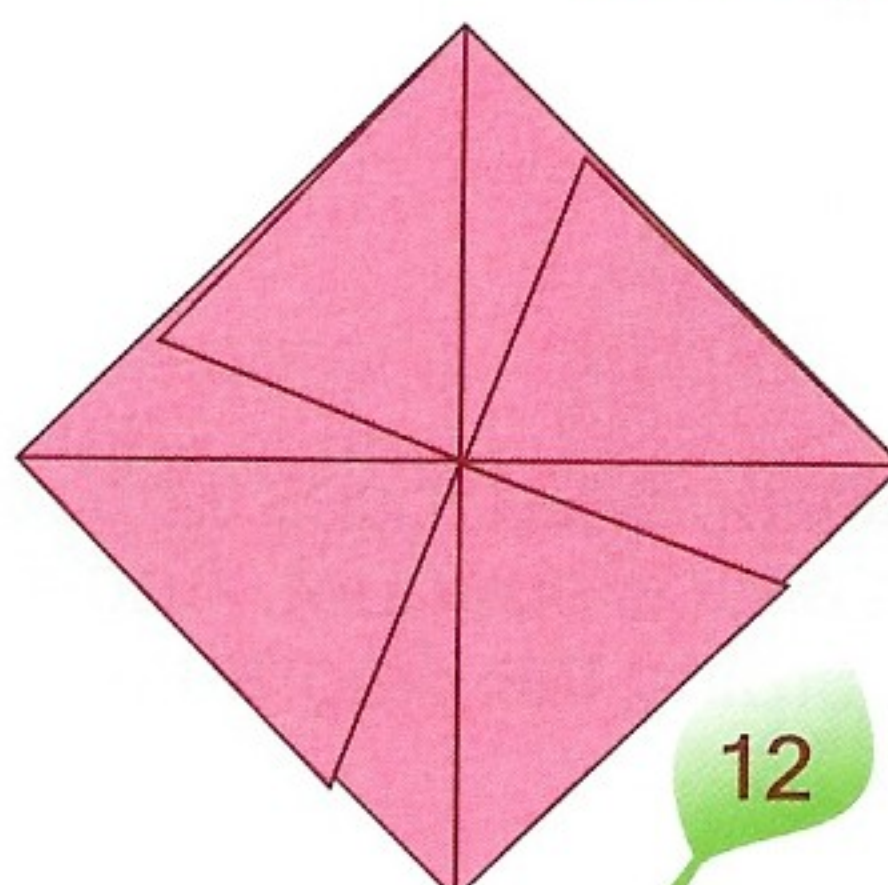
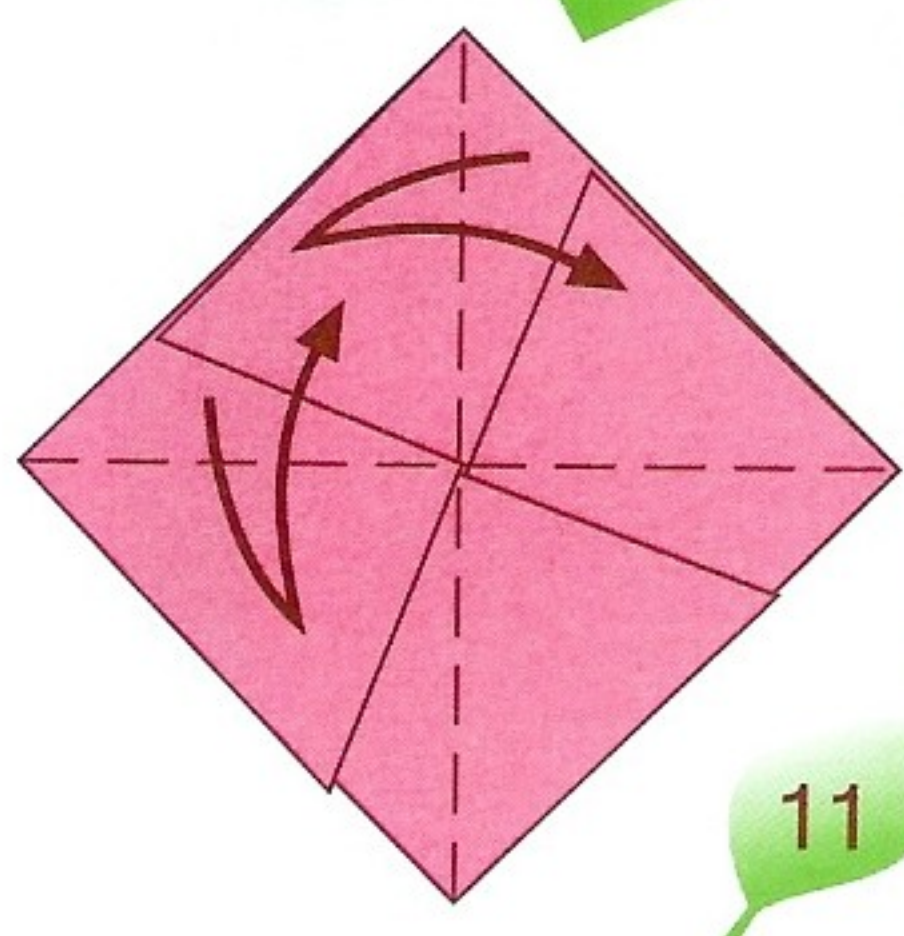
This should be the result. Turn the paper around in the position shown in the next step.



Valley fold the opposite sides and edges together, in turn, to mark the fold-lines, and open them up.

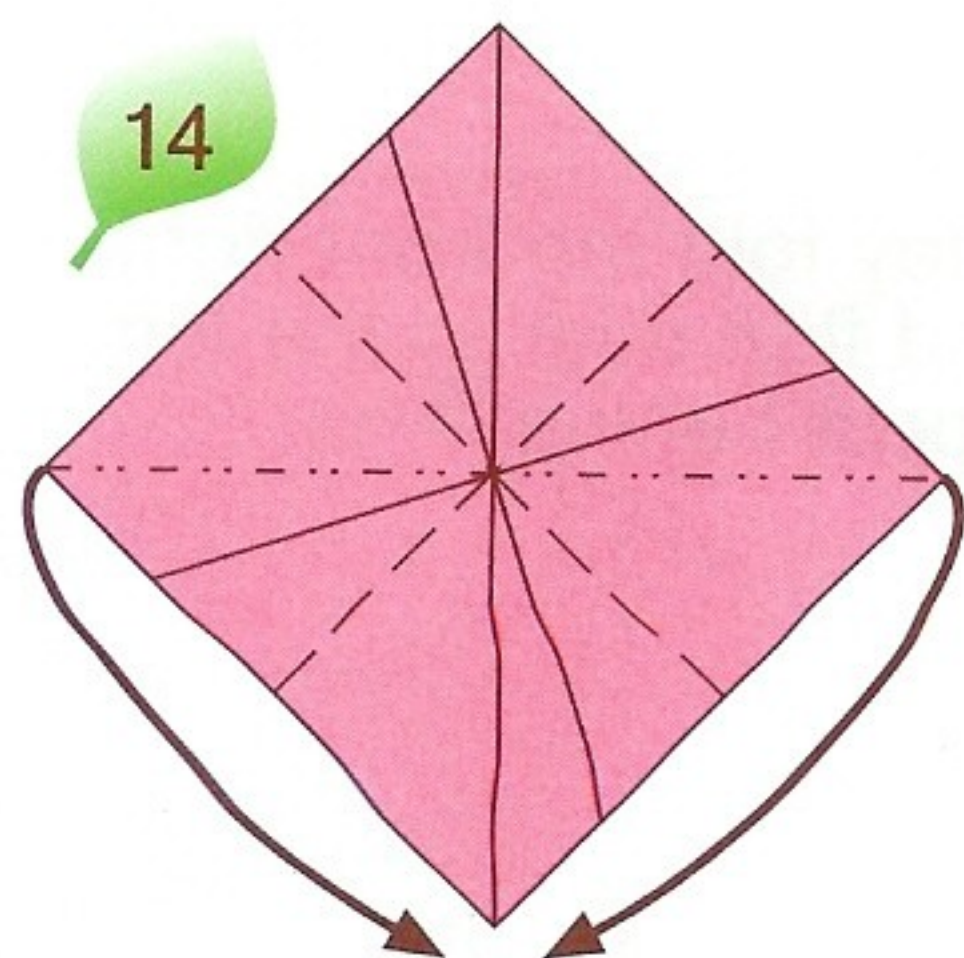


Valley fold the opposite corners together, in turn, to mark the diagonal fold lines, and open them up.

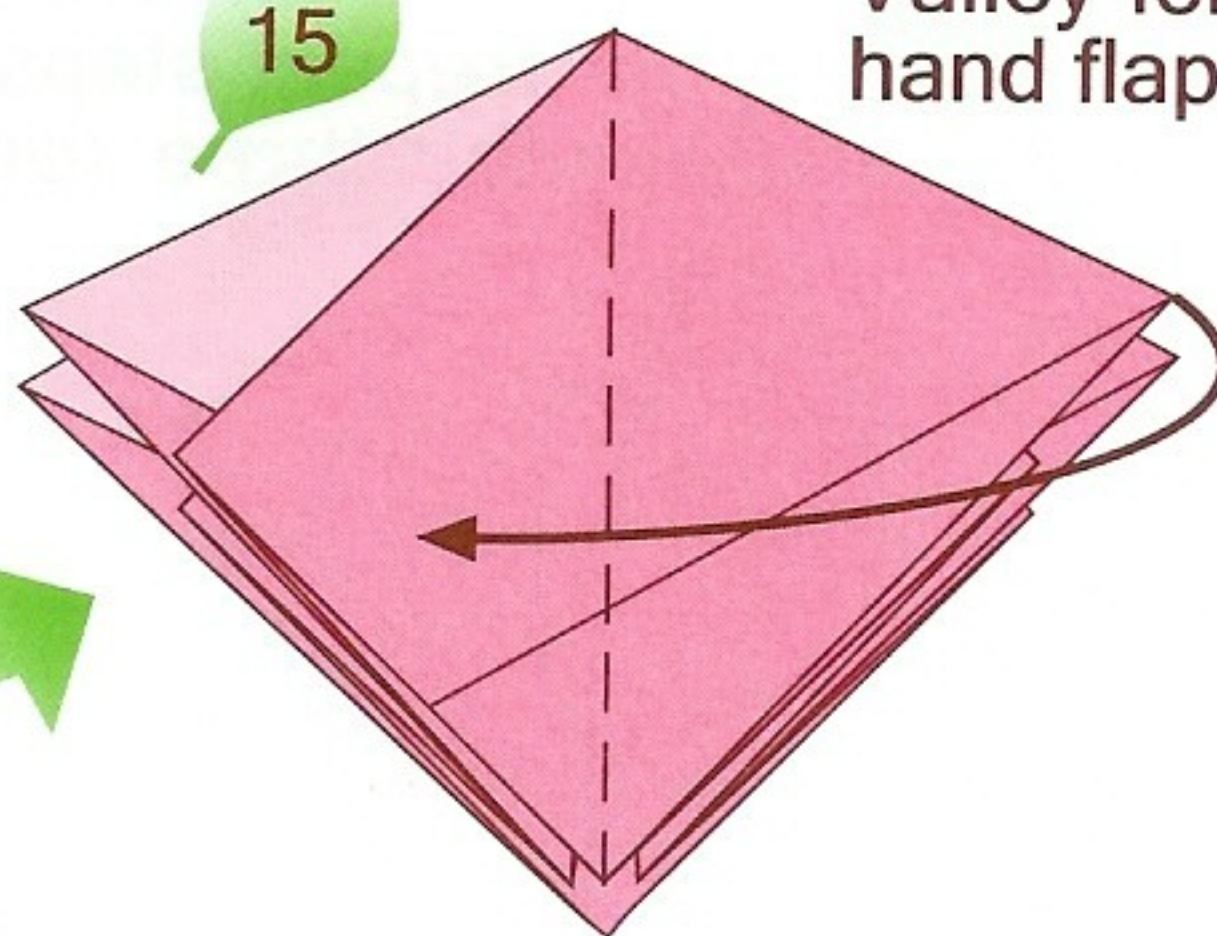


This should be the result. Note, if the triangular flaps became bent in the other direction, return them in the shown position. Turn the paper over.

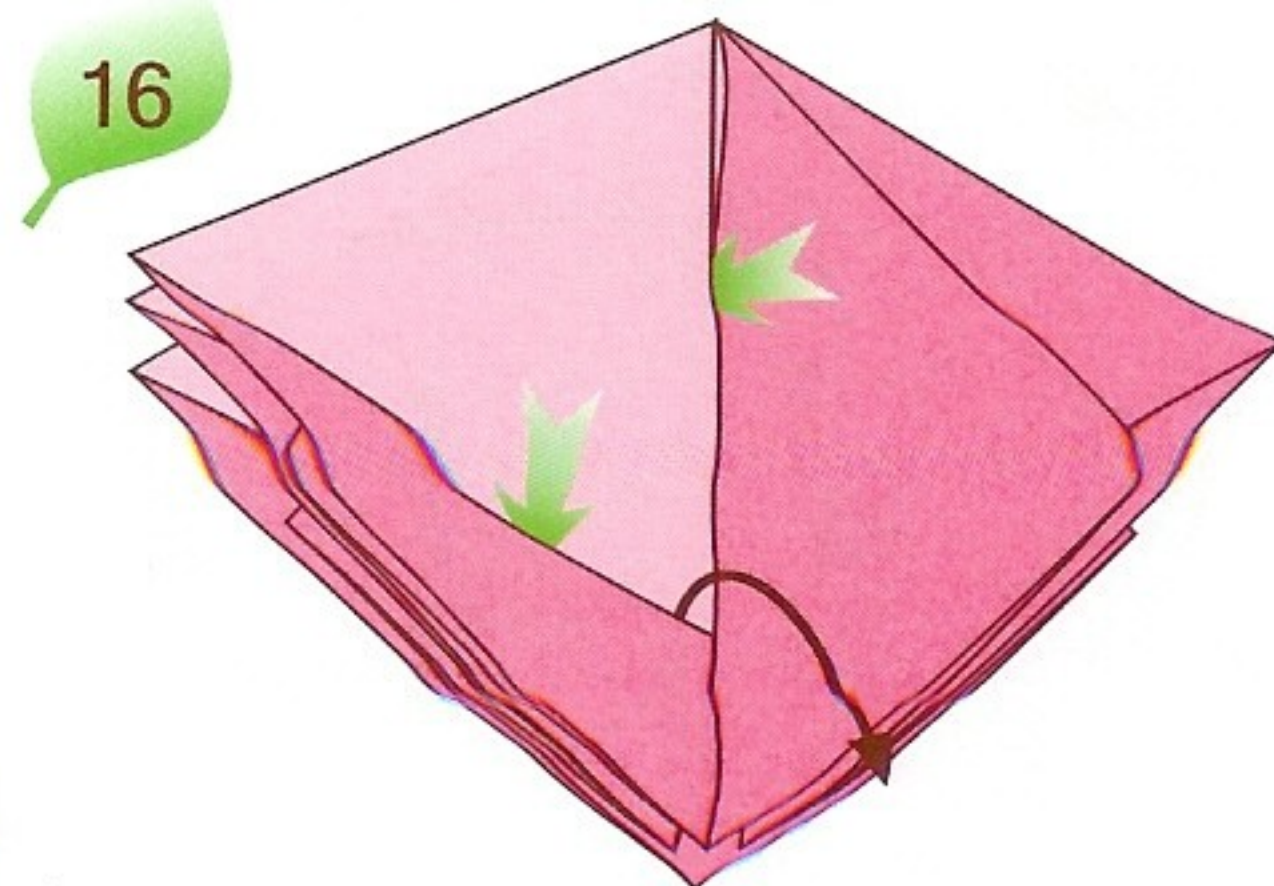
Bring the sides together and down towards you into the position shown in the next step.



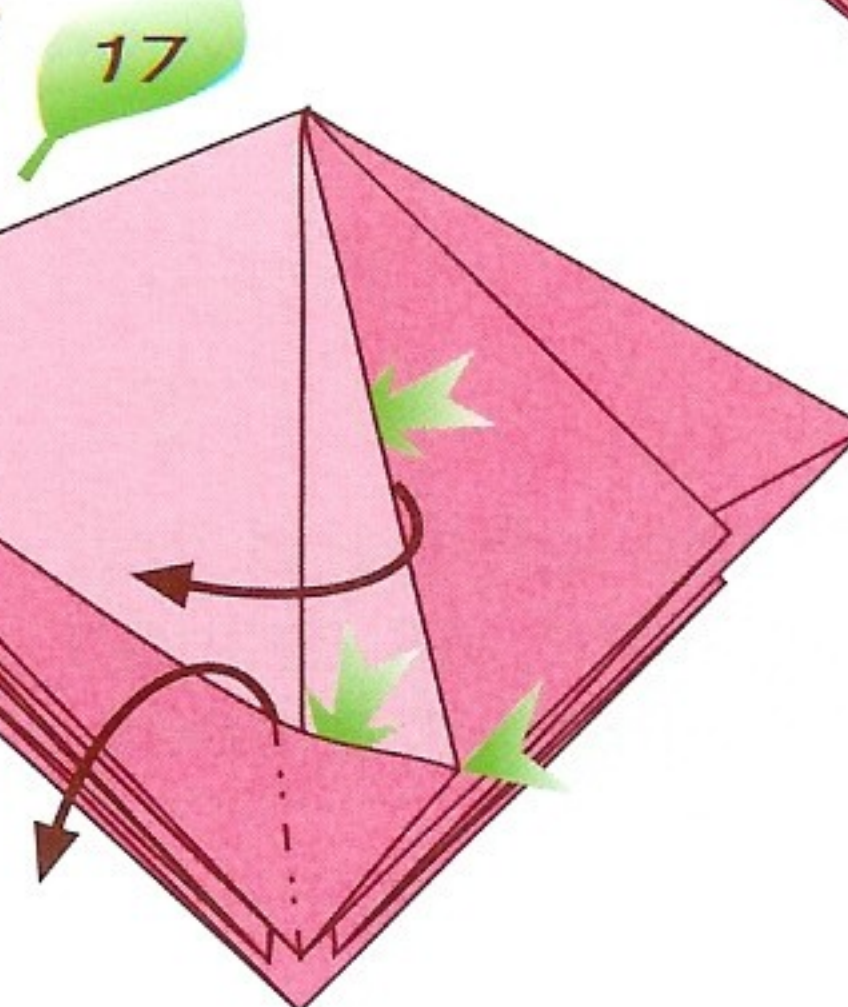
Valley fold the thin right-hand flap over to the left.



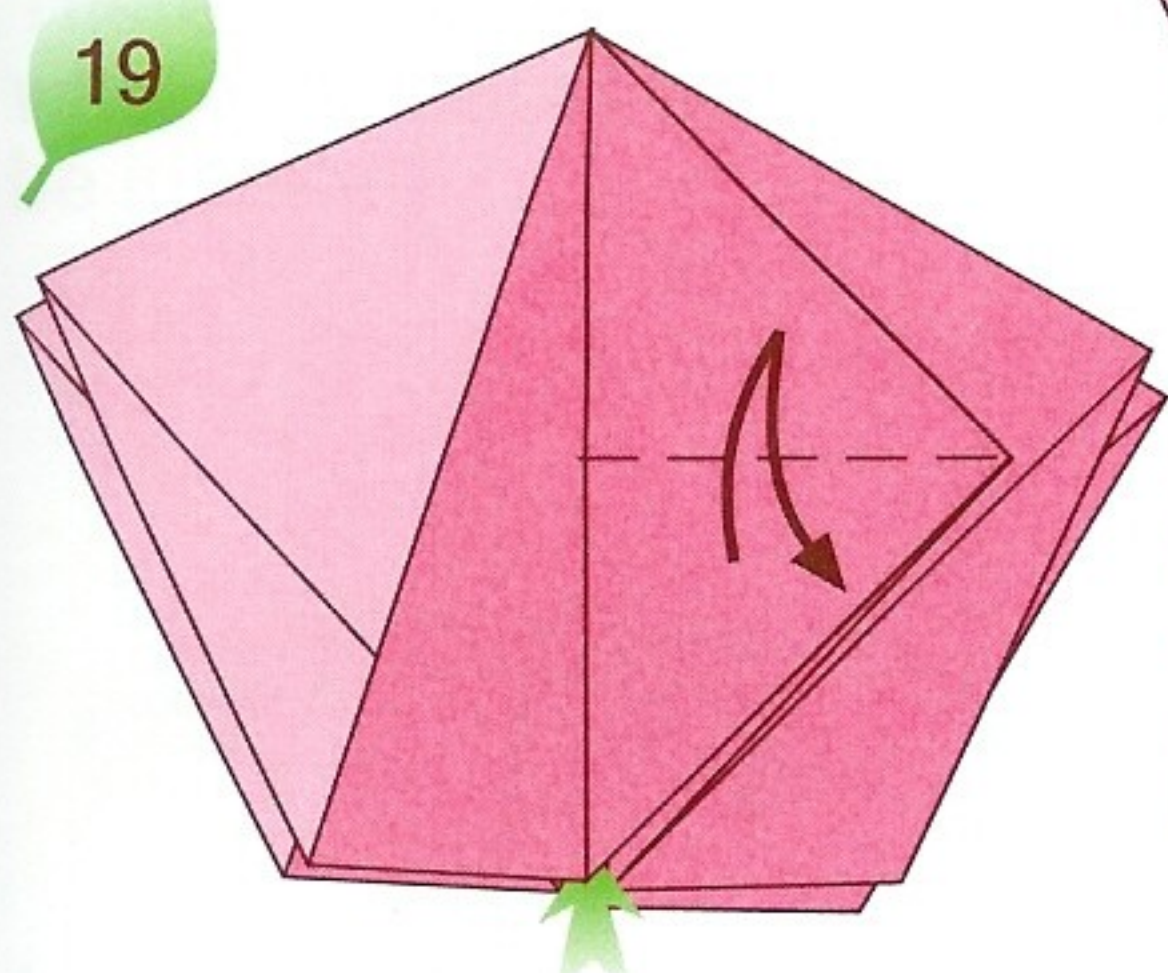
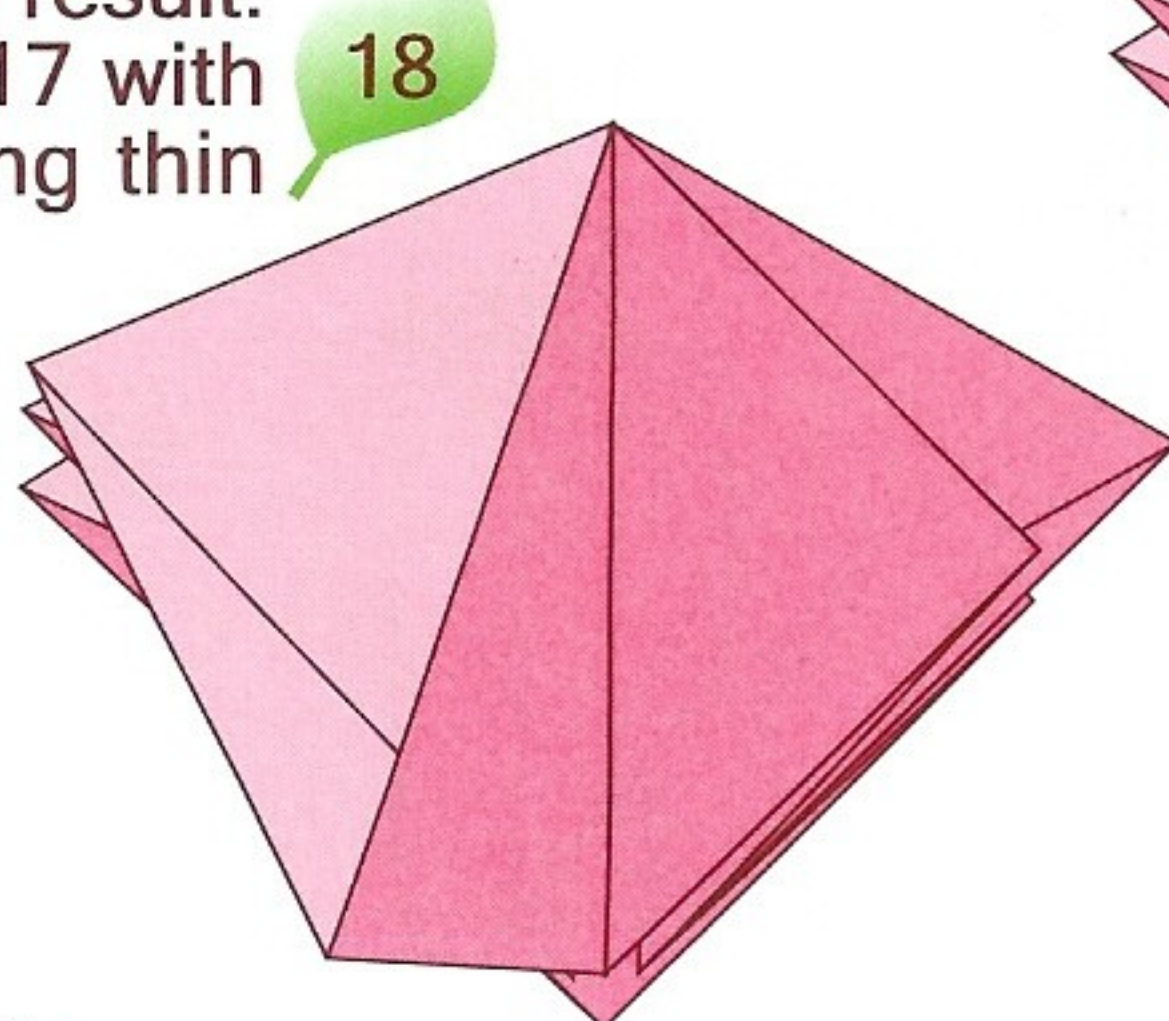
Open out the layers slightly, and pull out the inner layer as shown in the next step.



Valley fold the little flap over to the left, at the same time opening out and squashing the bottom triangular flap as shown in step 18.

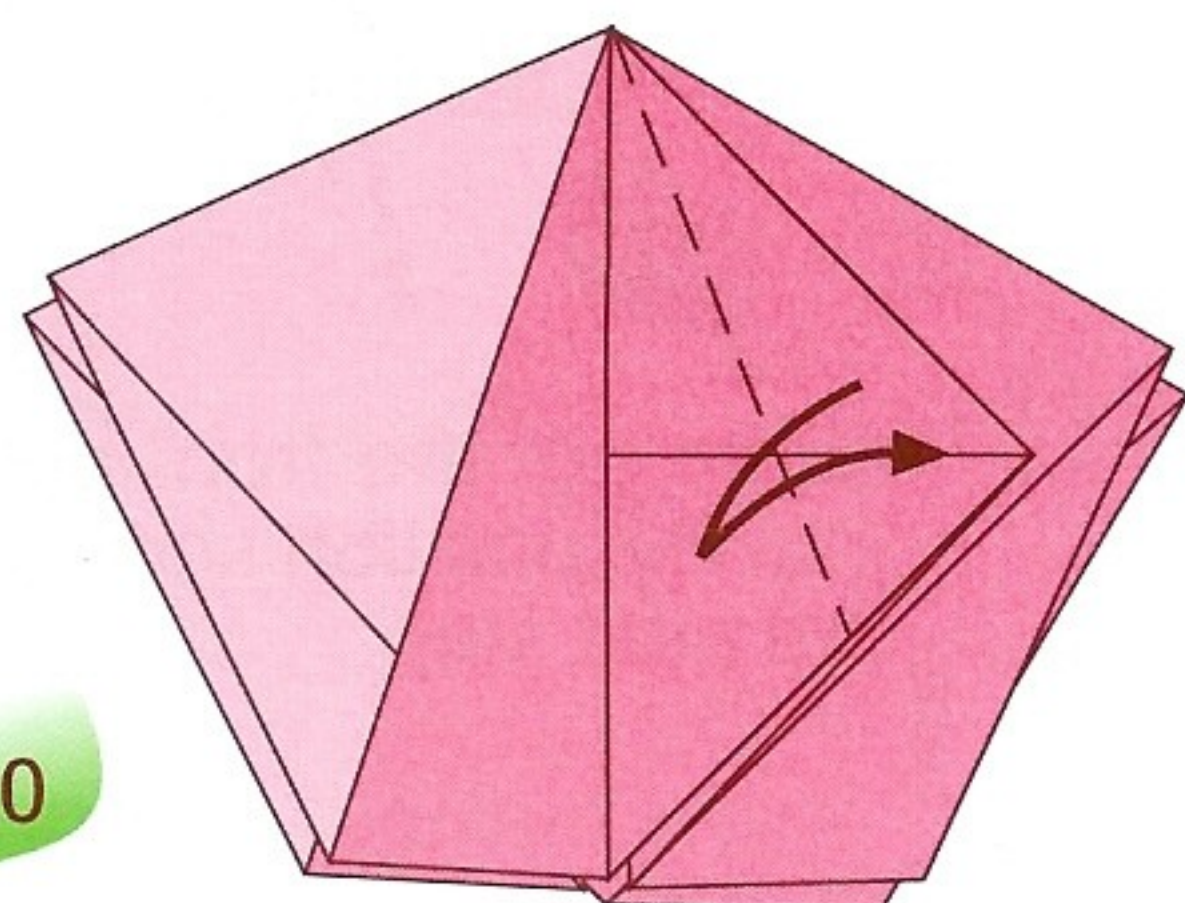
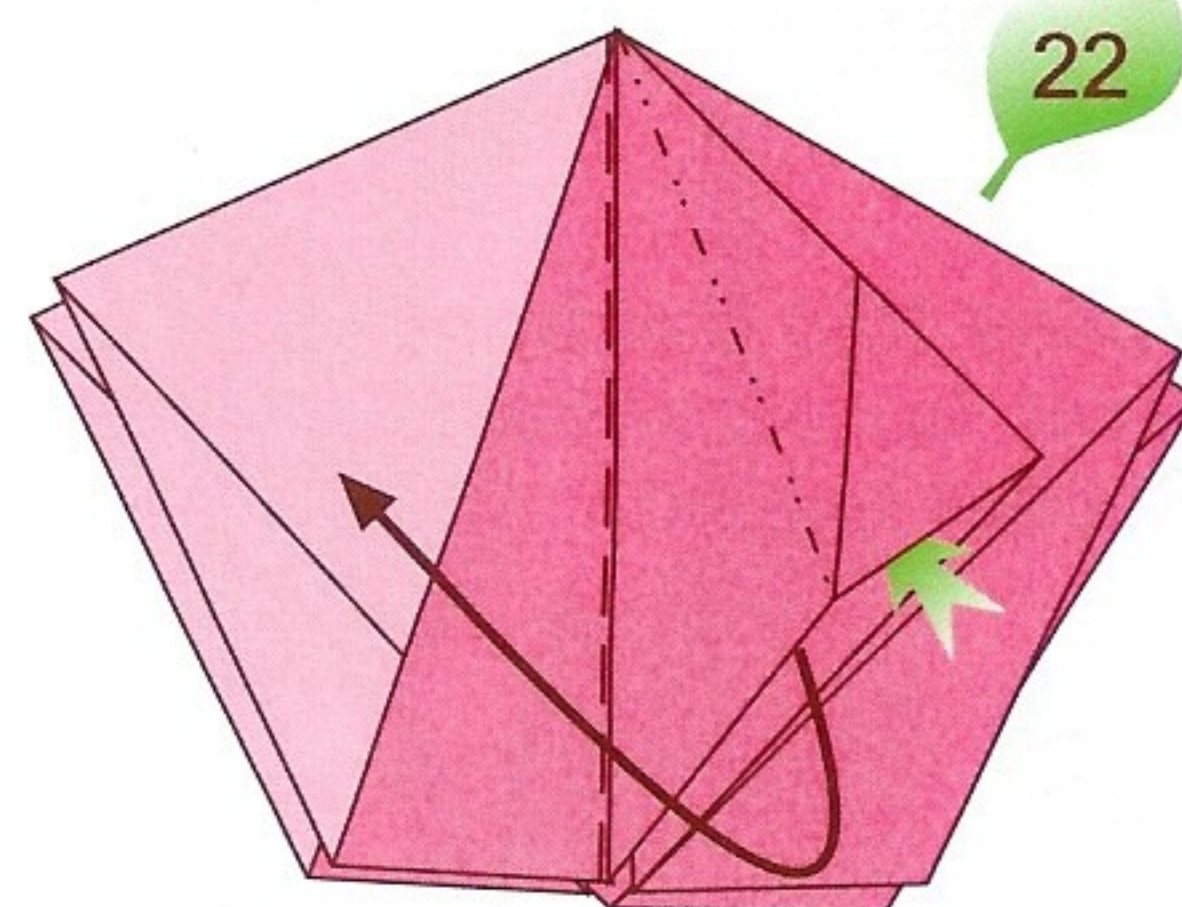


This should be the result. Repeat steps 15-17 with the three remaining thin protruding flaps.

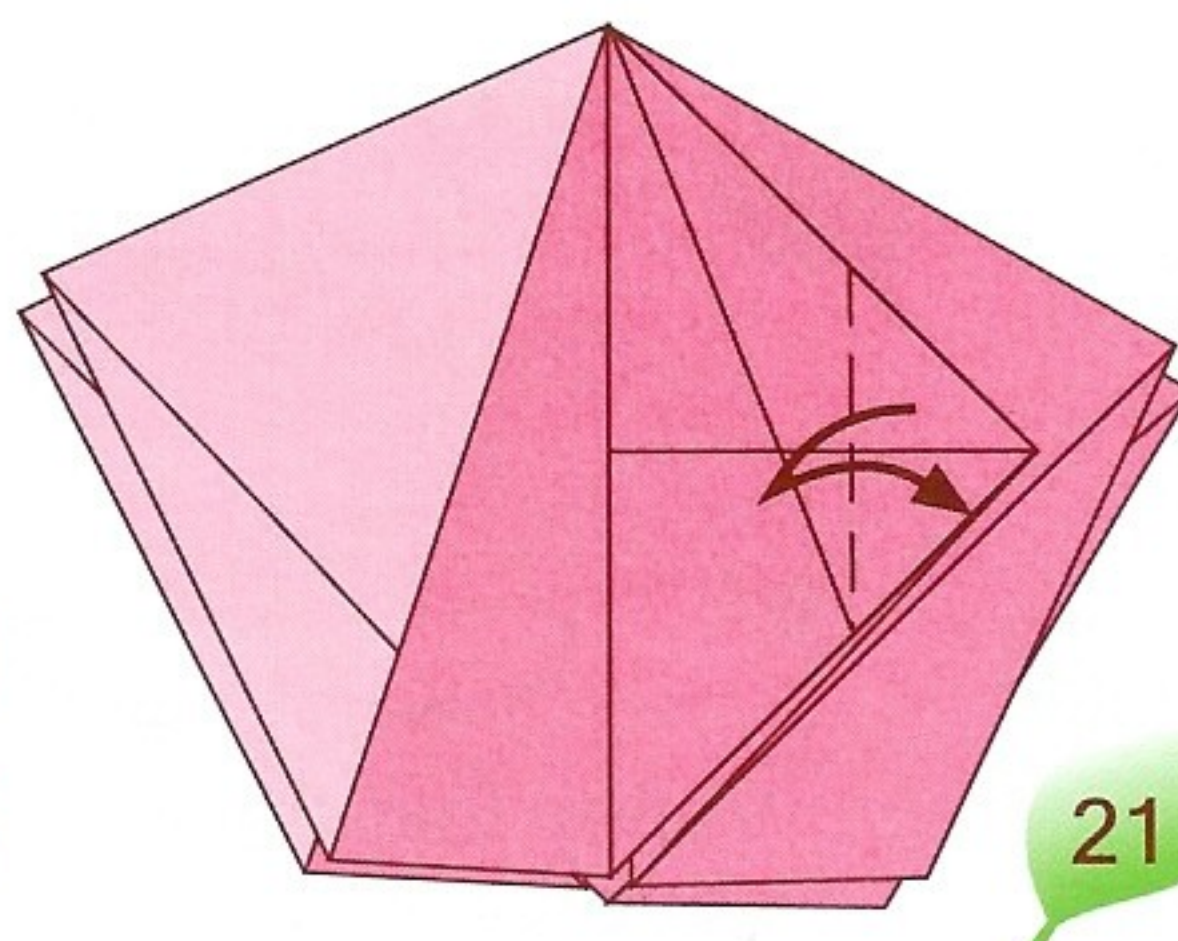


Separate the front flap at the bottom, and valley fold its right-hand part over to the top. Unfold it.

Valley fold the front right-hand flap over to the left, at the same time opening out and squashing it down neatly.

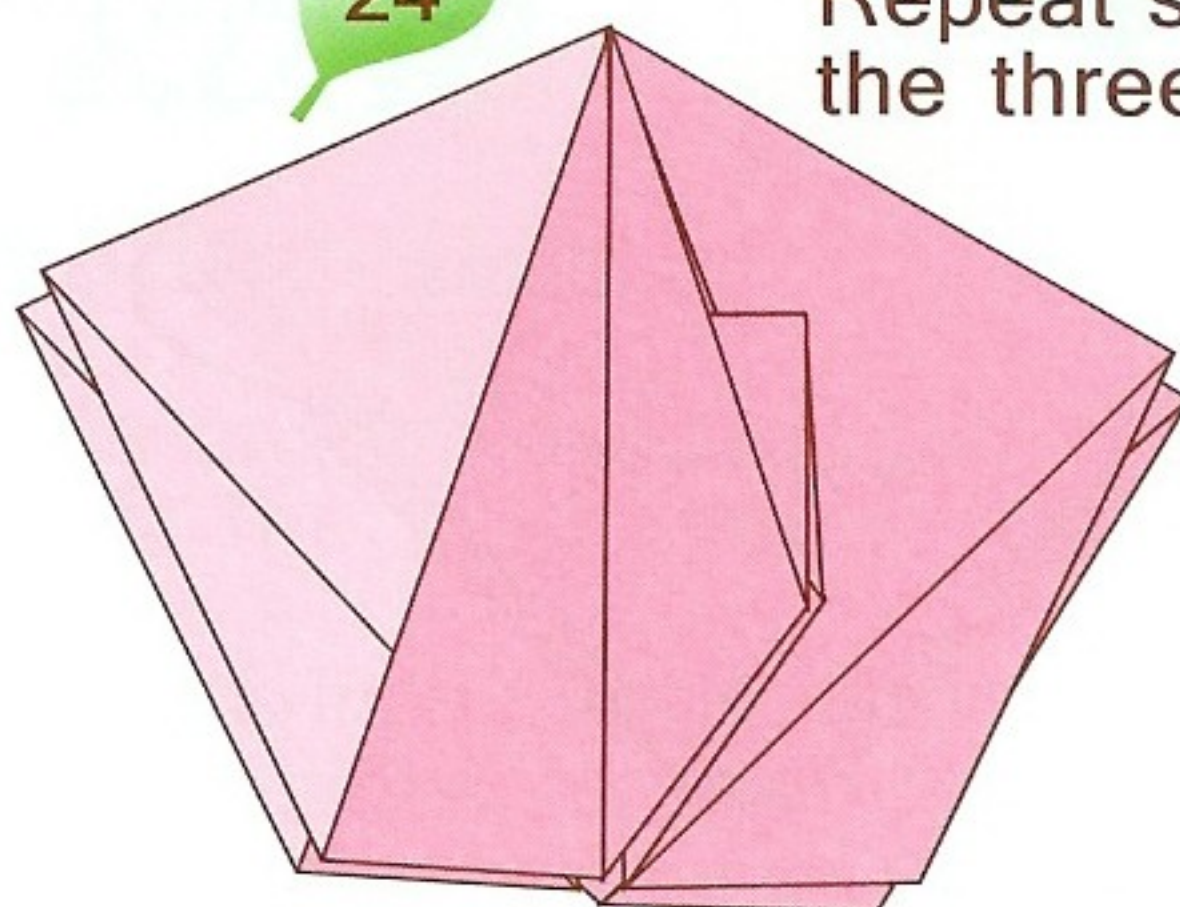
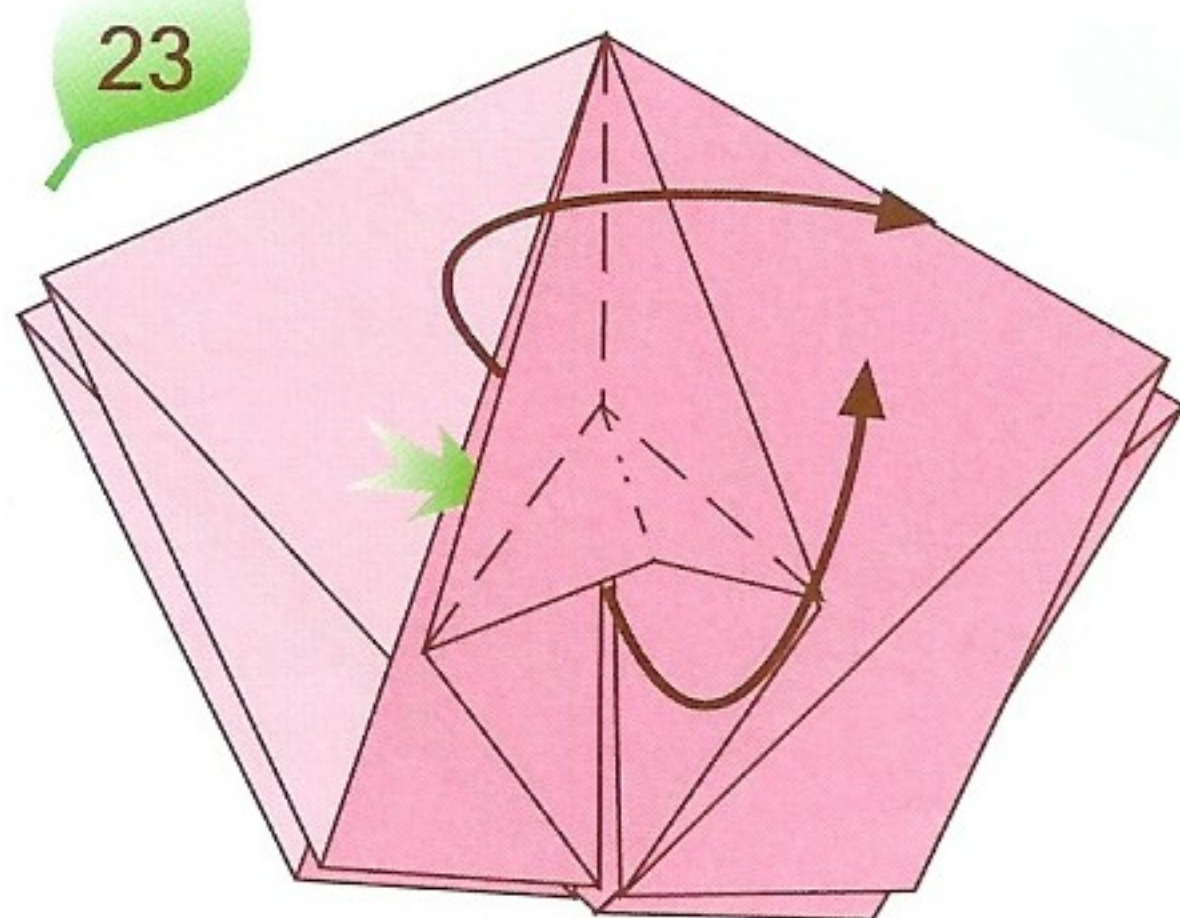


Valley fold the upper right-hand sloping edge of the front flap over, so it lies along the vertical middle line. Press it flat and unfold it.



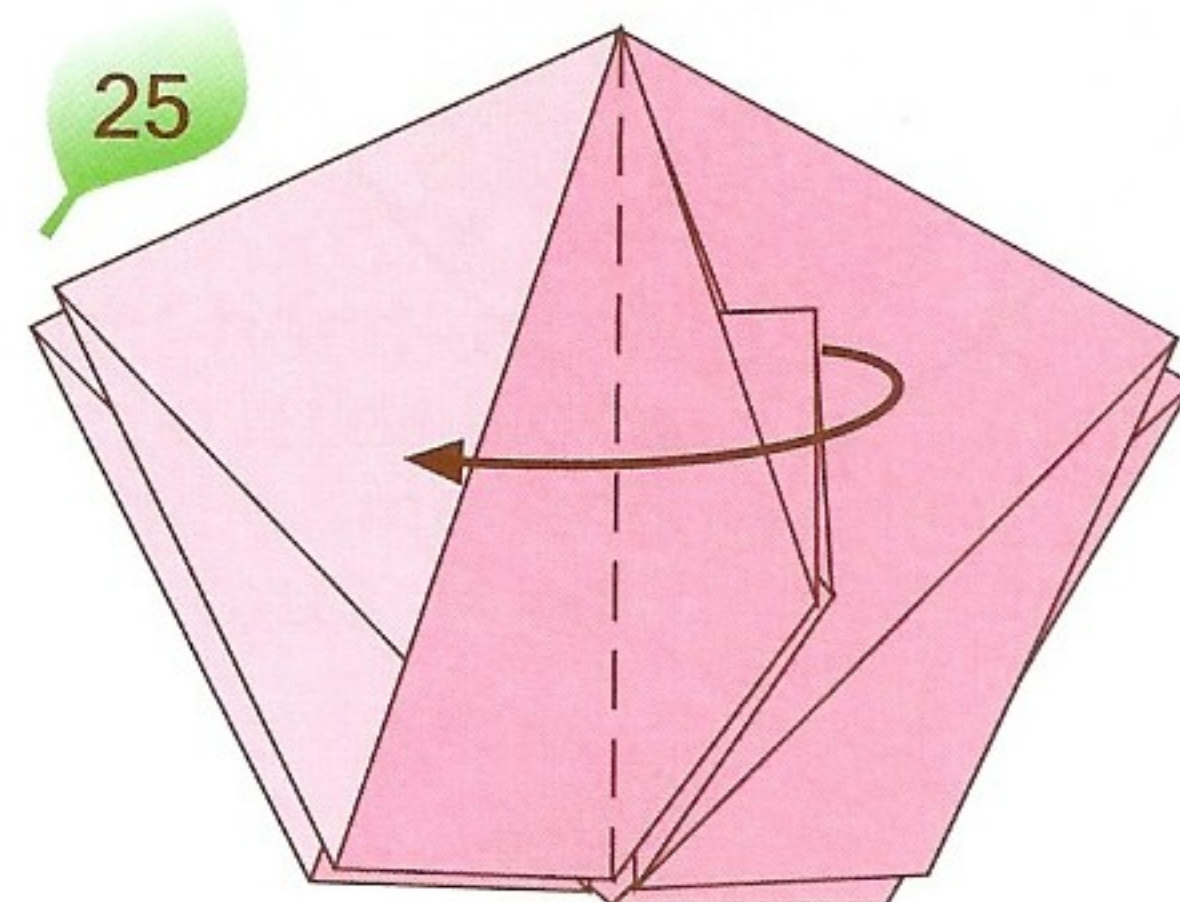
Valley fold the right-hand point of the front flap across the horizontal middle fold-line, so the fold-line starts from the intersection of the lower edge and the fold-line made in step 20. Unfold it.

Lift the bottom edge of the front layer up, thereby making a tent-like fold, at the same time valley folding the flap over to the right.



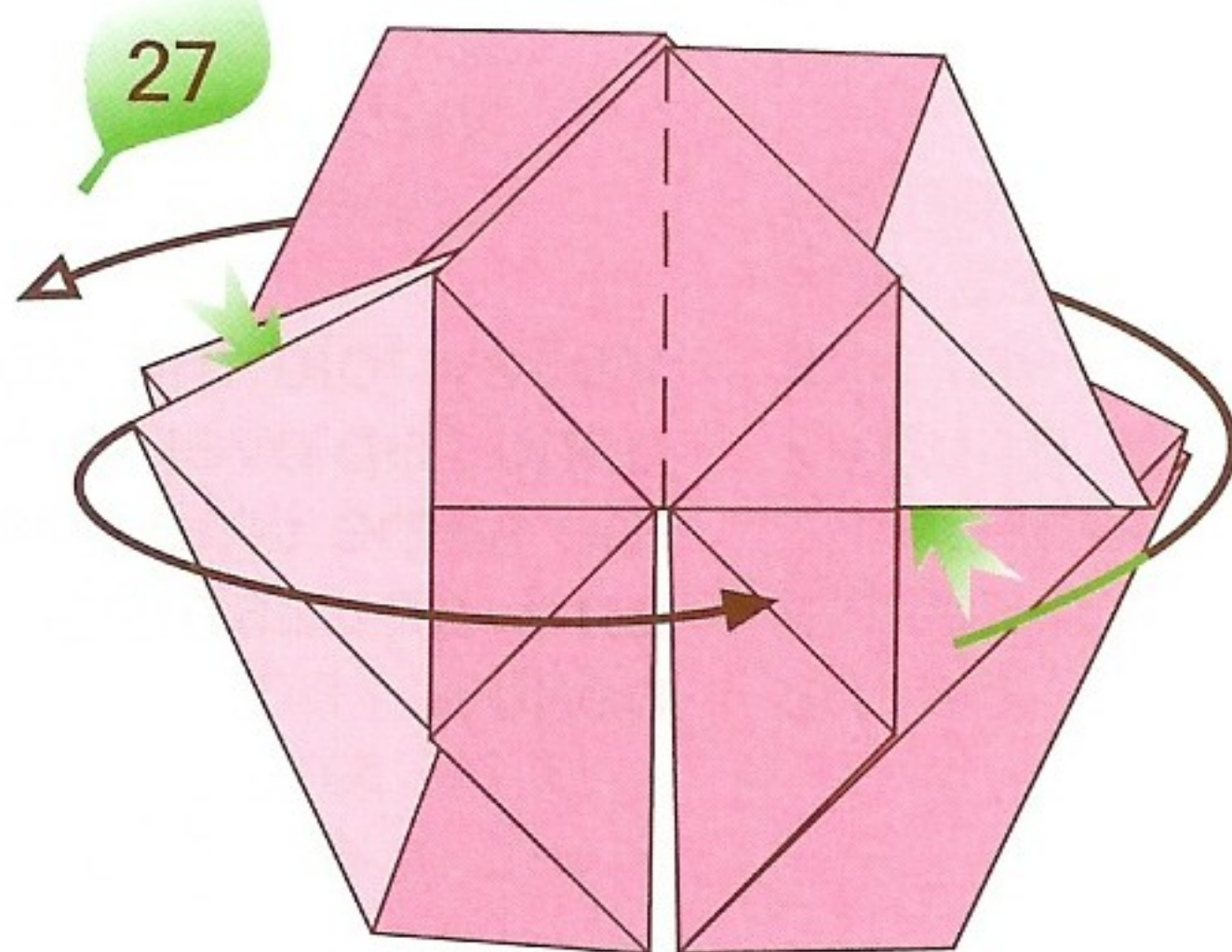
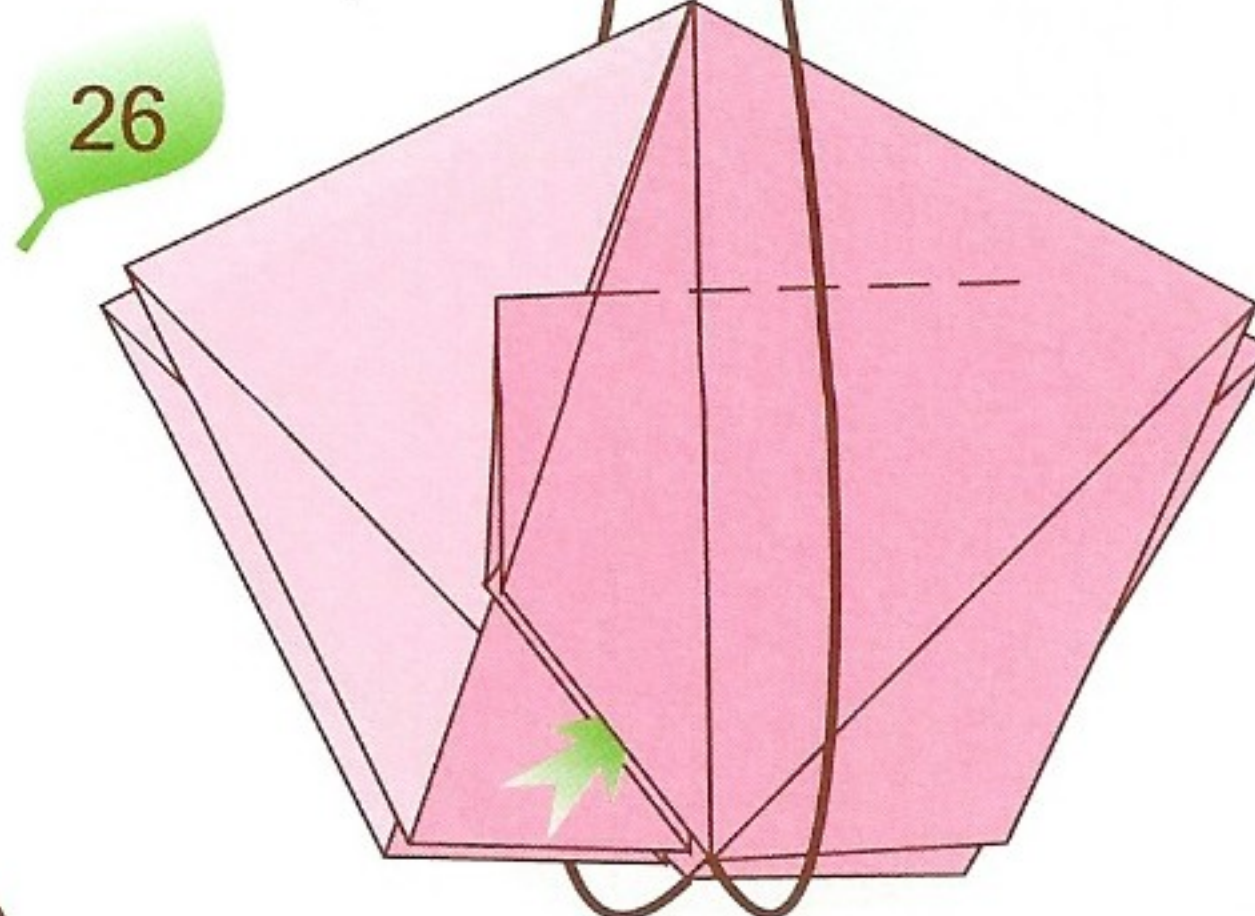
This should be the result. Repeat steps 19 to 23 with the three remaining flaps.

Valley fold the front right-hand flap over to the left. Repeat behind.

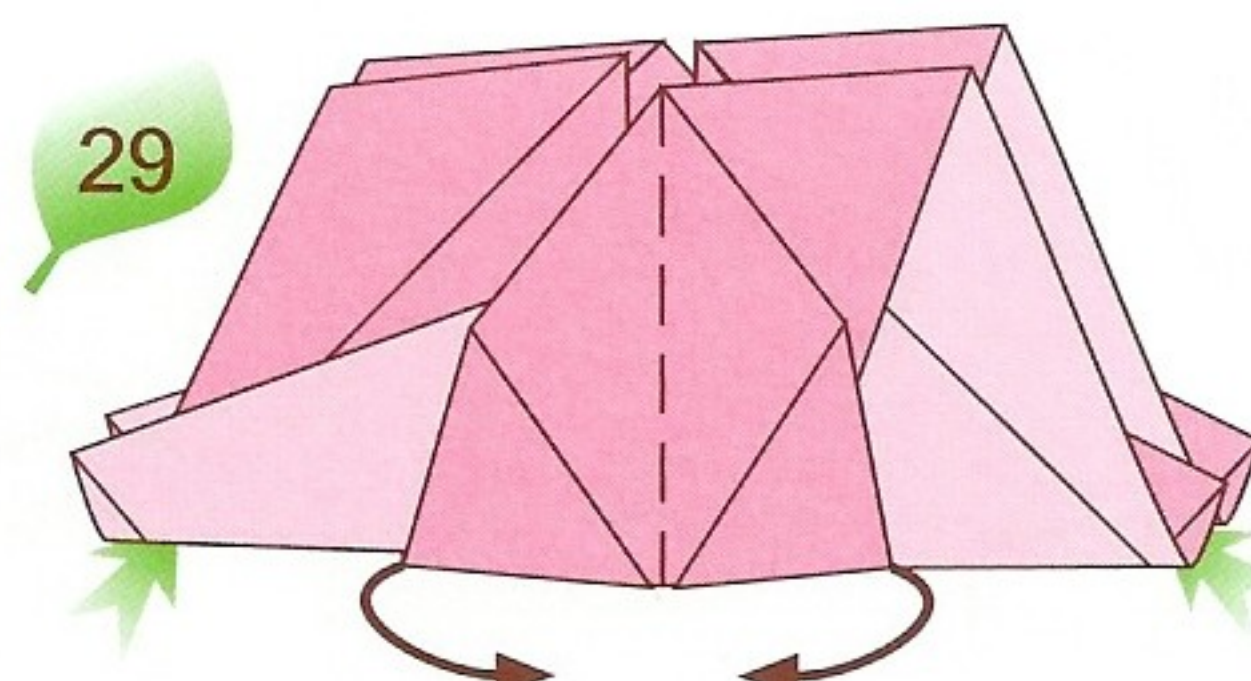
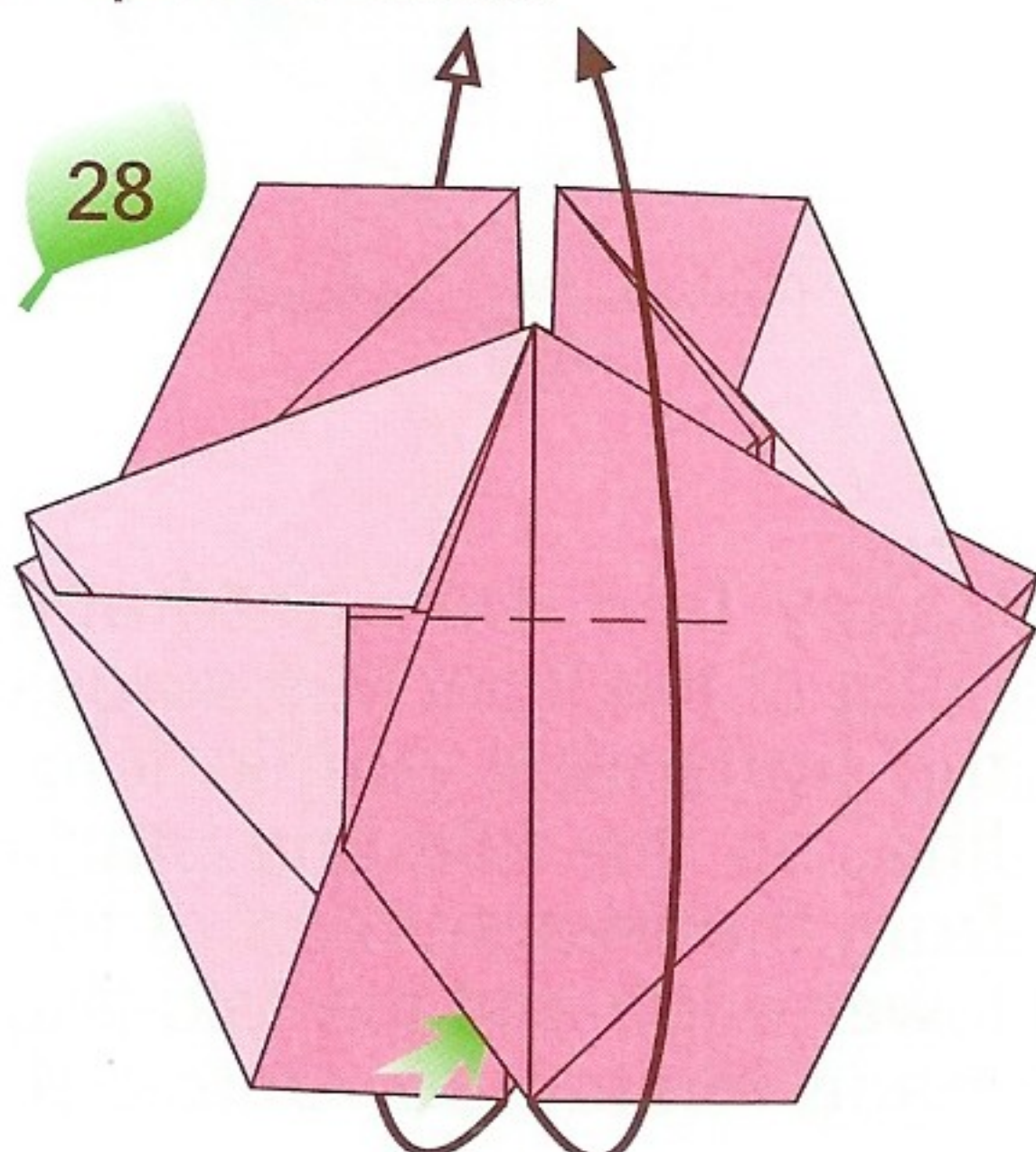
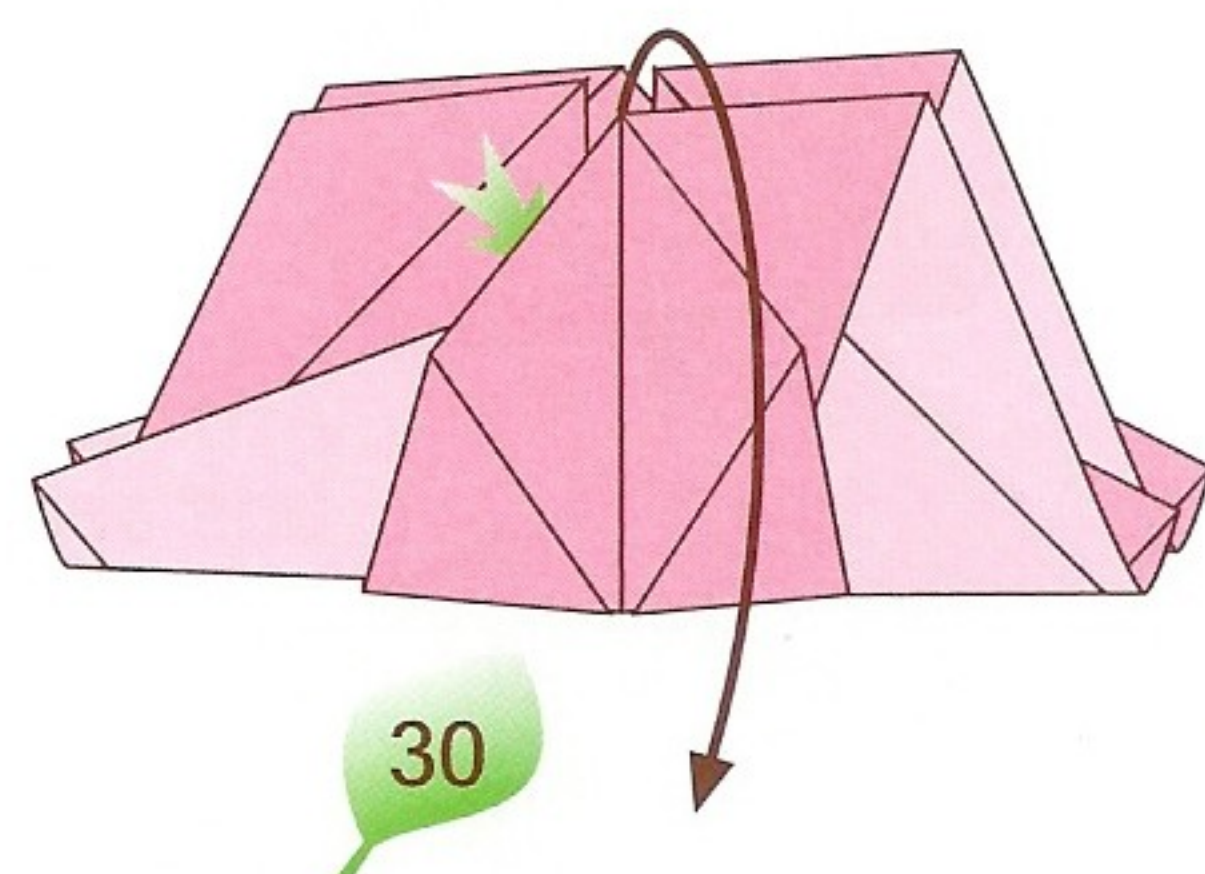


Valley fold the left-hand flap over to the right, as though turning the page of a book. Repeat behind.

Valley fold the front layer up as shown. Repeat behind.



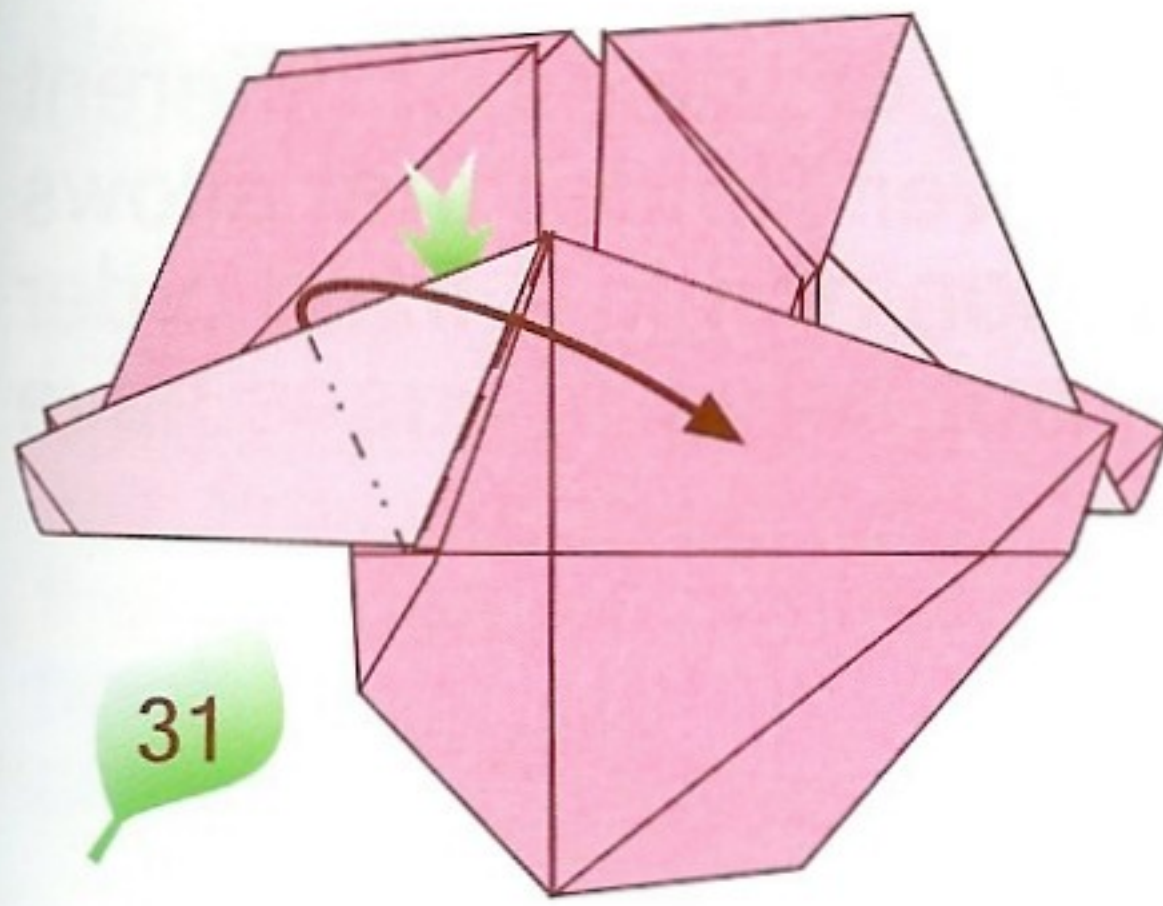
Valley fold the front layer up as shown. Repeat behind.



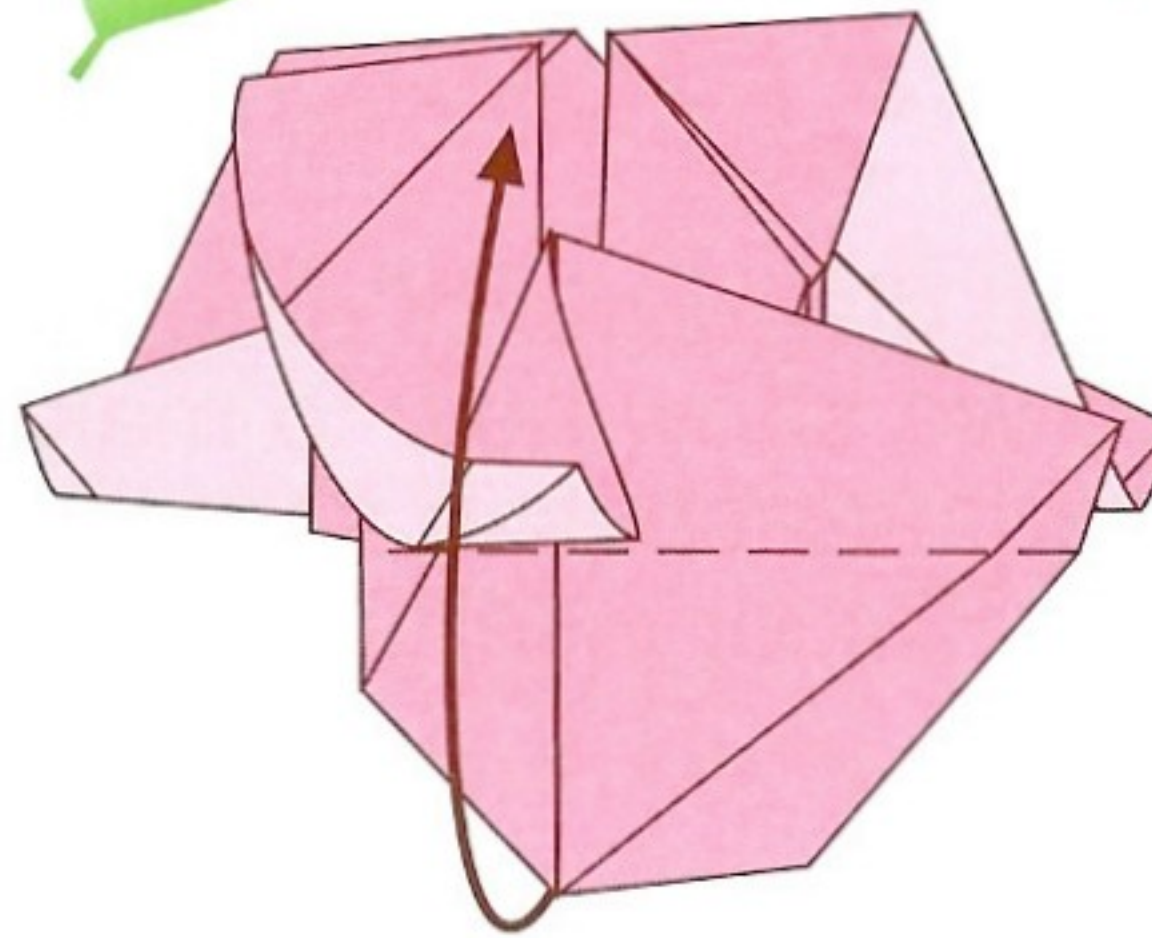
Valley fold the front layers slightly. Repeat behind.

Open out the front petal into the position shown in the next step.

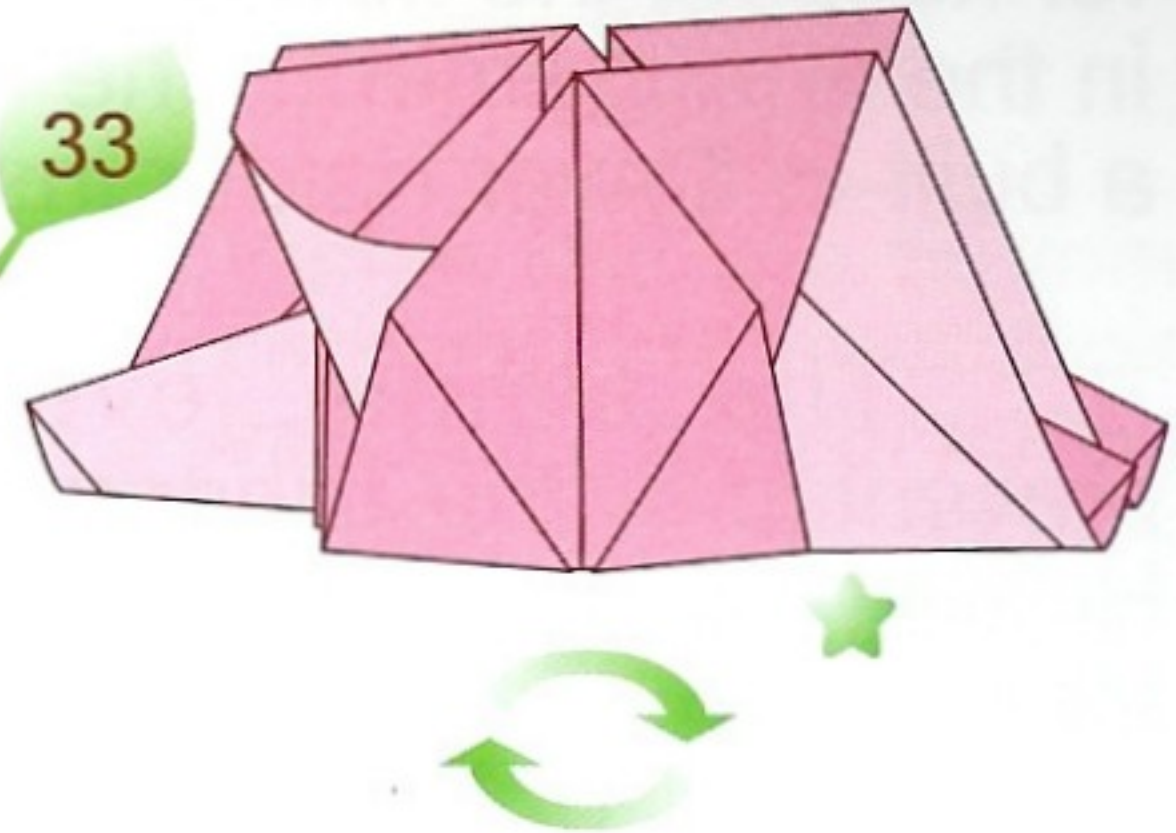
Valley fold the edge of the left-hand petal over to the right as shown, thereby overlapping the top of the opened petal.



Close the first petal up. Don't compress the petal layers completely, just keep soft folds.

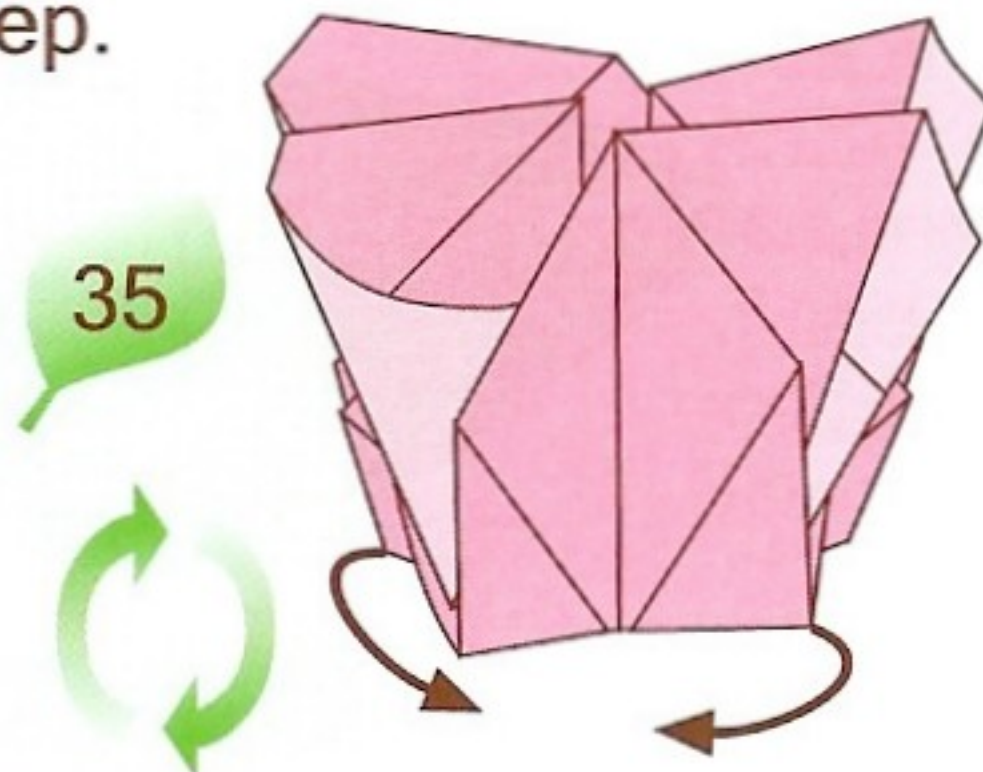
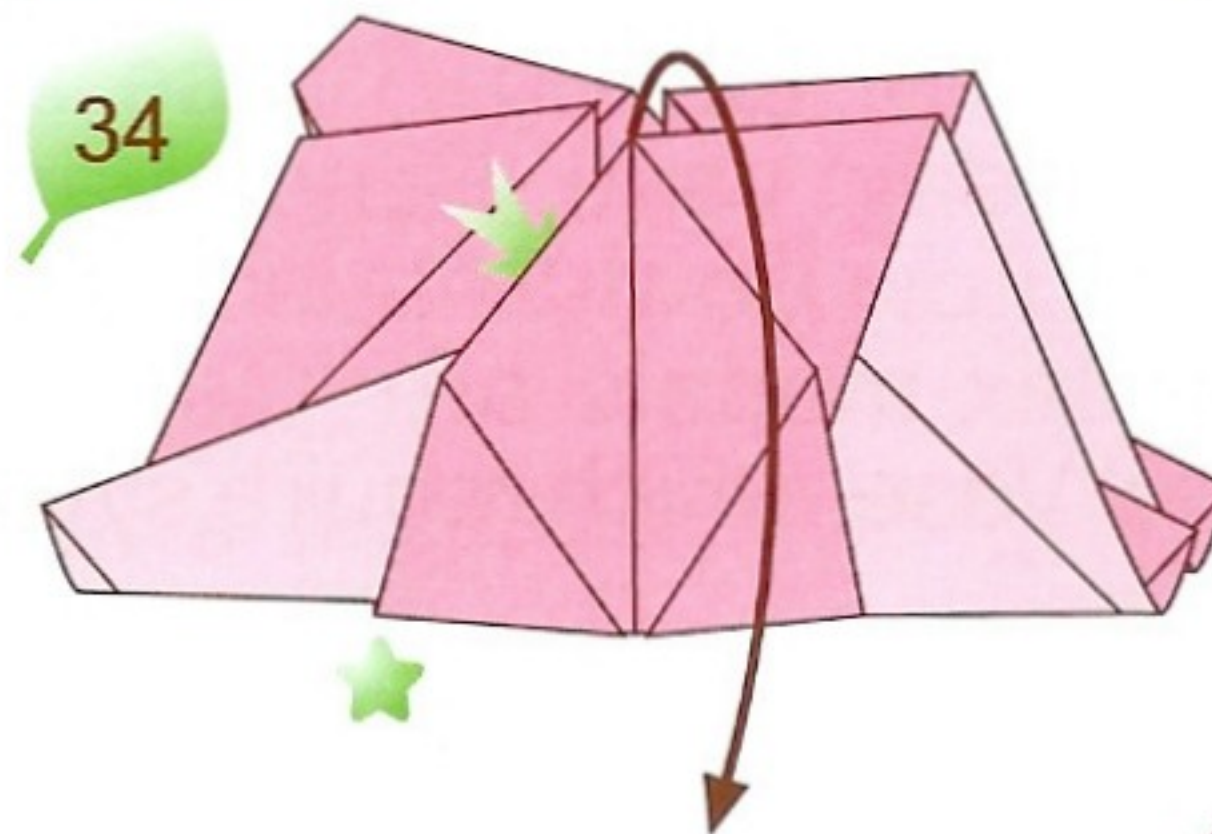


This should be the result. Turn the model to the left around the vertical axis as shown in the next step.

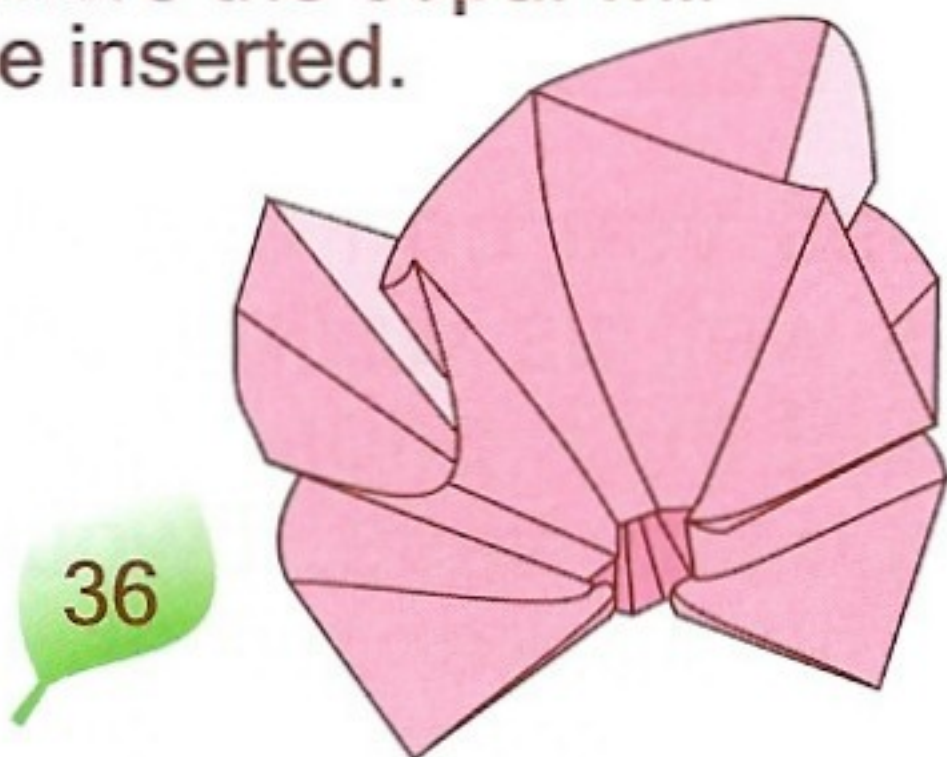


Open out the front petal and repeat steps 31, 32 and 33 with this petal and the two remaining petals.

This should be the result. Group the layers into four parts, so the model's bottom looks as shown in the next step.

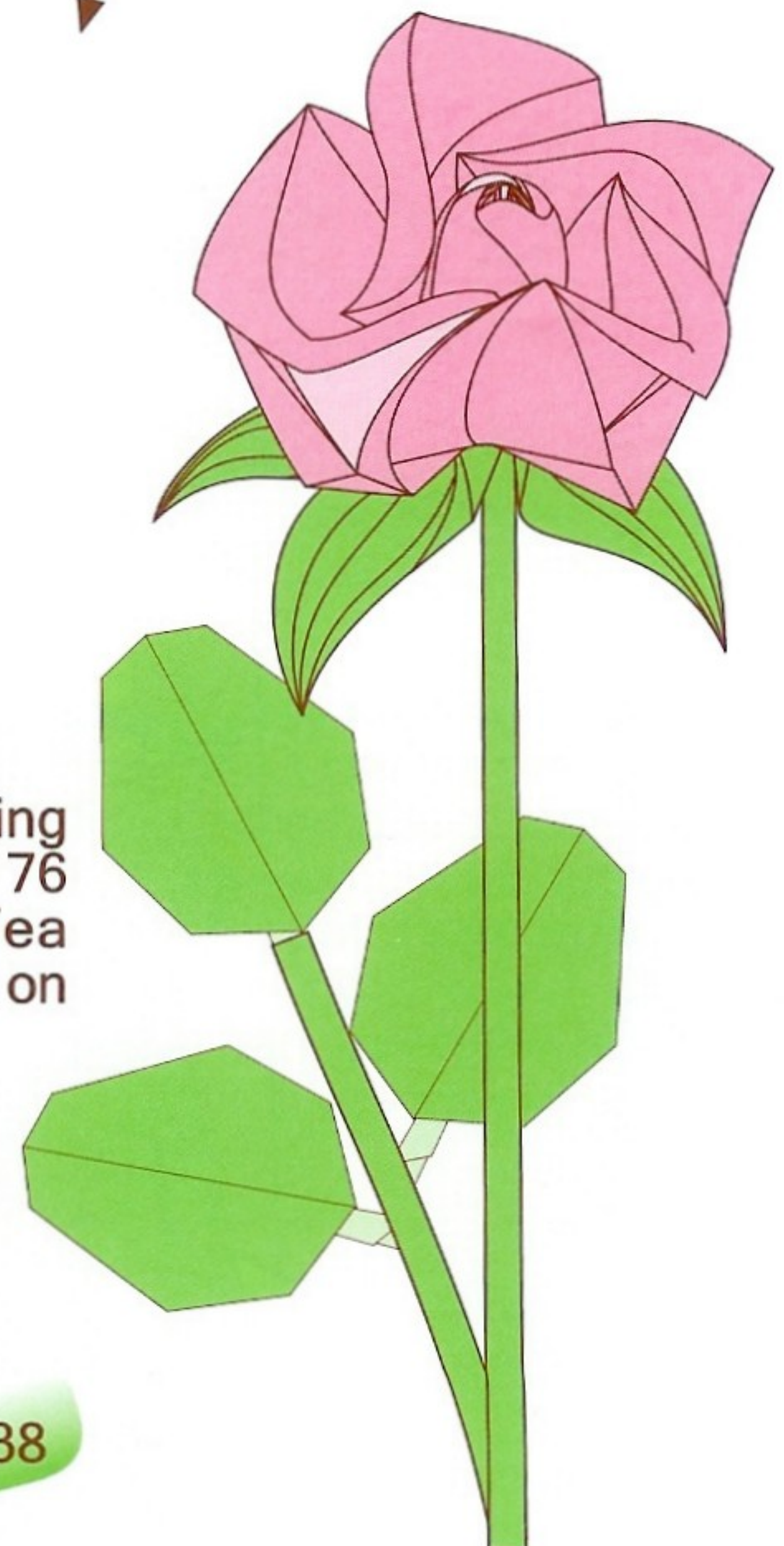
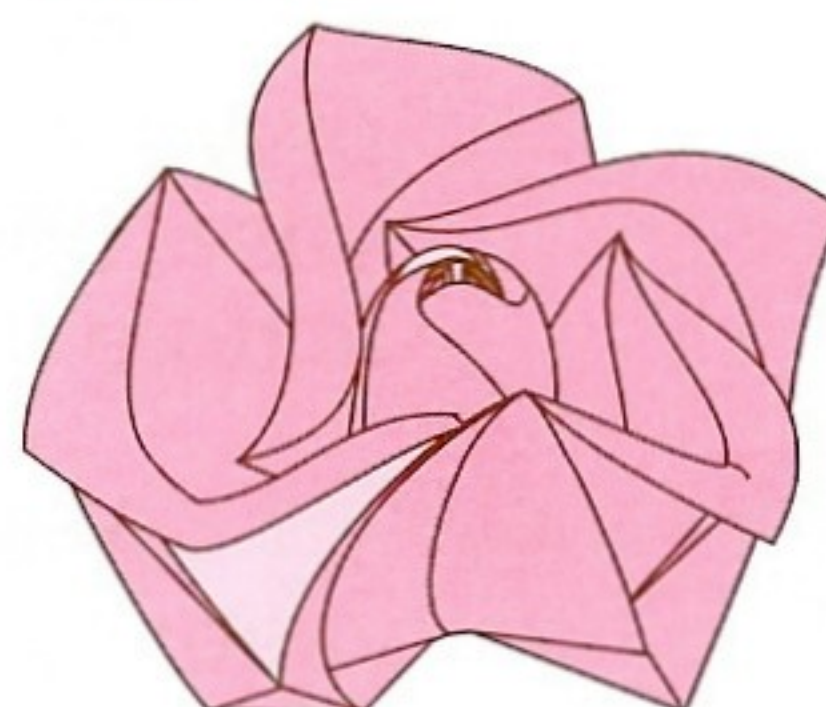


The bottom view. There is the opening where the sepal will be inserted.



Compress the bud's top and the flower's bottom slightly between the fingers of one of your hands, and with your other hand, bend the edges of the petals as shown.

Fold the sepal according to the diagrams on page 76 and assemble the Tea Rose in the way shown on page 77.



Here is the completed Tea Rose!

Chapter II

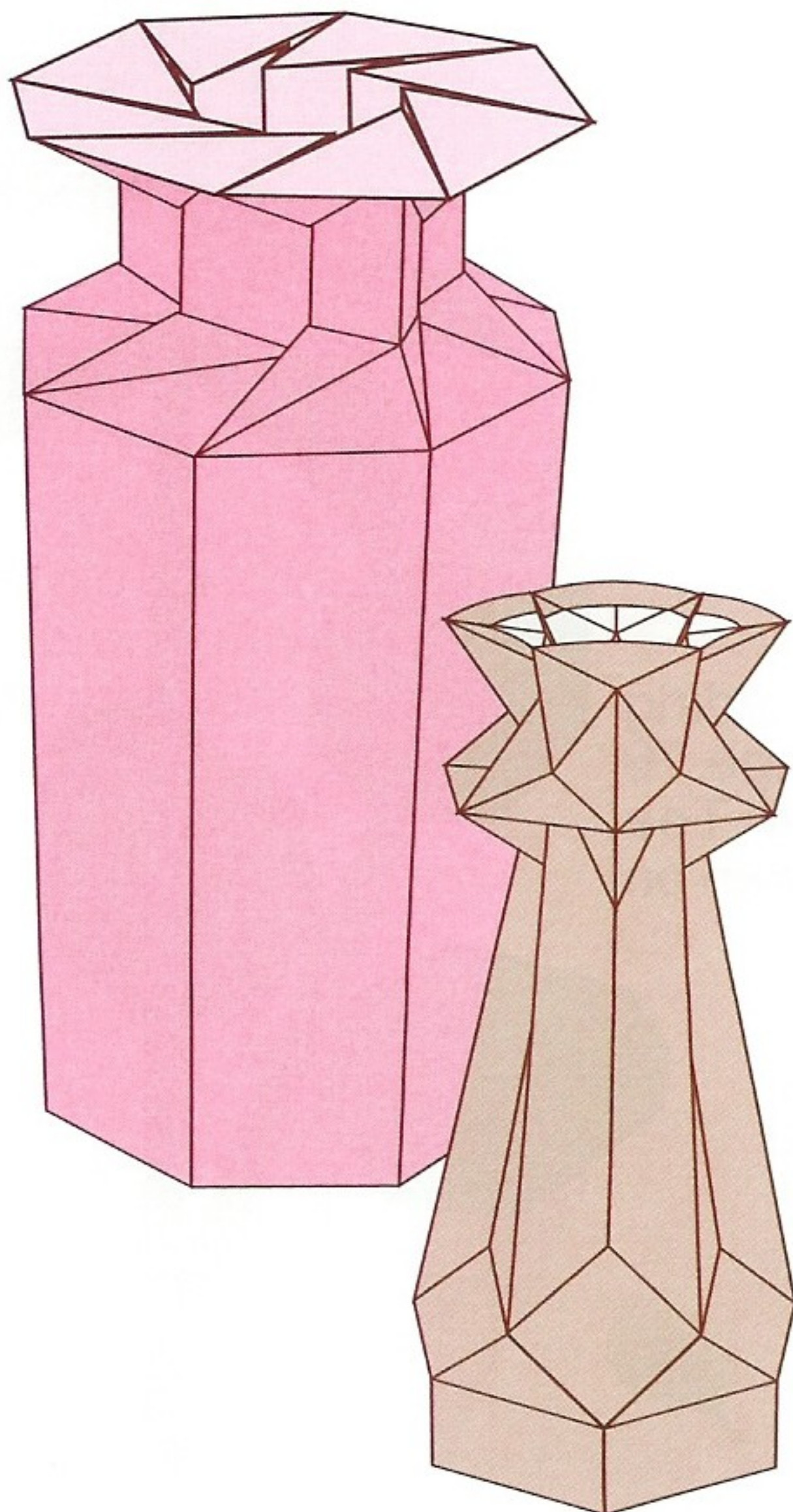
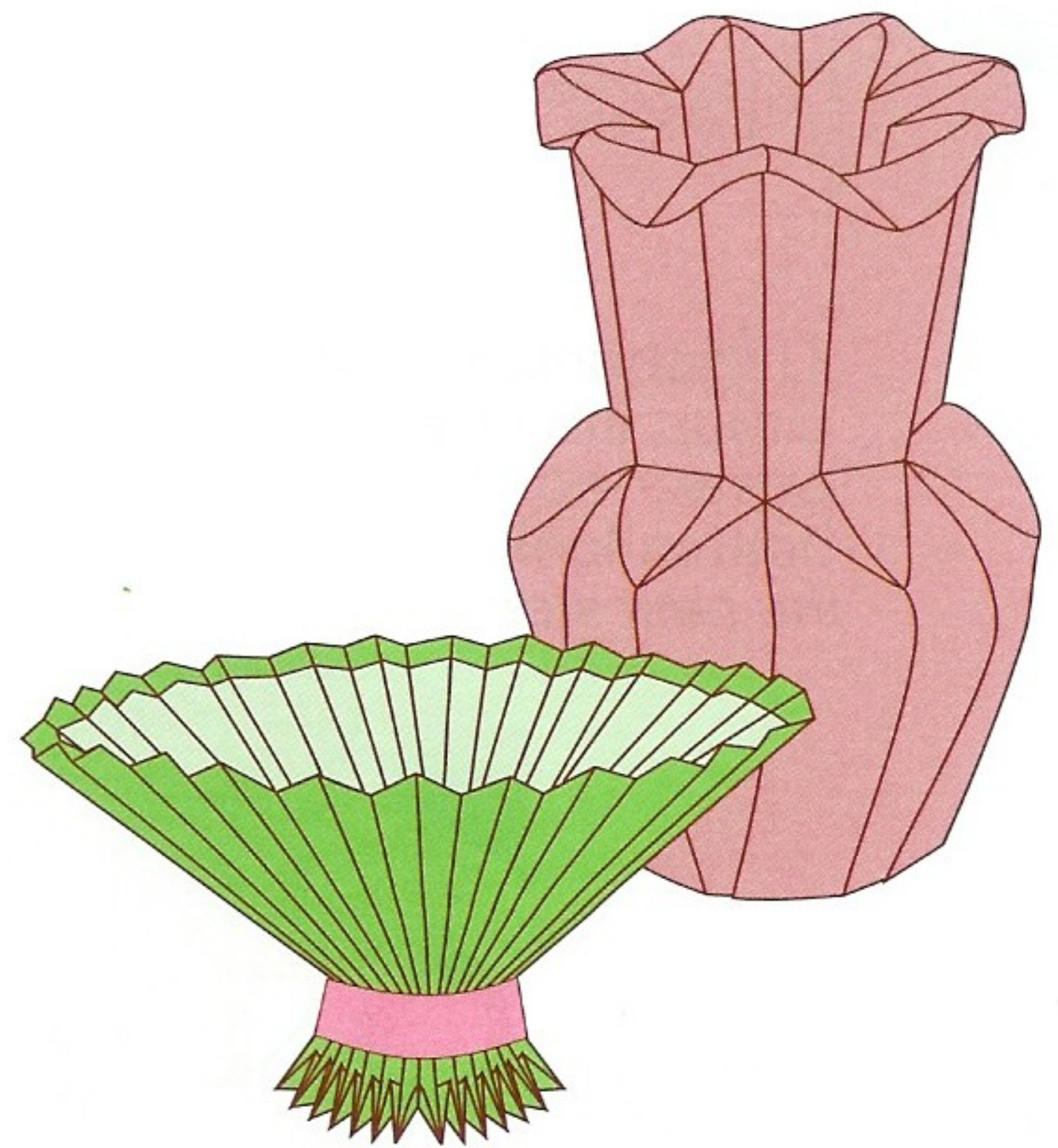
VASES

In this chapter you will find diagrams of nine various paper vases of different levels of complexity. Also here we show how to make a Flower Holder that allows for keeping the flower stalks and branches in a vertical position and in a fixed order in the arrangement. The Flower Holder inserts into a vase, but some of vases have a built-in flower holder inside.

The simple level's models are presented by the Trihedral Vase and Flower Holder, which can be used as a Cylindrical Vase.

Most of vases are ranged in the intermediate level of folding. These are 'Duet' Vase, 'Birthday' Vase, Fancy Vase, 'Elegie' Vase and Low Bowl-Shaped Vase.

The complex models are 'Caprice' Vase and Special Vase, which require strong folding skills.



For making vases you can use the regular copy paper as well as wallpapers, posters or other types of thick paper. But if you plan to make a large size vase, it would be preferable to use the thicker paper. In general, a large size vase looks good when made from beautiful wallpaper or other thick paper. Also it is good to remember that the vase must be stable as it will keep flowers, so the paper used for vase must be thicker than the paper used for flowers.

Don't forget about paper texture, it plays an important role in perception of a vase, and even of a whole arrangement. The texture can make a vase looking very natural.

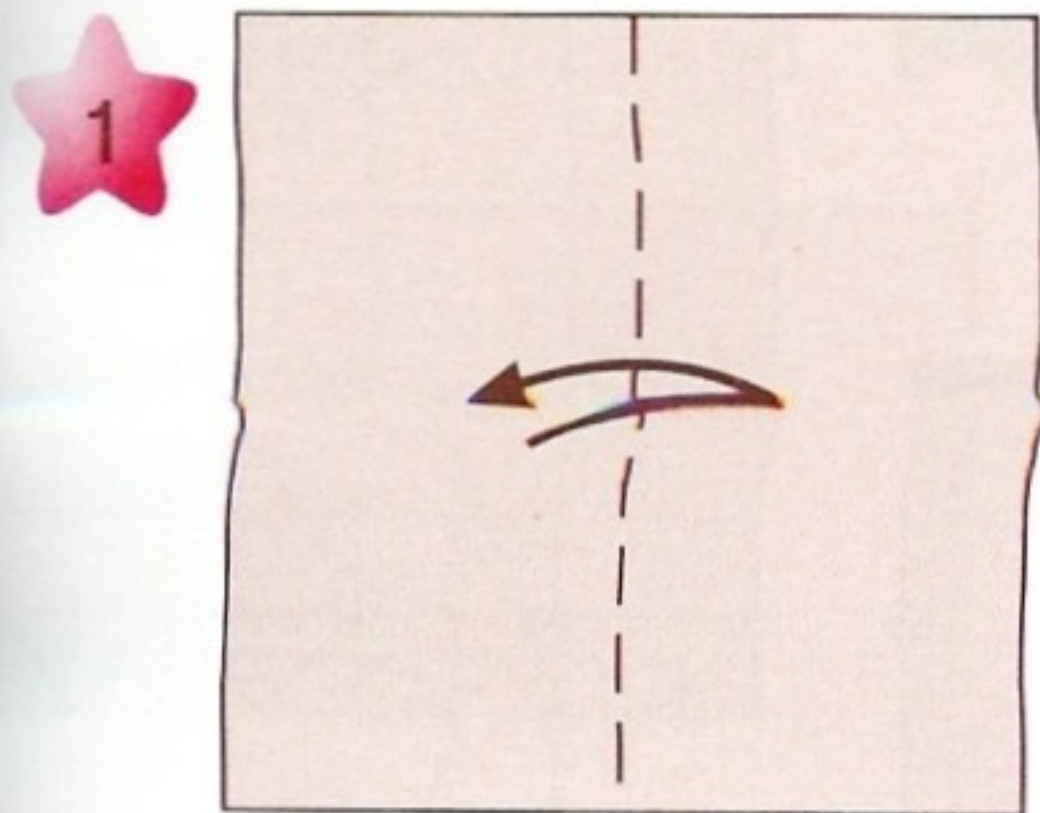
We hope you will find your favorite vase from these diverse designs.

Trihedral Vase

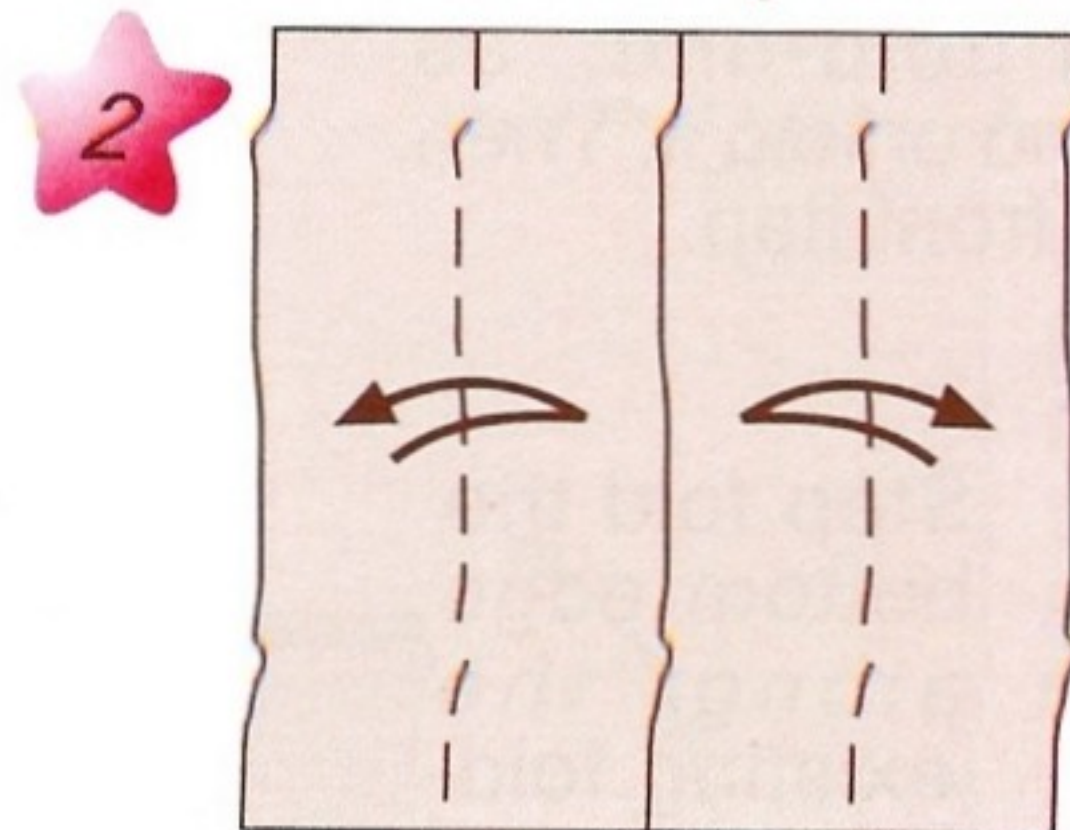
by Yuri Shumakov

Use a square of paper, white side up. The height of the finished vase will be about three fourths the size of the original square.

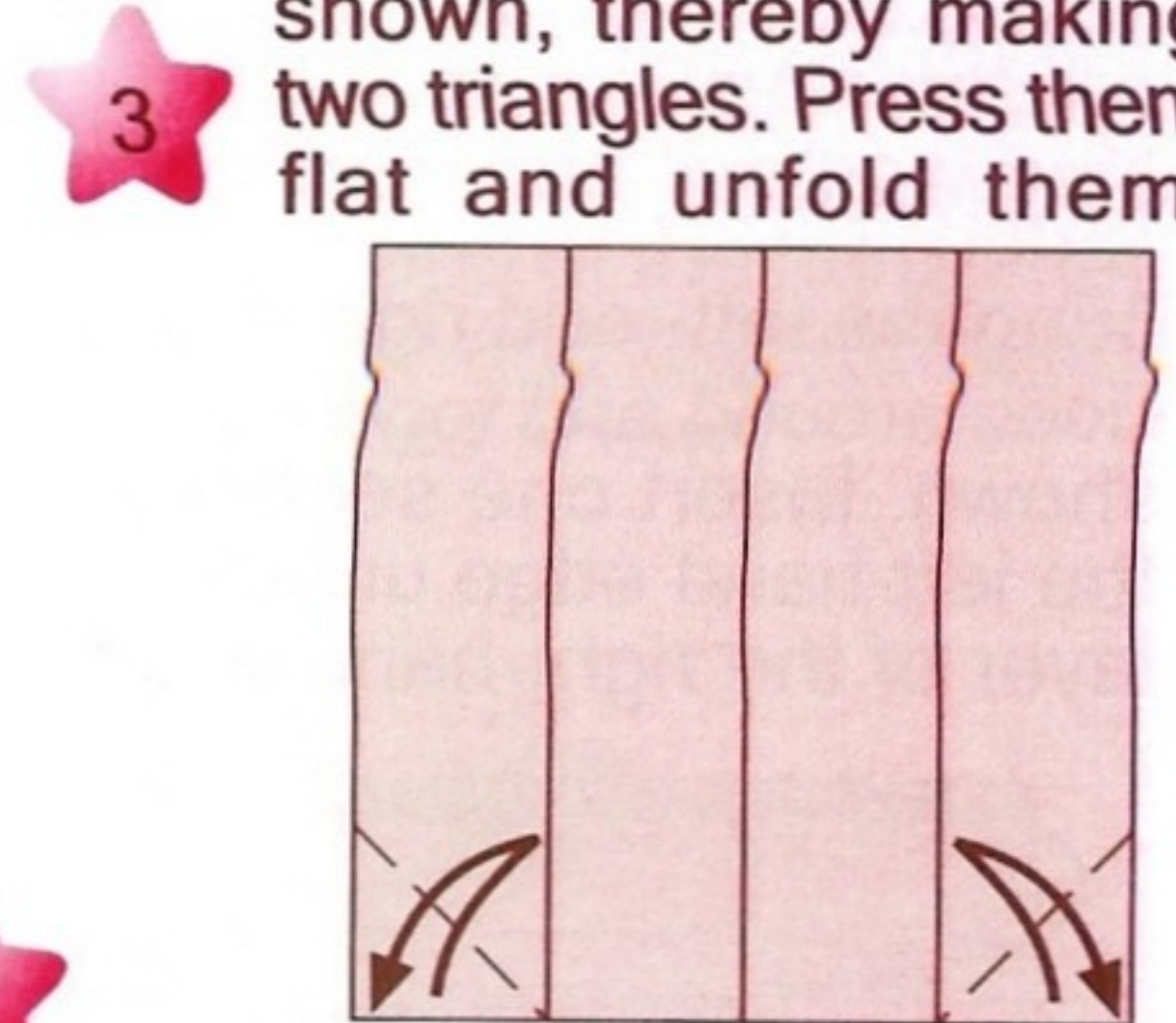
Begin with white side up. Valley fold the square in half. Press the paper flat, thereby completing the book fold. Unfold it completely.



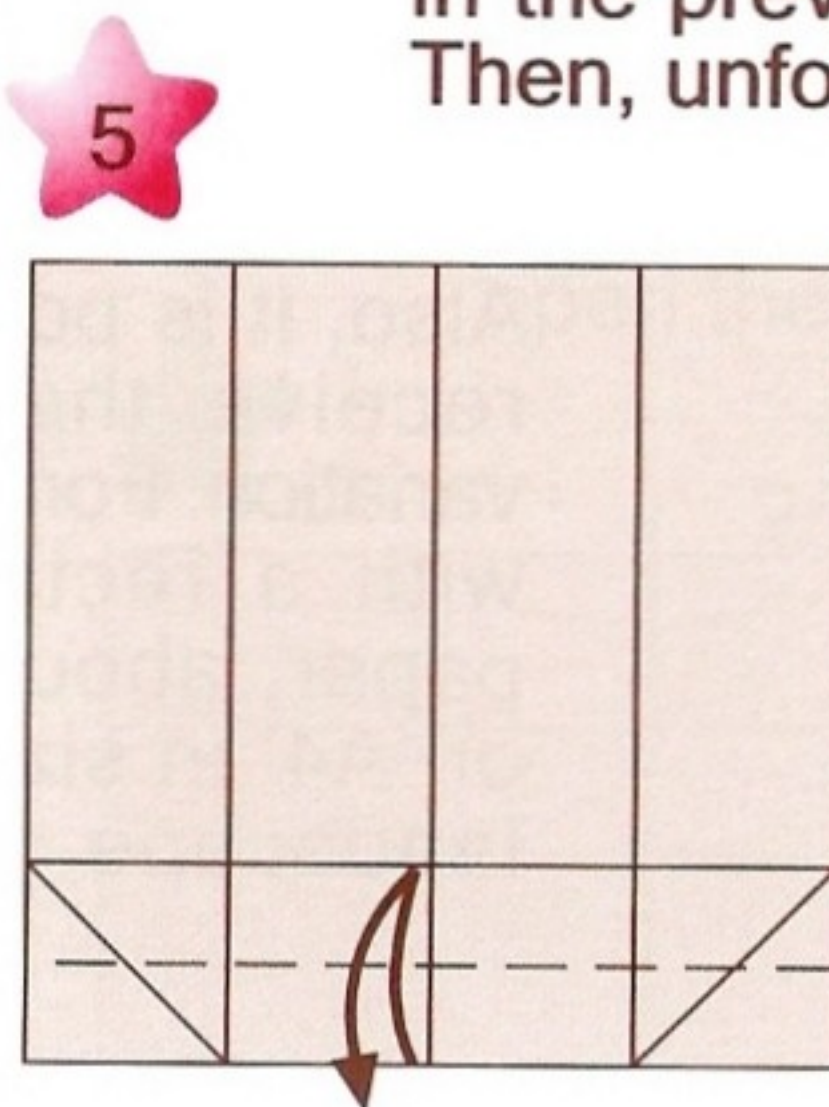
Valley fold the left-hand side over to meet the vertical middle fold-line. Press it flat and unfold it. Repeat the same with the right-hand side.



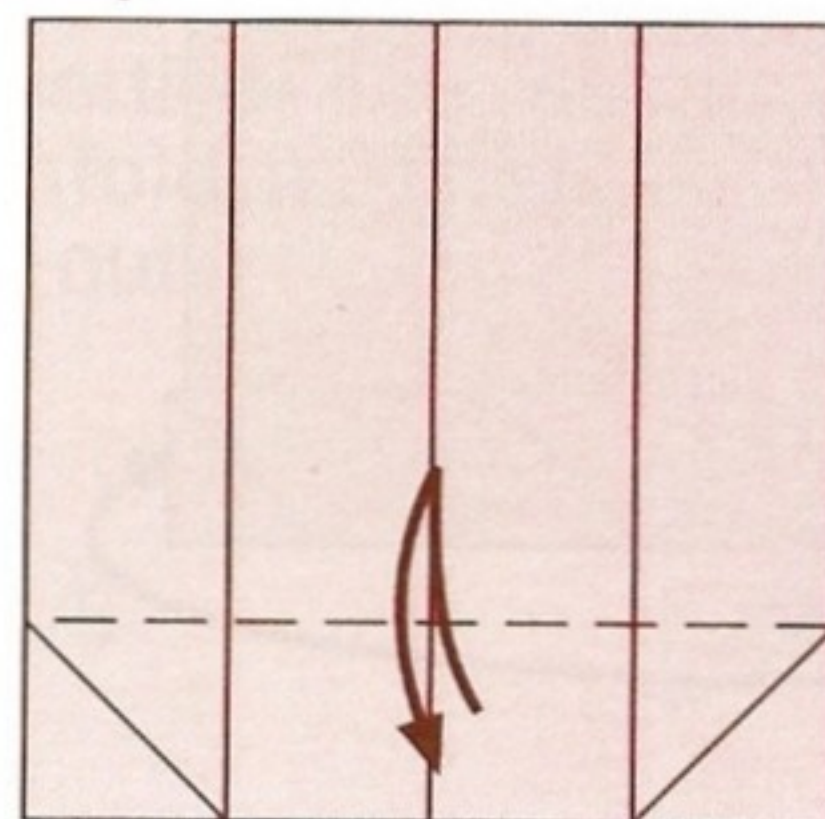
Valley fold the bottom corners in to meet their adjacent fold-lines as shown, thereby making two triangles. Press them flat and unfold them.



Valley fold the bottom edge up to meet the horizontal fold-line made in the previous step. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



Valley fold the bottom edge up on a line between the top ends of the fold-lines made in the previous step. Then, unfold it.

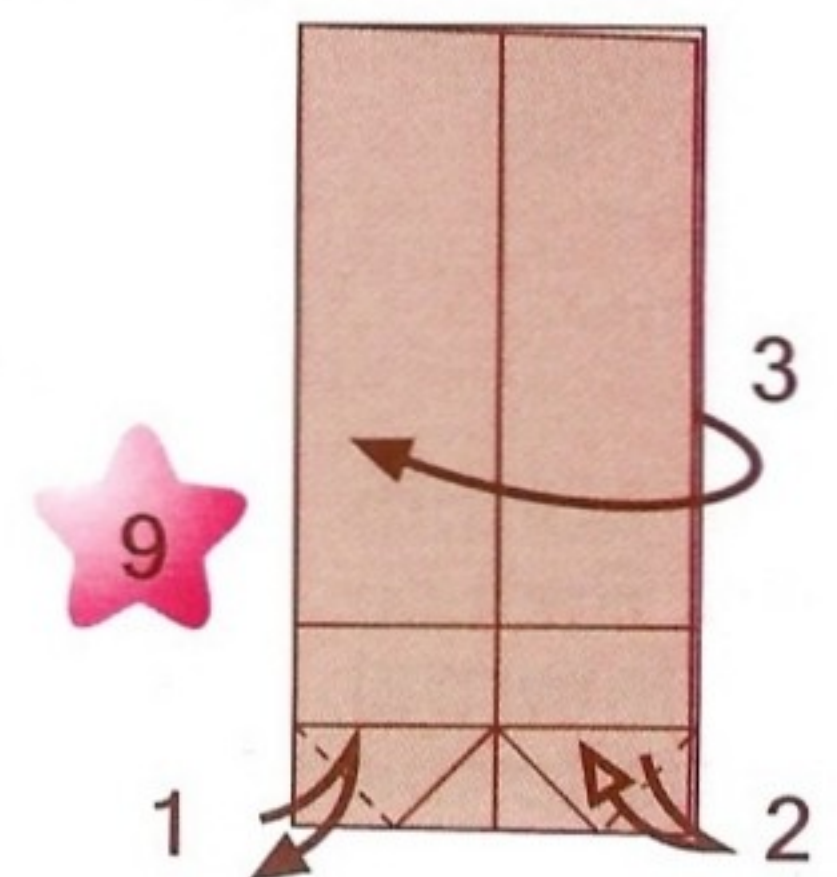
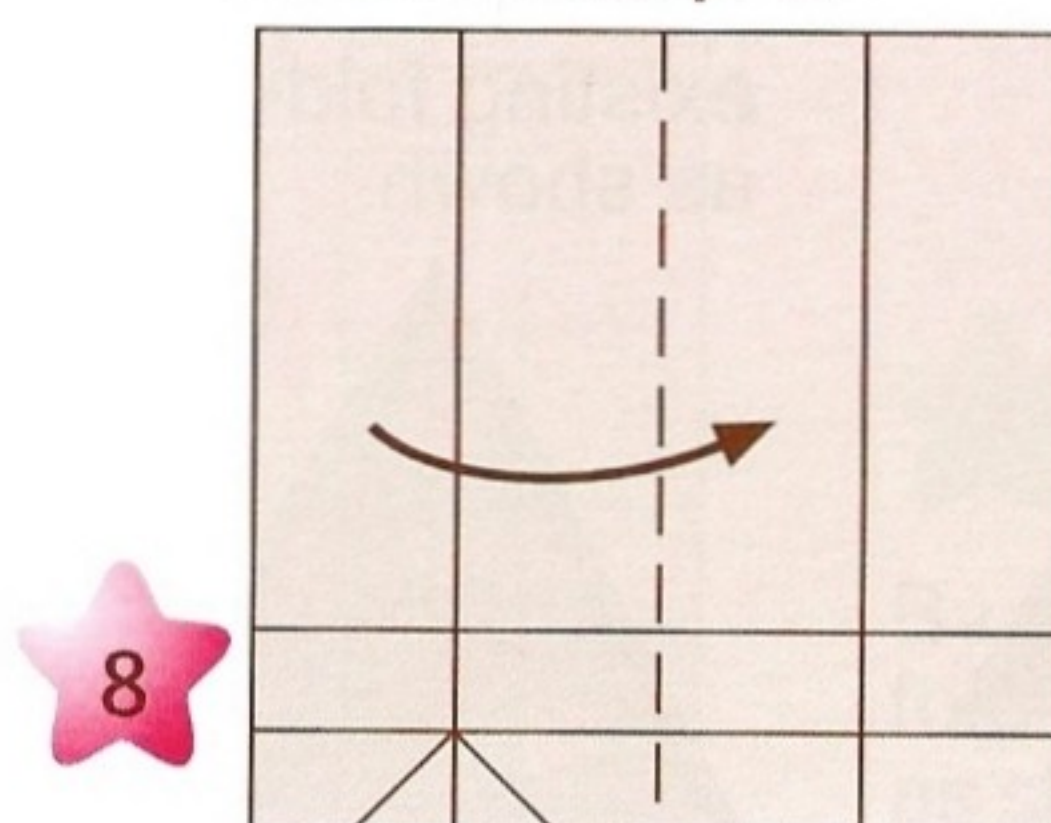
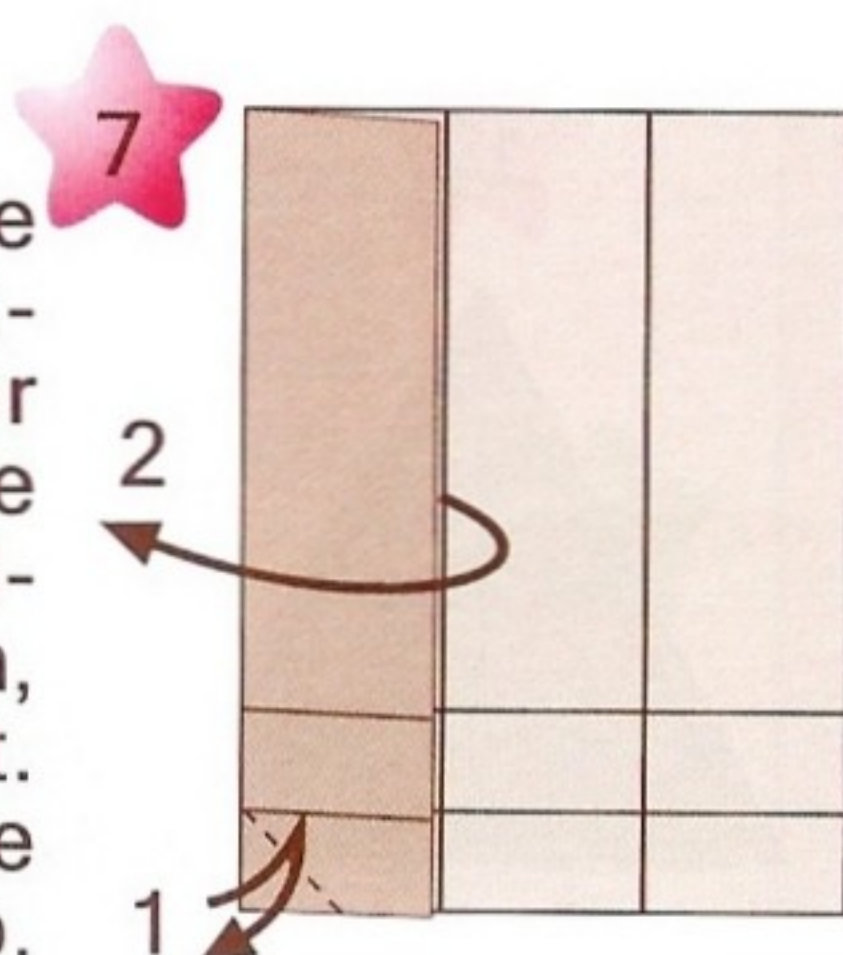


Valley fold the left-hand edge over on the fold-line made in step 2.

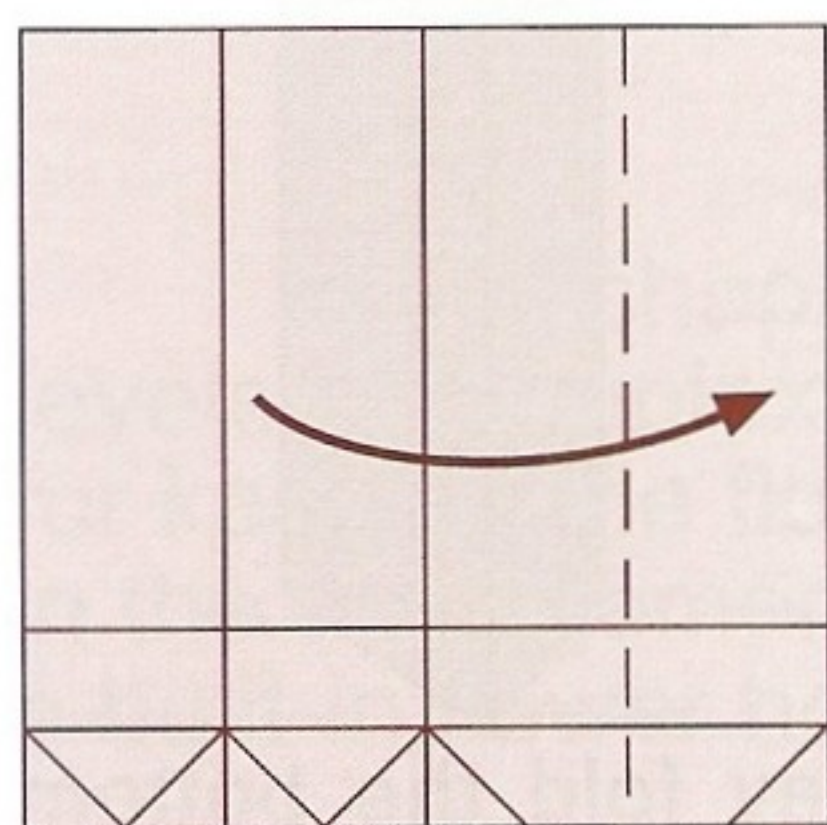
Valley fold the paper in half on the fold-line made in step 1.

Valley fold the bottom left-hand corner over to meet the adjacent fold-line, as shown, and unfold it. Repeat these actions for the right-hand corner. Then, open the front flap.

Valley fold the bottom left-hand corner over to meet the adjacent fold-line, as shown, and unfold it. Then, open the left front flap.



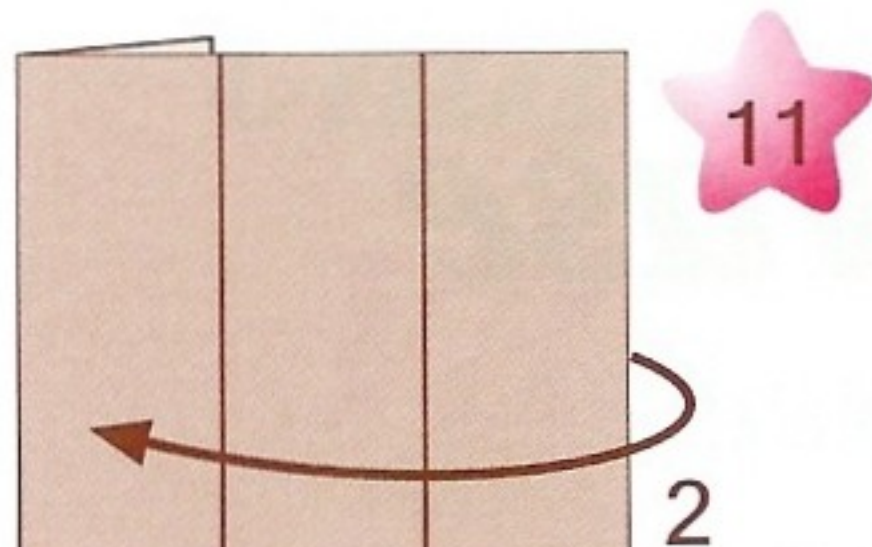
Valley fold the left-hand edge over the fold-line made in step 2 as shown.



10

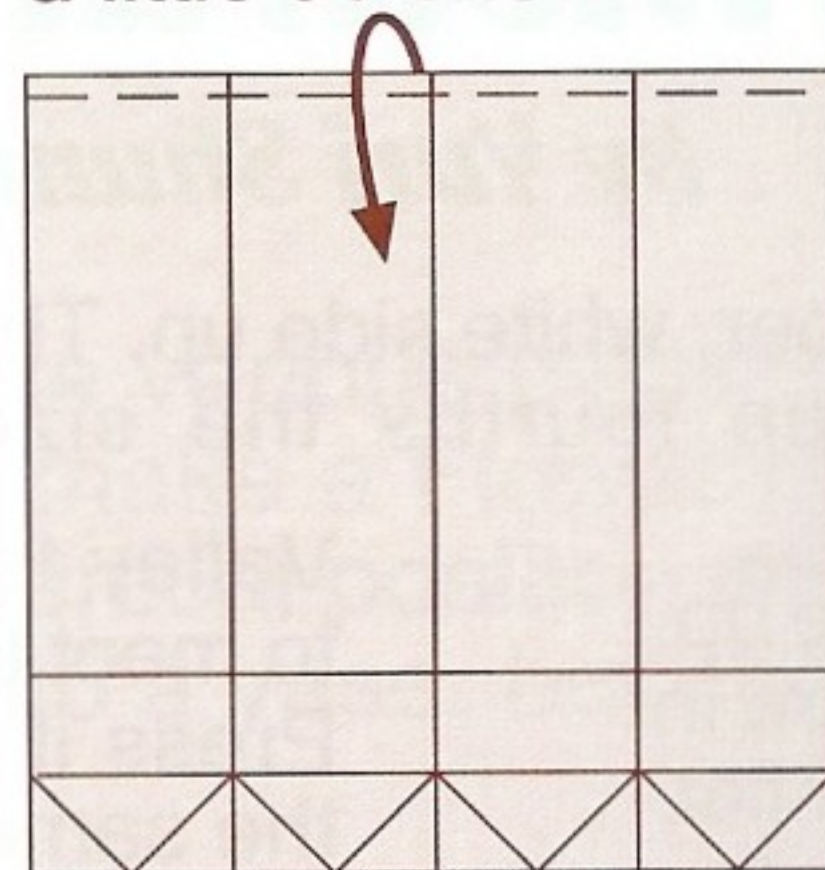
Valley fold the bottom left-hand corner to meet the adjacent fold-line, as shown, and unfold it. Then, open the front flap.

1



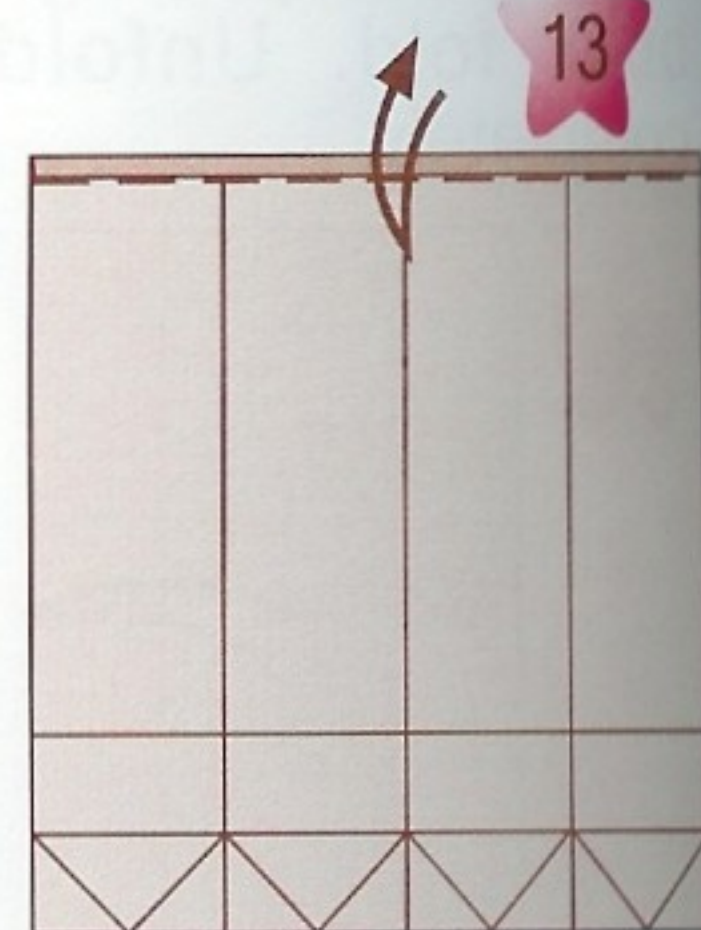
11

Valley fold the top edge a little as shown.



12

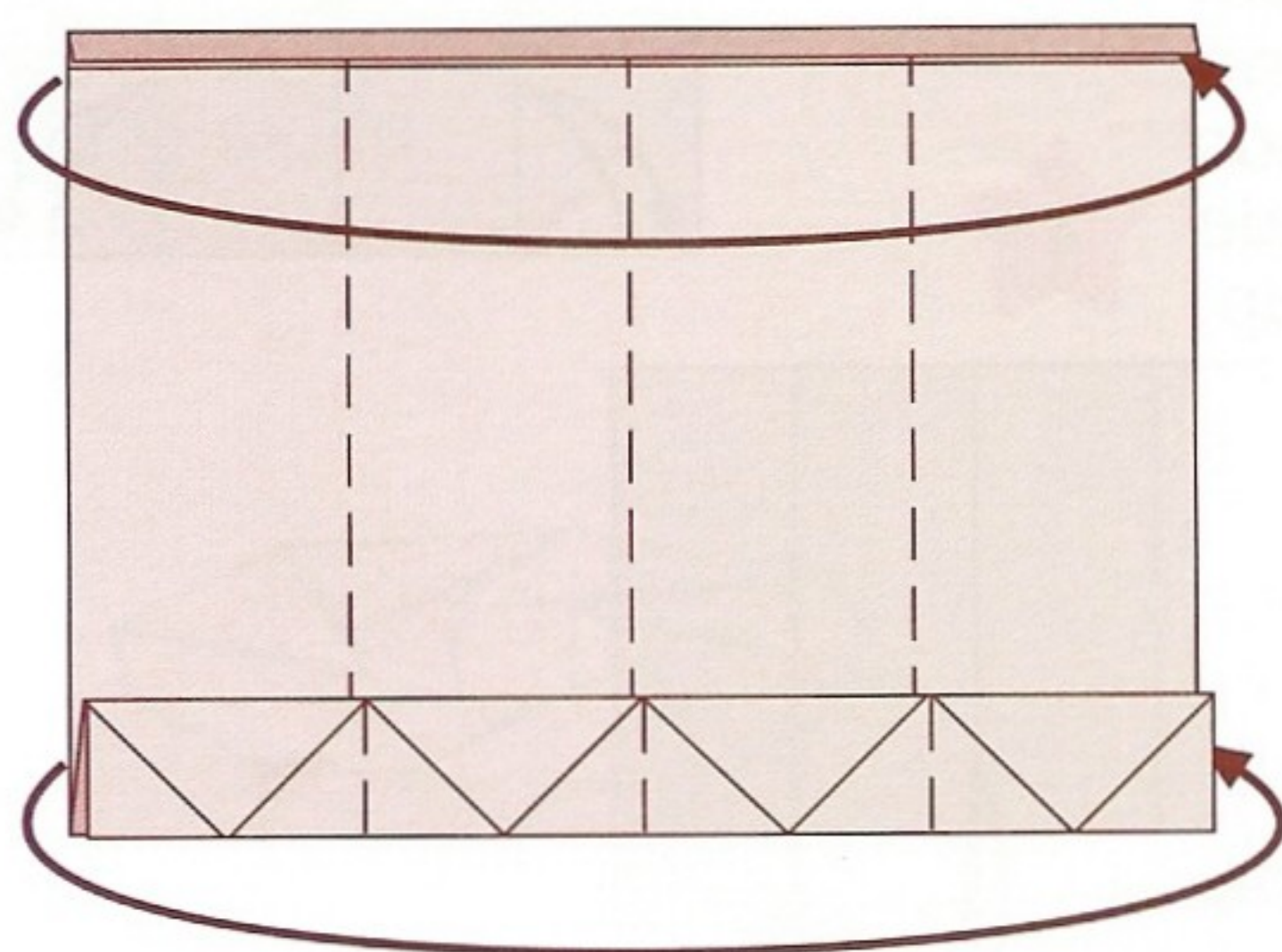
Valley fold the top edge over the fold-line made in step 12. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



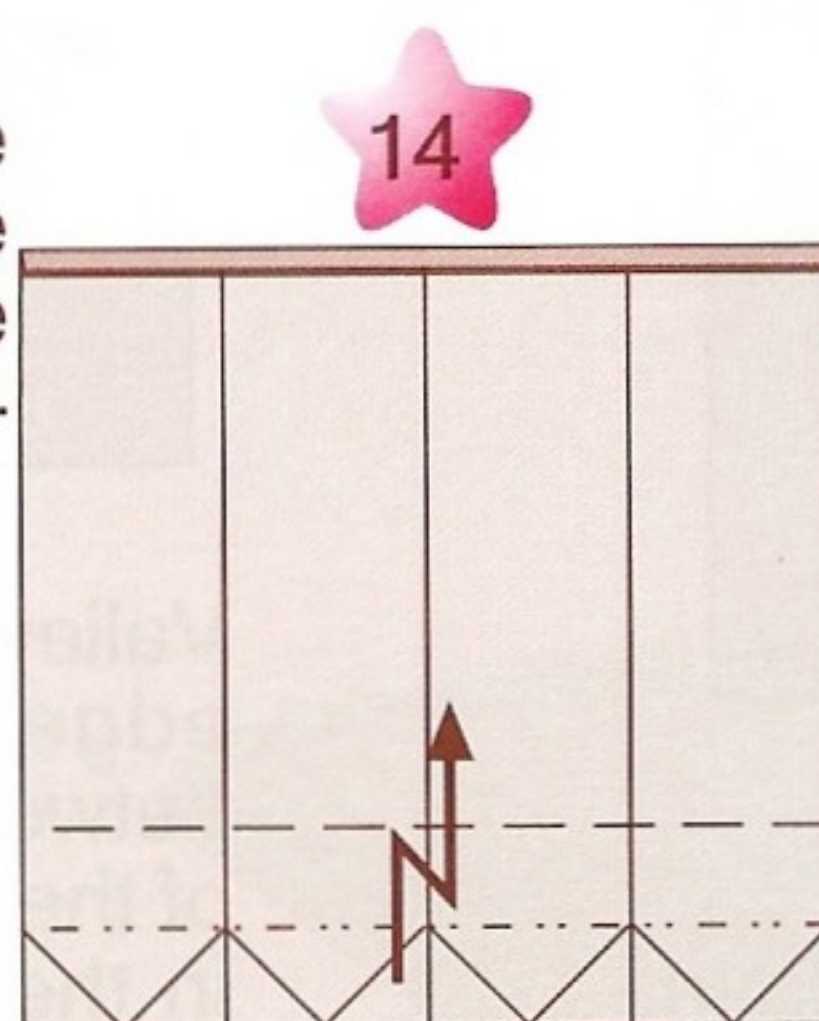
13

Bring the left- and right-hand sides around and together as shown. Insert one section of the left-hand edge under the layer of the right-hand edge.

15

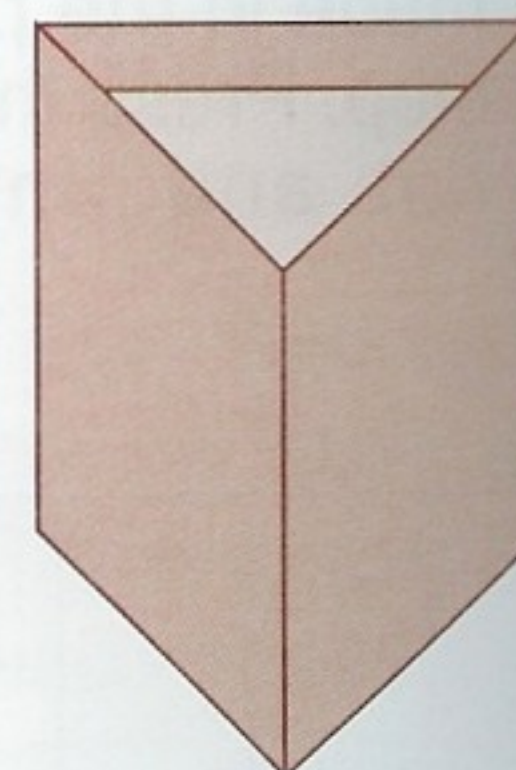


Step fold the bottom edge along the existing fold-lines.

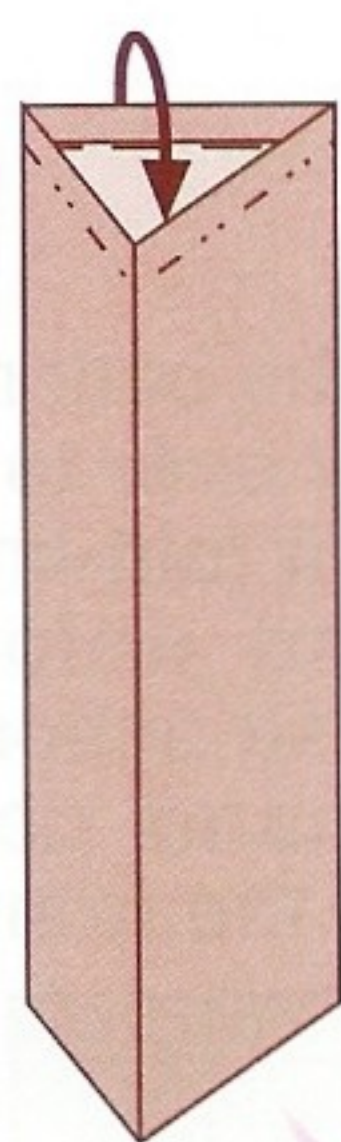


14

Also, it is possible to receive the vase's variation. For this, start with a rectangle of paper, about 'Letter' or 'A4' in size, in the landscape position.



16



Mountain fold the top edge over the fold-line made in step 13. Then, turn the model around for its bottom view.

17

The bottom view. Reduce the internal layers to the middle.



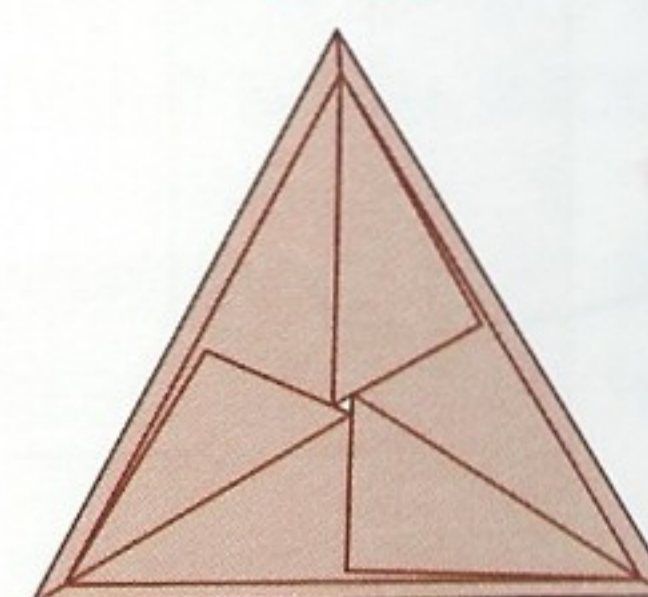
Mountain fold the corners on the existing fold-lines as shown.

18



Here is the completed elegant trihedral vase!

19



This should be the result.

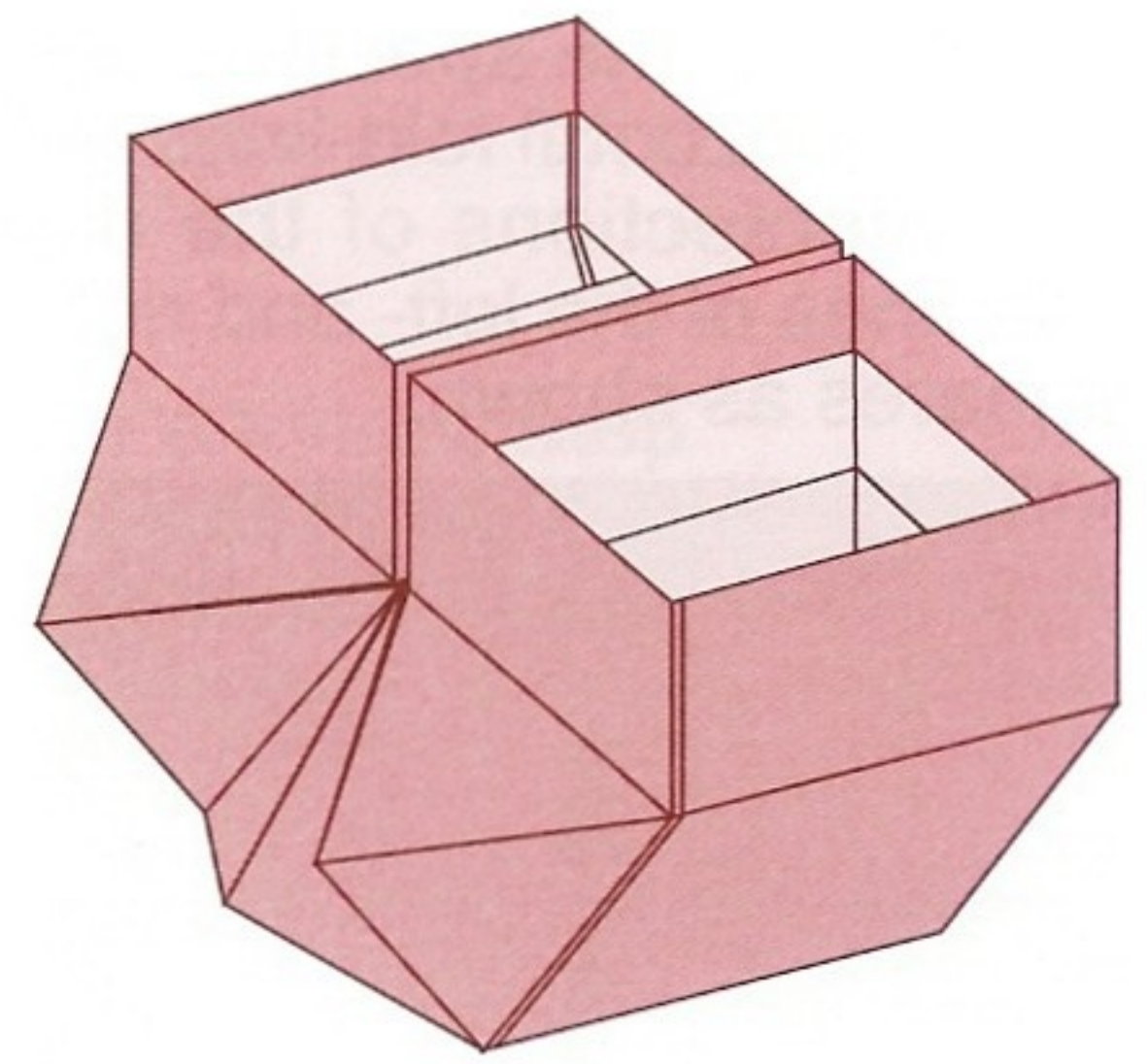
20



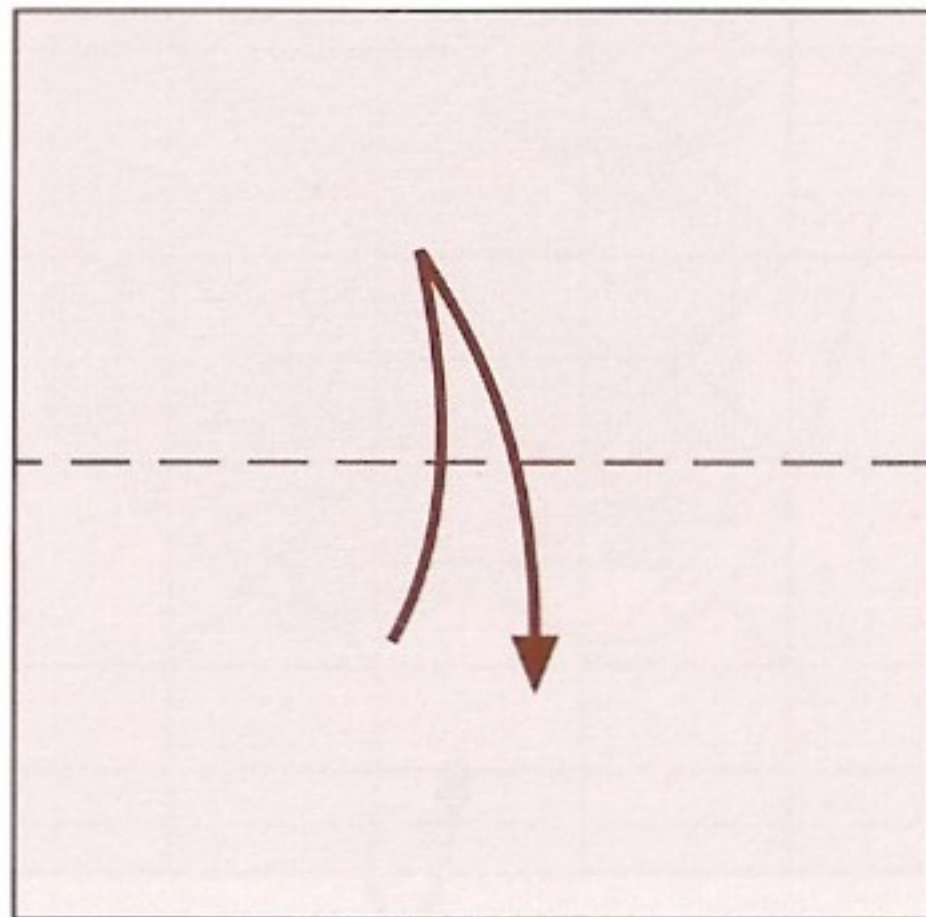
Vase 'Duet'

by Yuri Shumakov

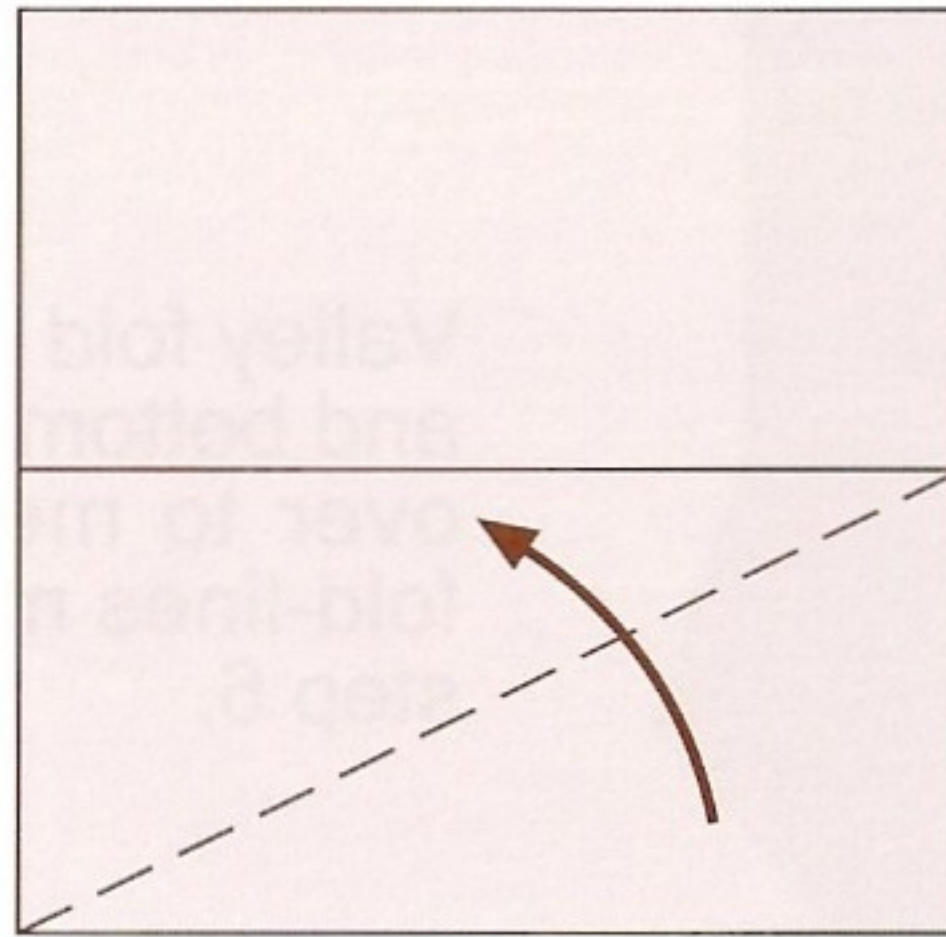
Use a square of paper, white side up. The height of the finished vase will be about third and the width will be about half of the size of the original square. A large size vase looks good when made from beautiful wallpaper or other thick paper. In this case, use an approximately 20-inch (50 cm) square of paper. The vase will be appropriate for a pencil holder if you use a 12-inch (30 cm) square of paper of paper.



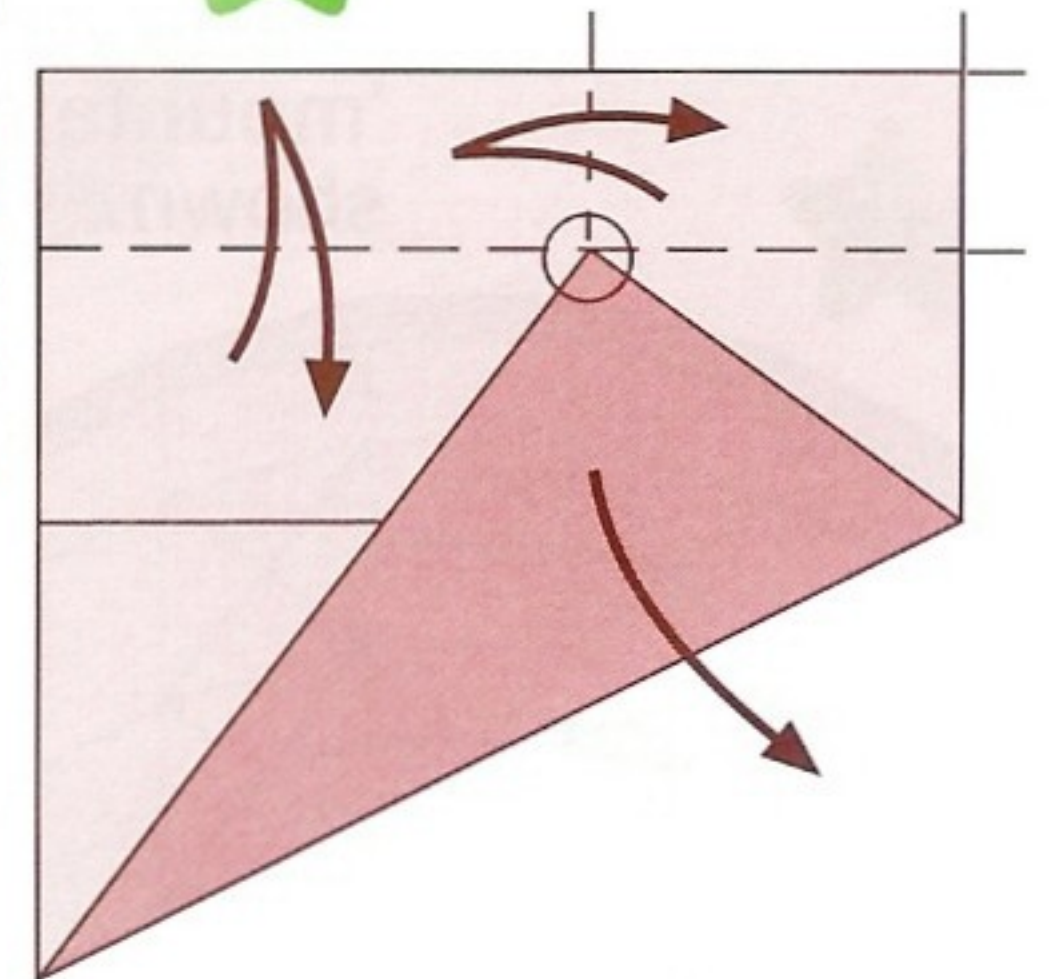
Valley fold the square in half from bottom to top. Press it flat and unfold it.



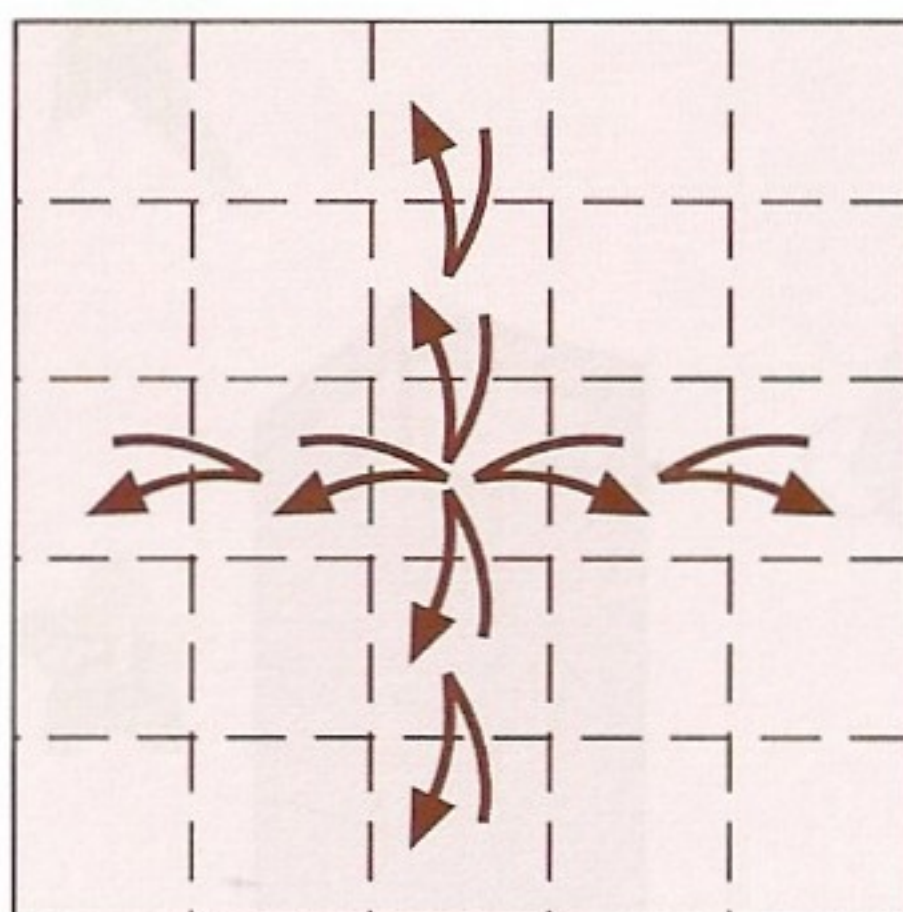
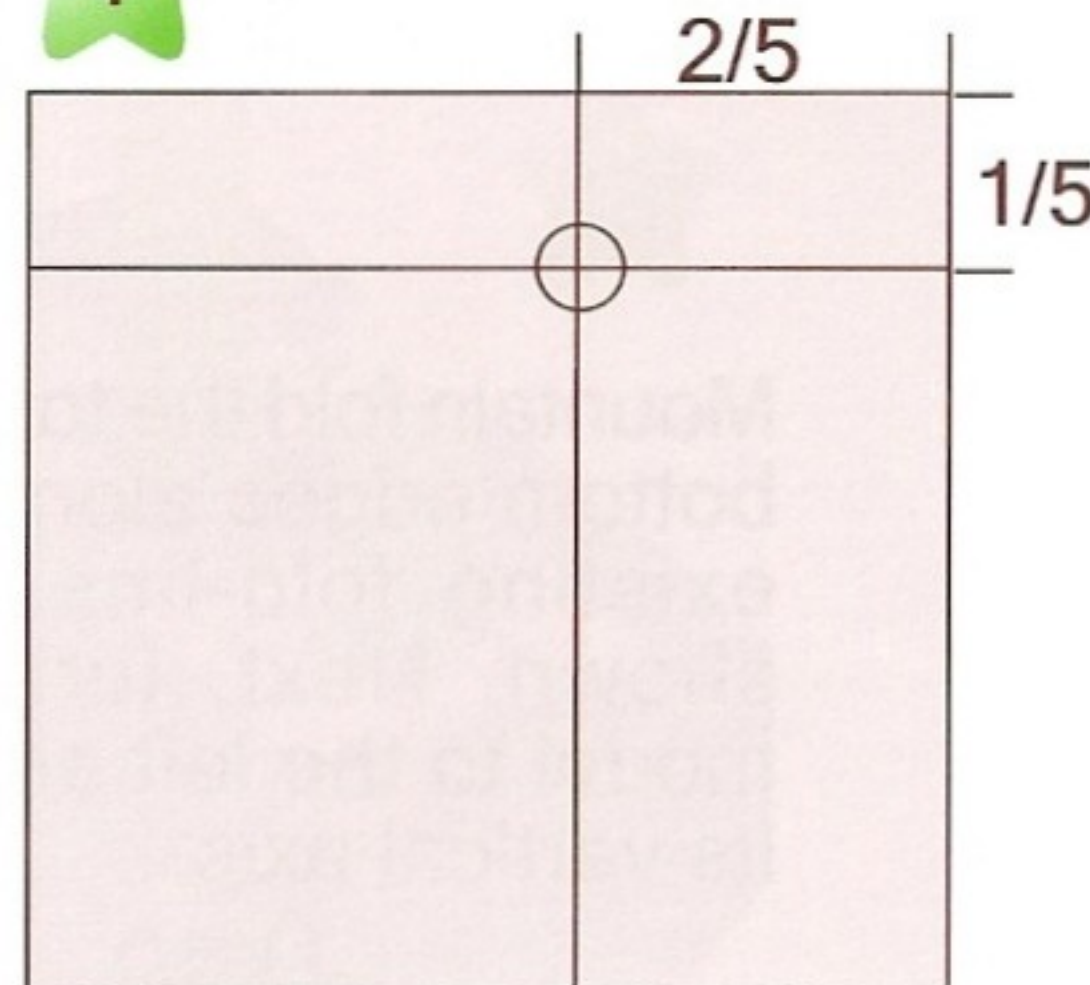
Working from the right-hand side and along the bottom edge, carefully make a diagonal fold-line between the right-hand end of the horizontal middle fold-line and the left-hand bottom corner, as shown.



Carefully, valley fold the top edge down in a horizontal line, as shown. Press it flat and unfold it. Valley fold the top edge along a vertical line, as shown, and unfold it. Then, open the paper out.



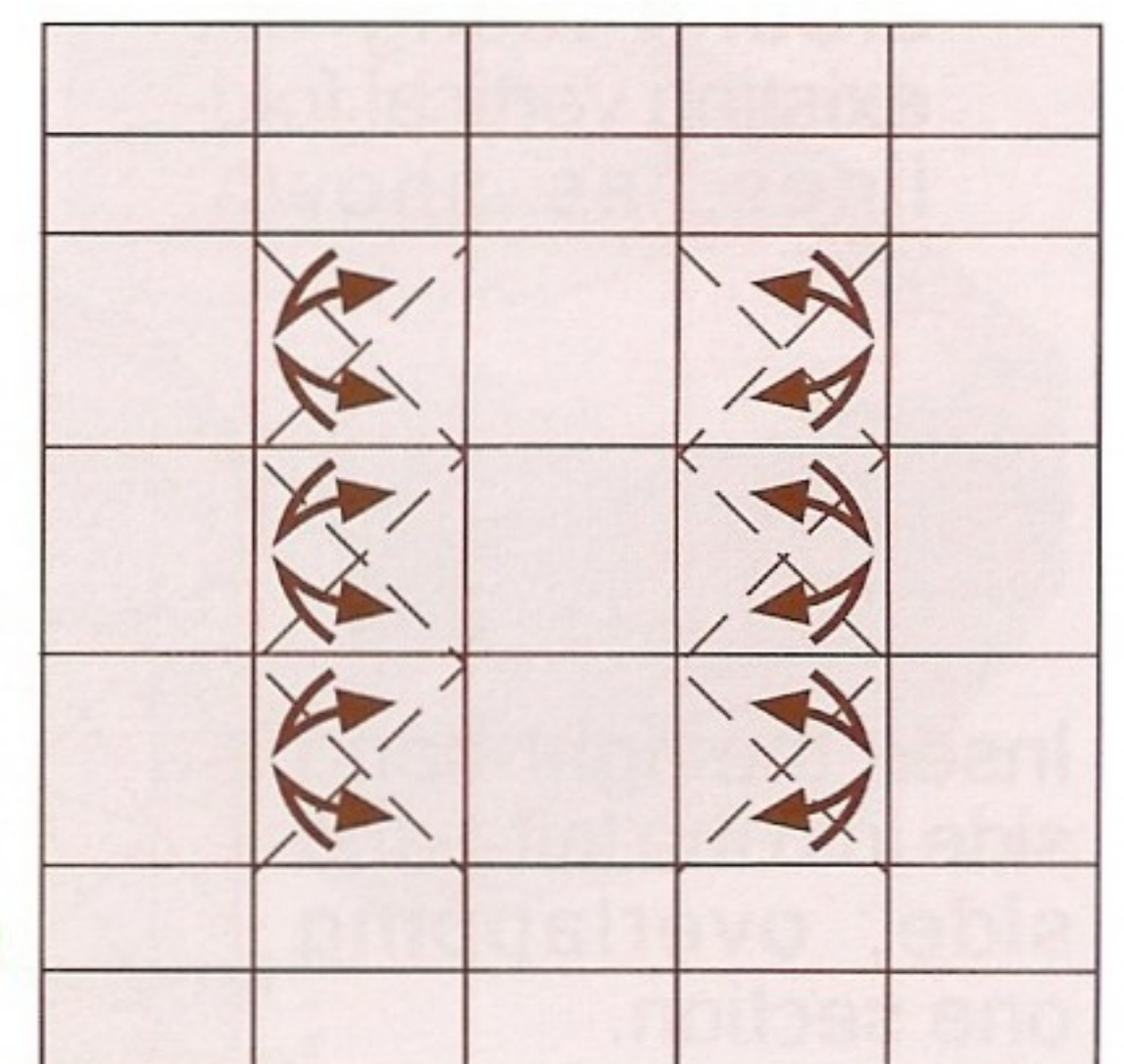
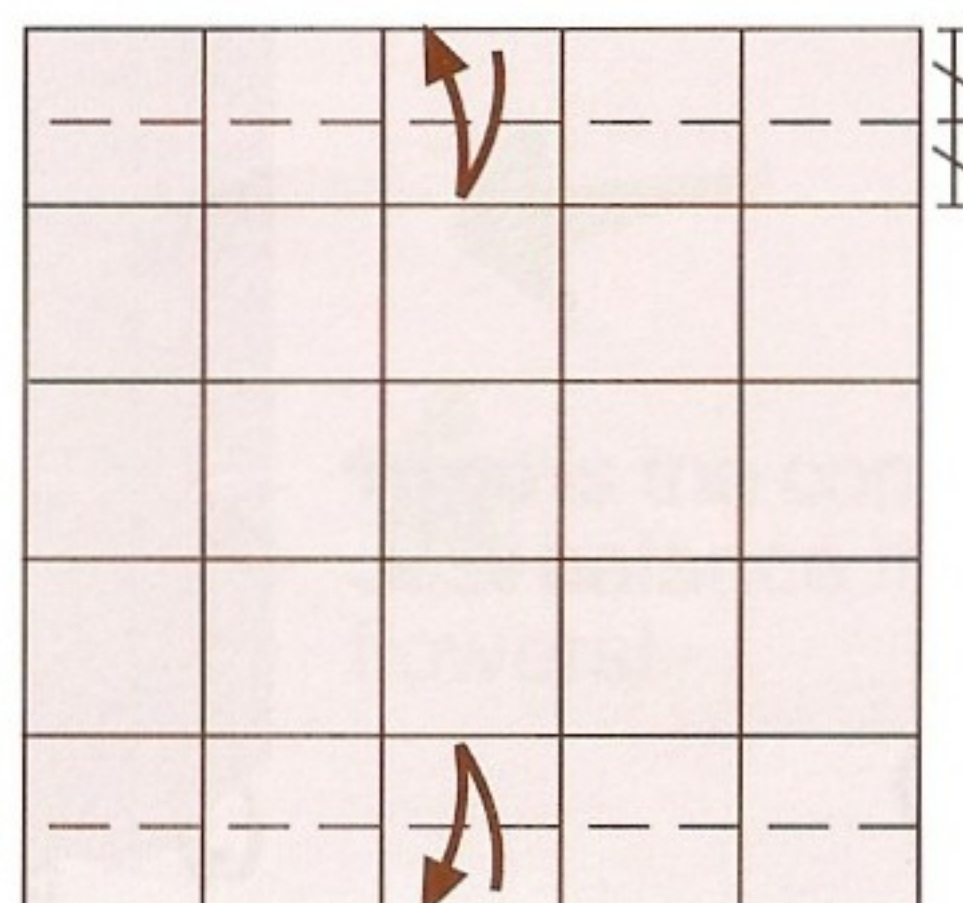
This should be the result.



Using the fold-lines made in step 3, divide the square into five horizontal equal sections and five vertical equal sections.

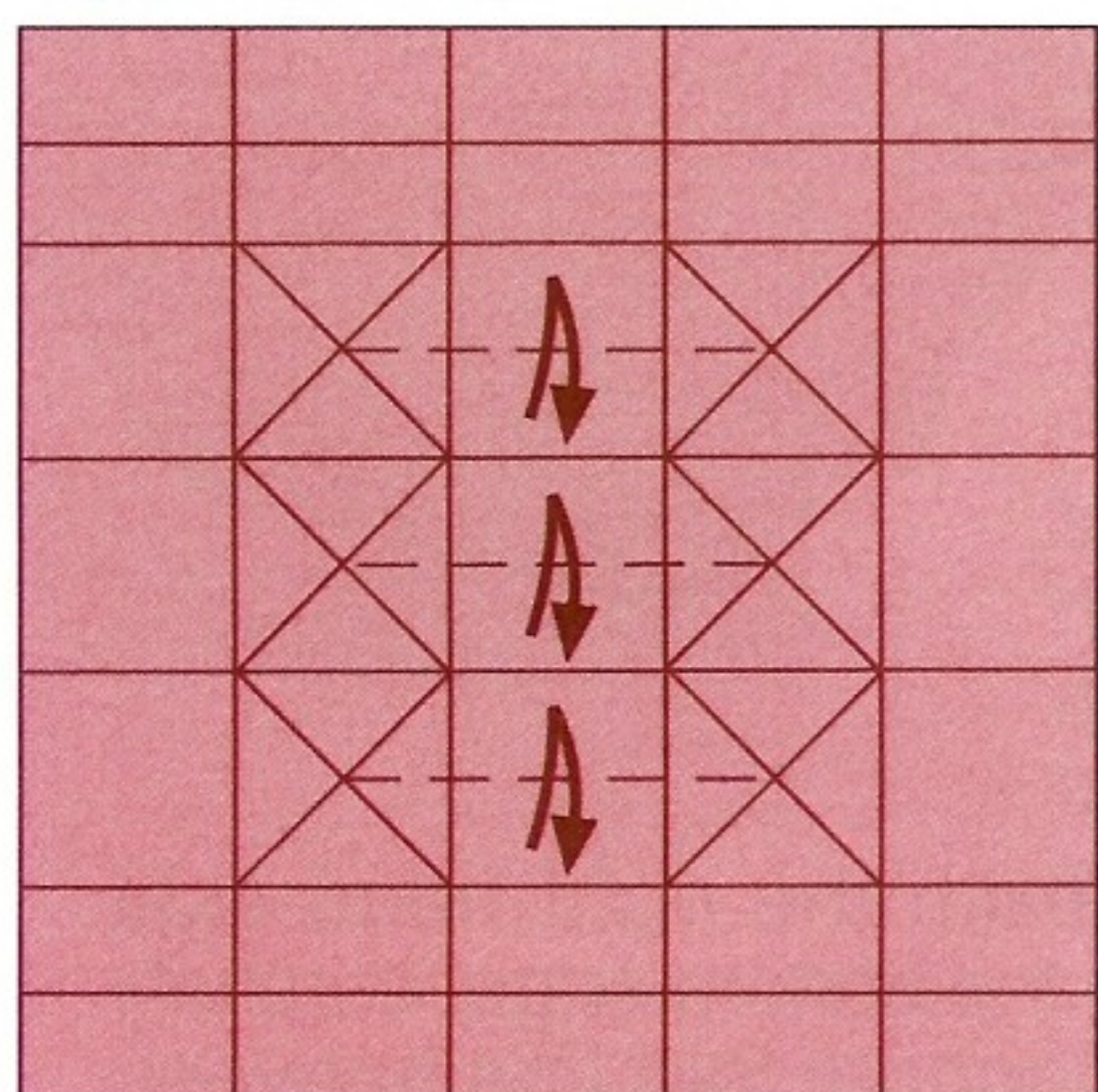


Valley fold the top horizontal section in half and unfold it. Repeat for the bottom horizontal section.

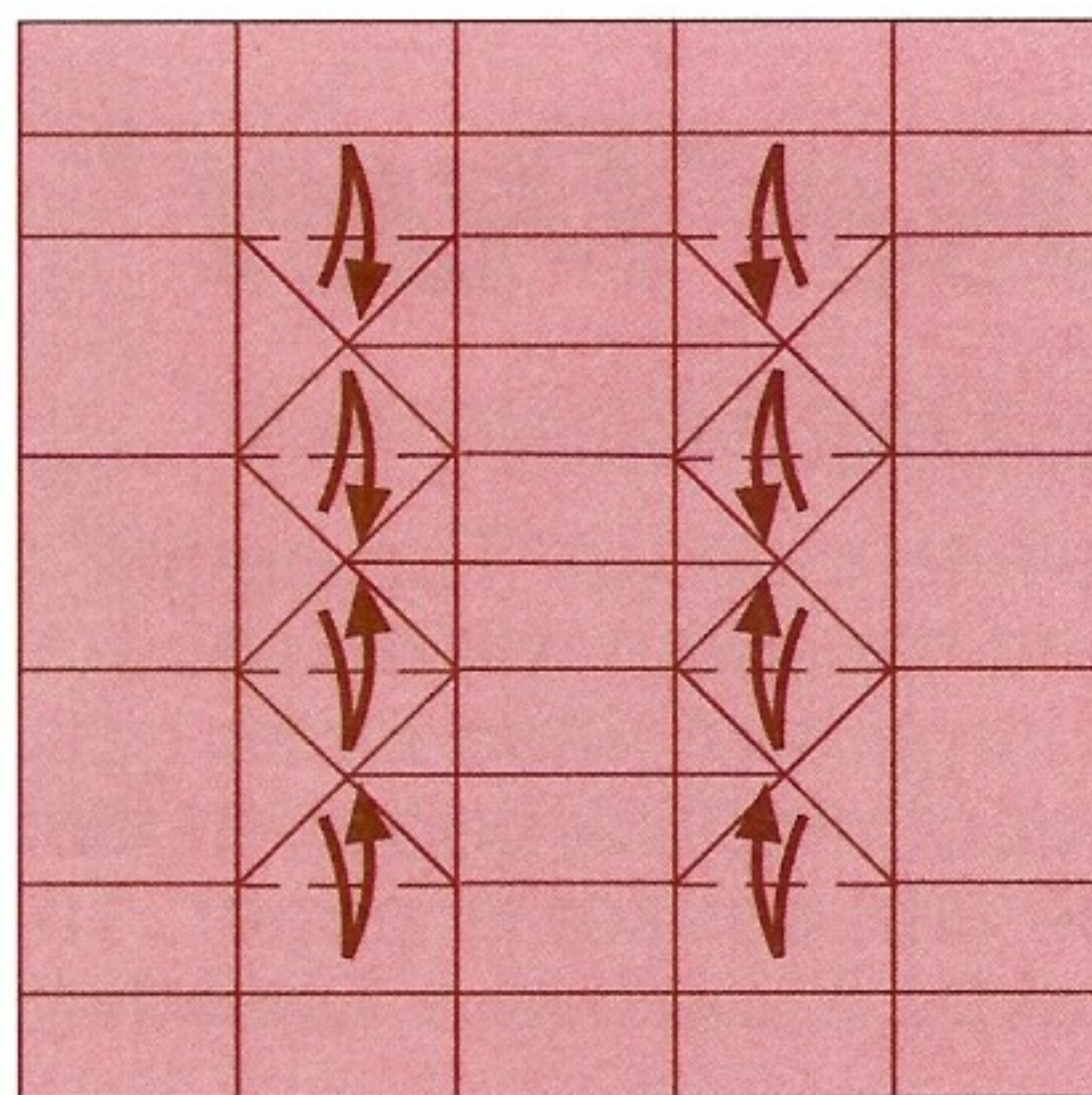


By 'valley' folding, make diagonal fold-lines in the specified squares, as shown. Press them flat and unfold them. Then, turn the paper over.

Working in the specified sections, make horizontal fold-lines between the intersections of the diagonal fold-lines of the left- and right-hand squares as shown.



8



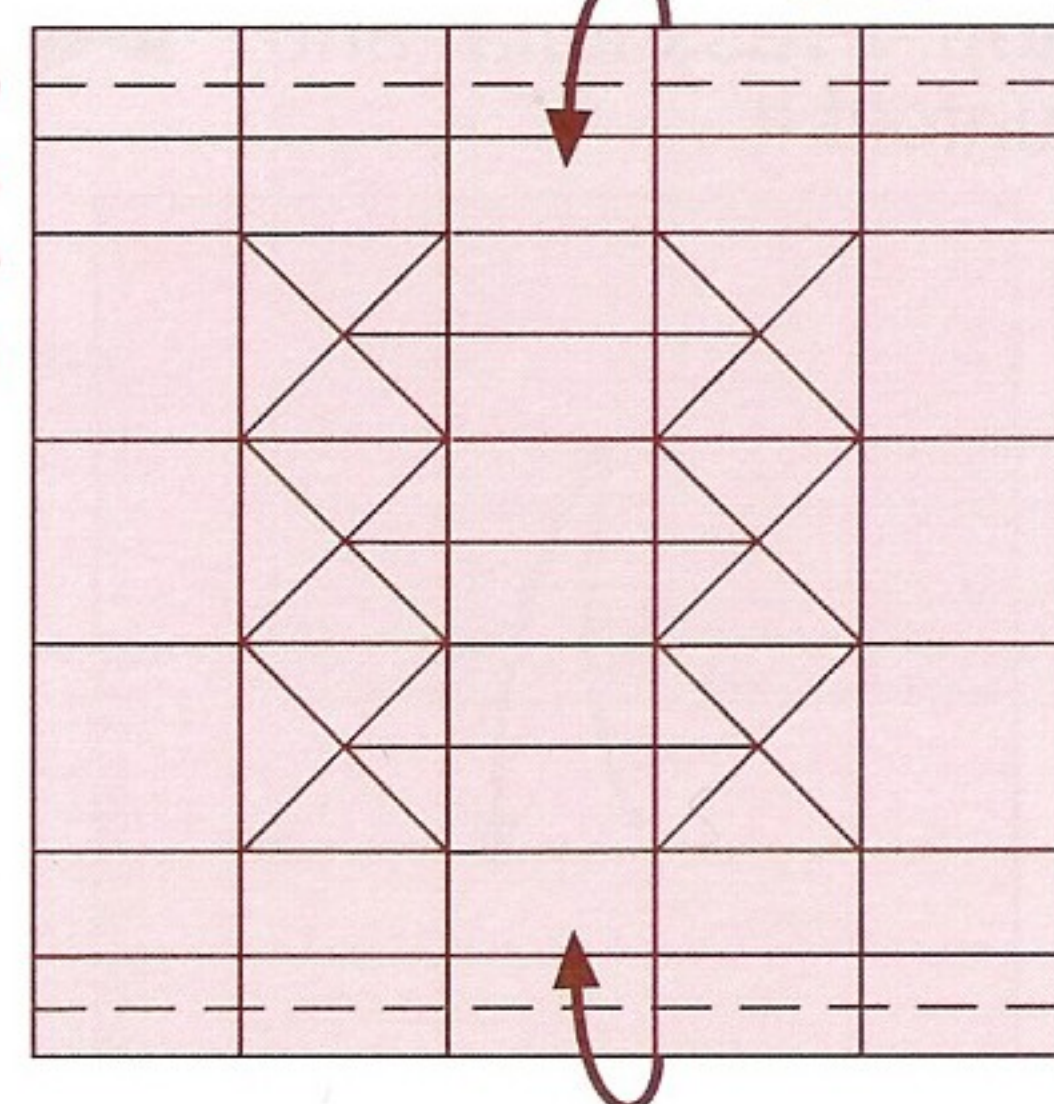
9

By 'valley' folding, refold the fragments of the horizontal fold-lines, as shown. Then, turn the paper over.



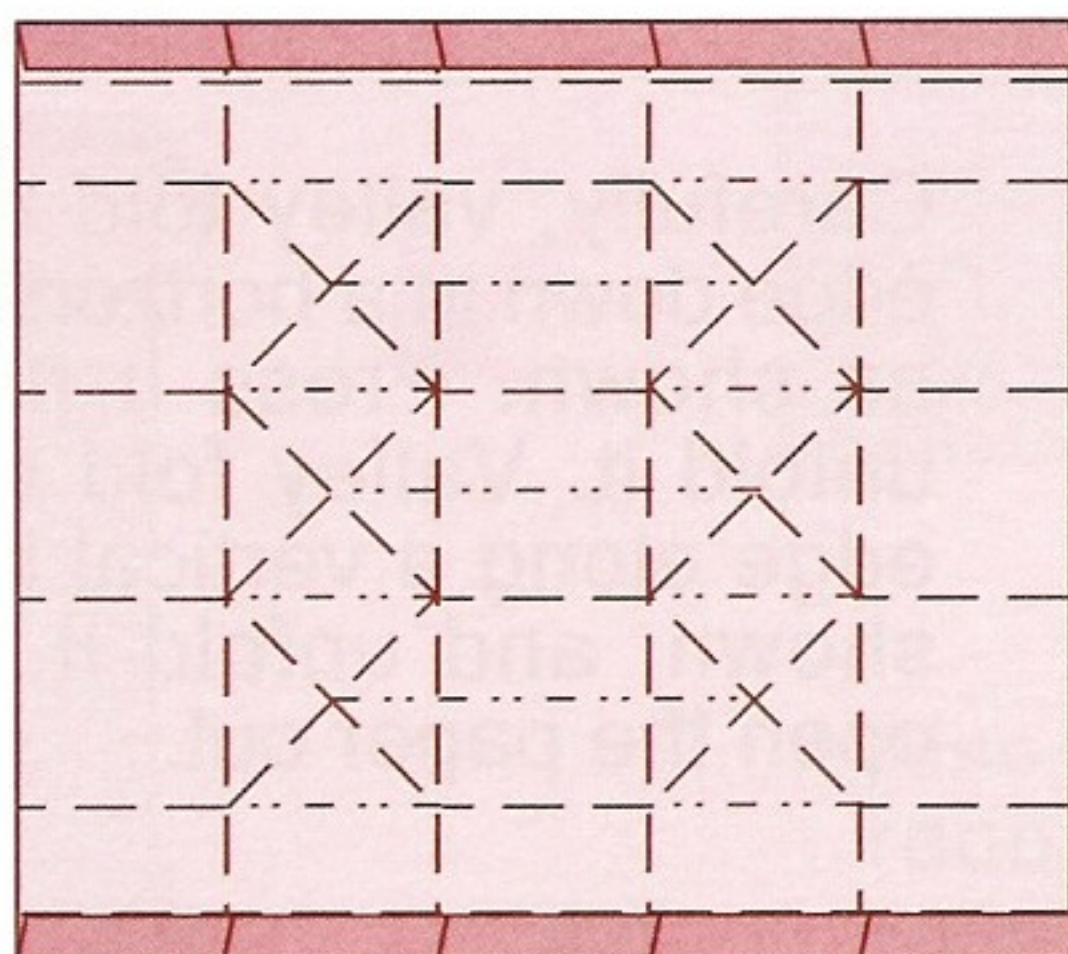
10

Valley fold the top and bottom edges over to meet the fold-lines made in step 6.

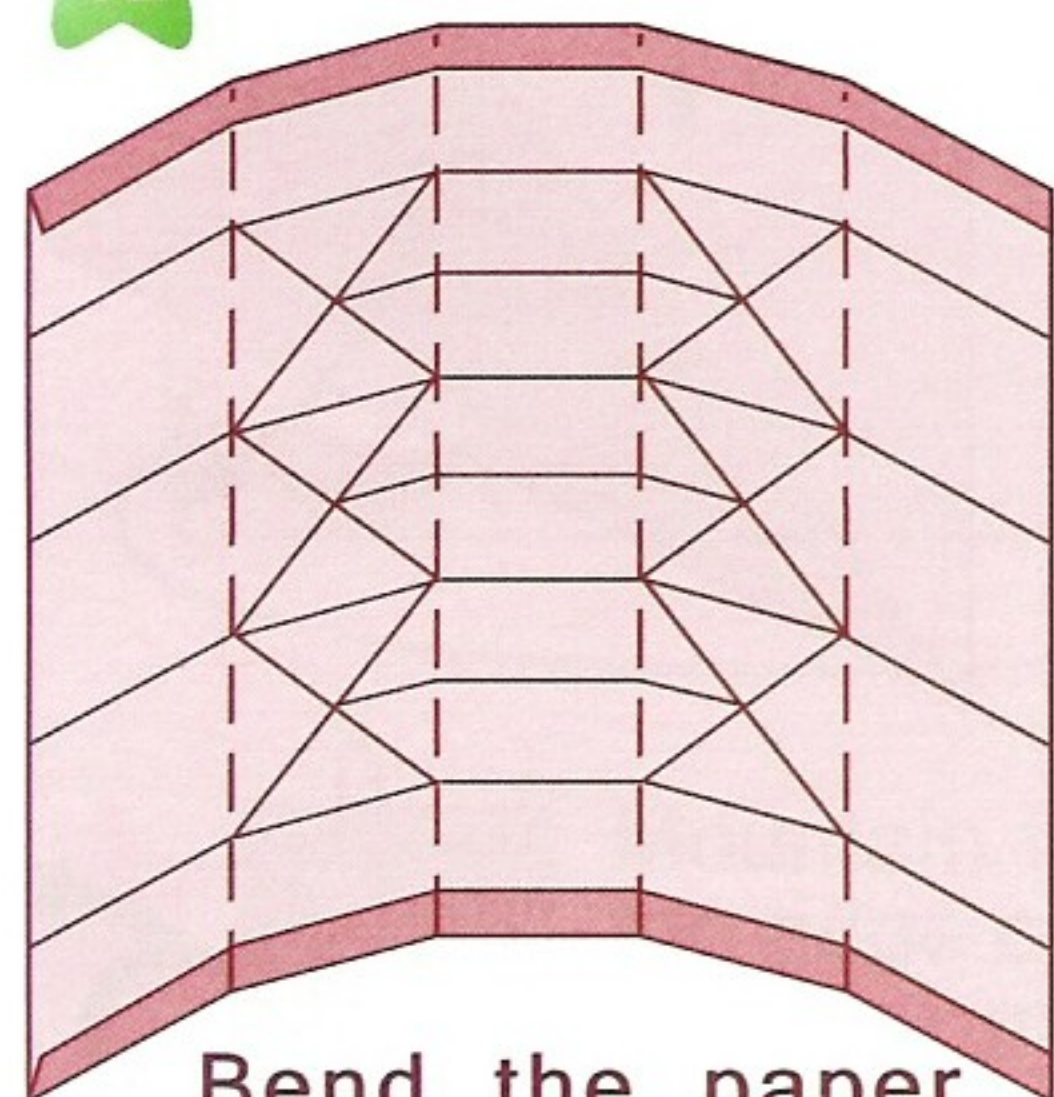


This should be the result. Make sure that your paper has the 'valleys' and 'mountains', as shown.

11



12

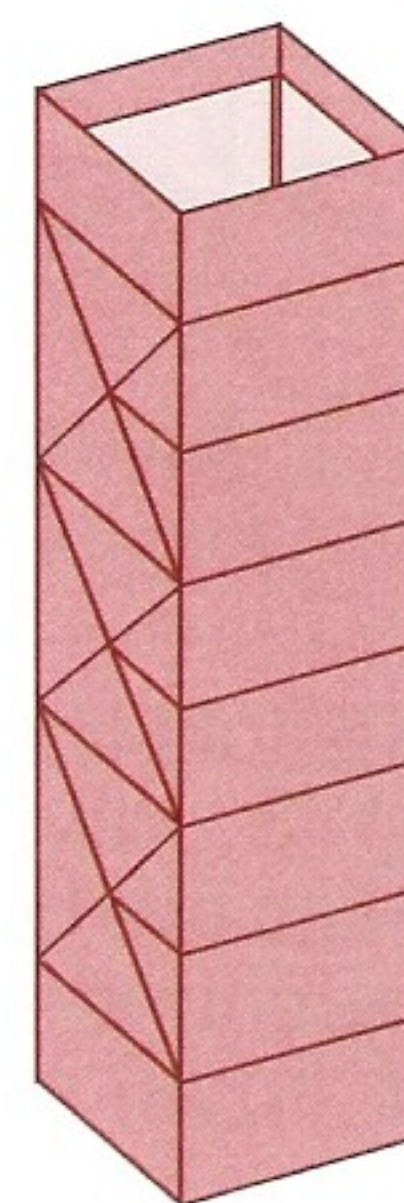


Bend the paper around along the existing vertical fold-lines, as shown.

Mountain fold the top and bottom edges along the existing fold-lines, as shown. Next, turn the model to the left around its vertical axis.



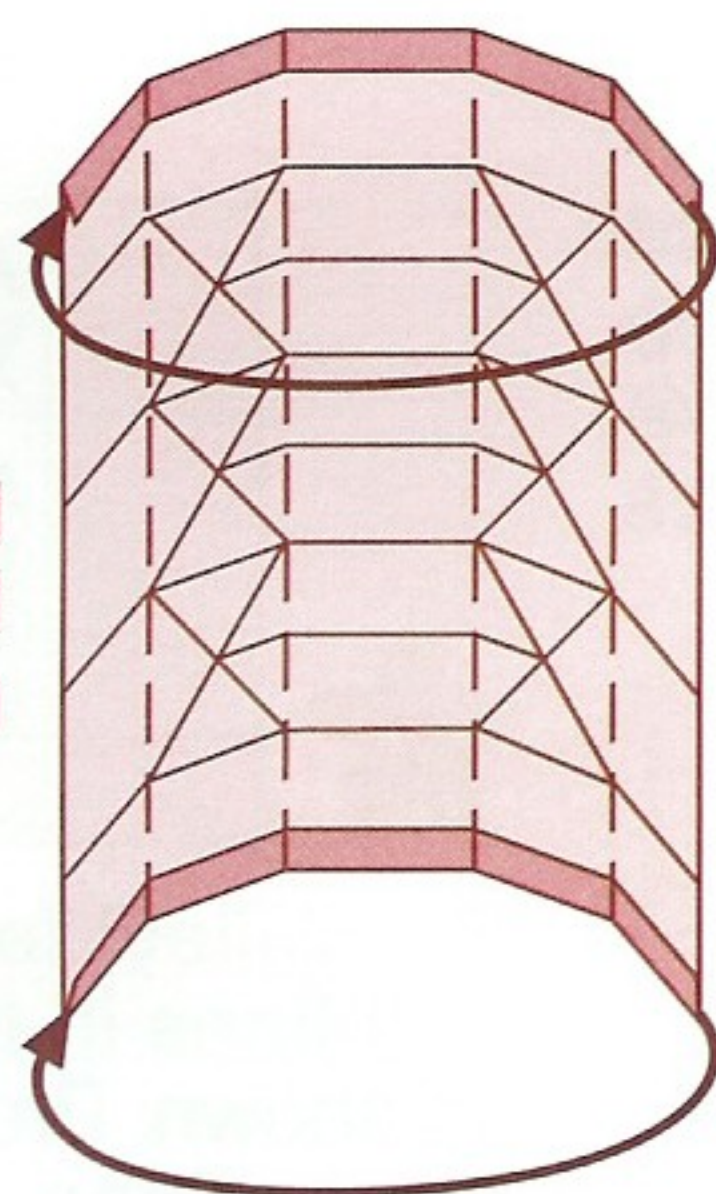
15



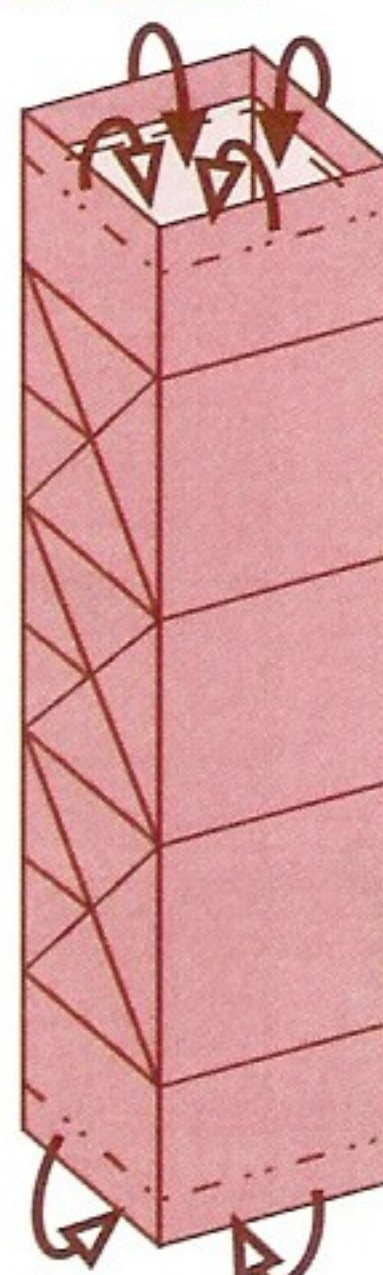
This should be the result.

Insert the right-hand side into the left-hand side, overlapping one section.

13

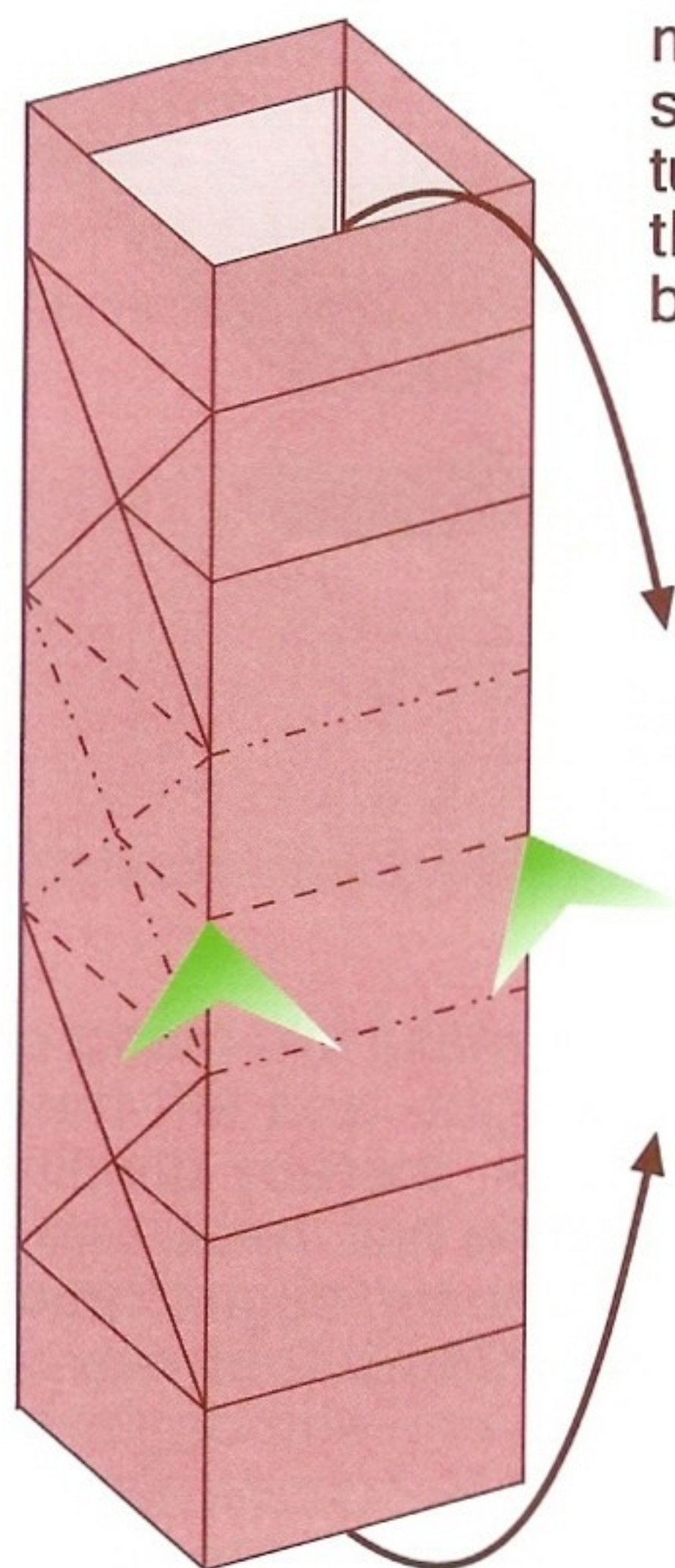


14



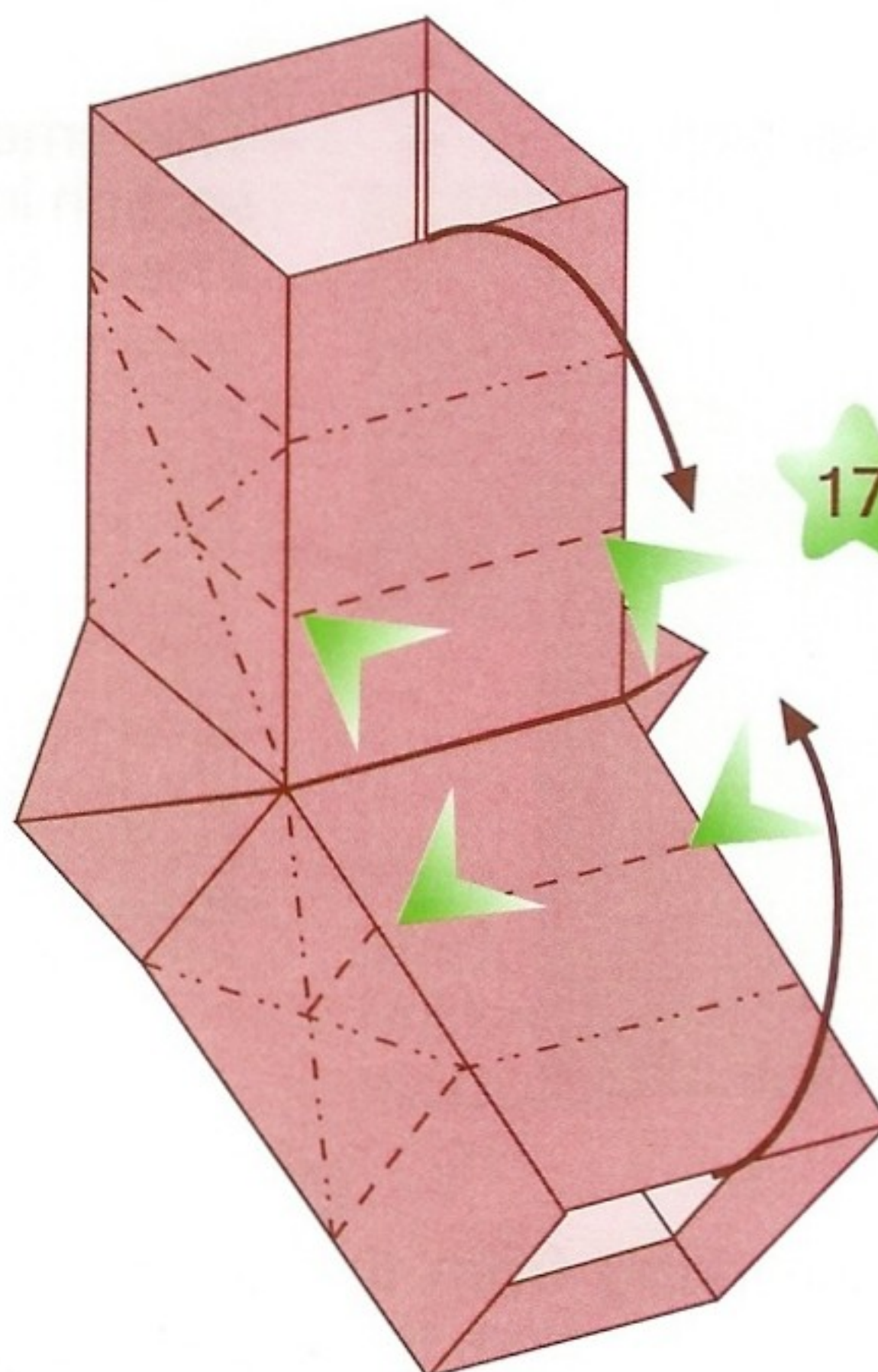
Press the paper in the marked place, at the same time bringing the tube's ends together in the directions shown by the arrows.

16



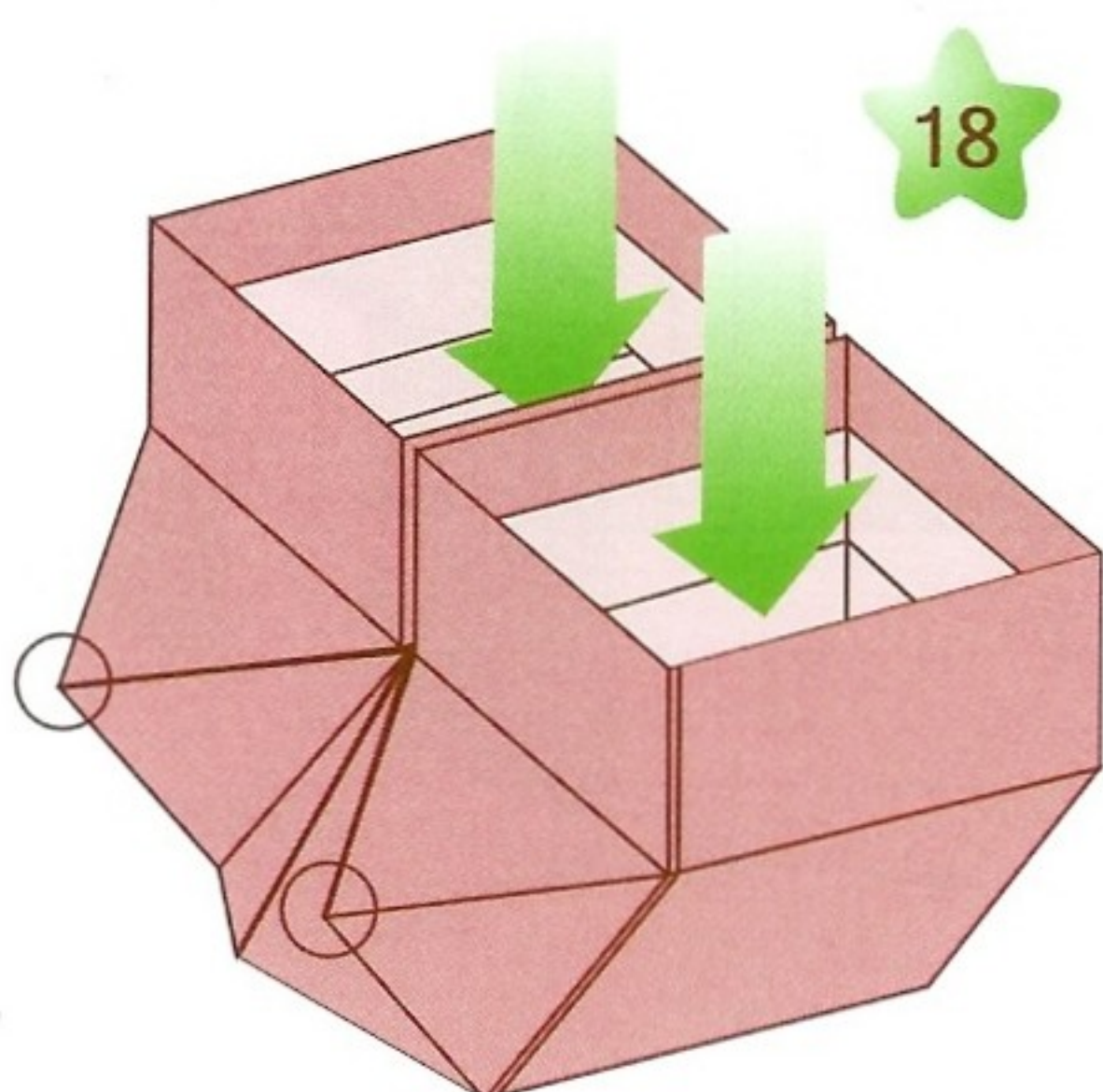
Repeat the previous step for each section, so that the edges meet in the middle, as shown.

17

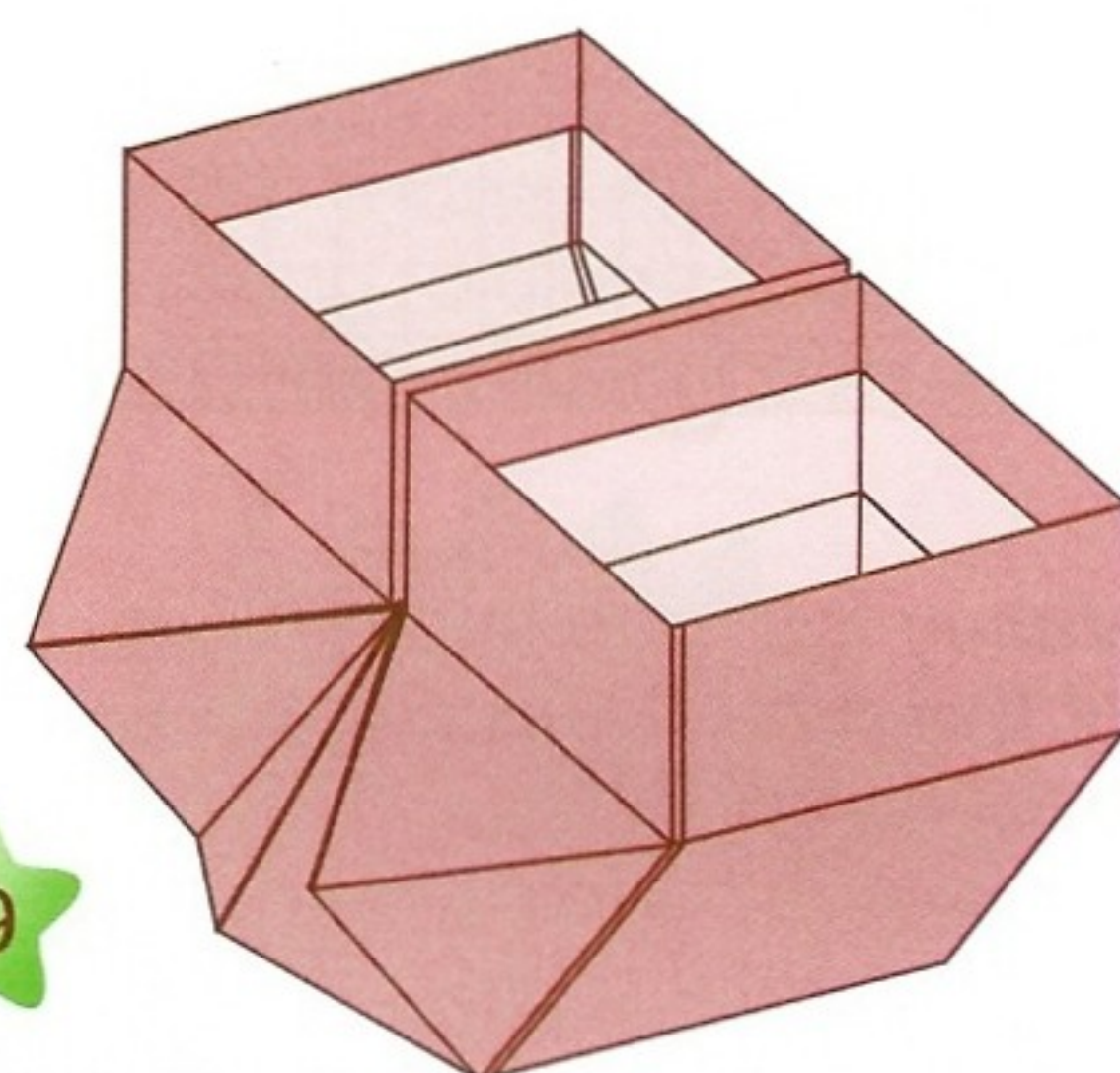


Form the marked corners and sharpen them. For this purpose, it is necessary to move internal layers upward and downward.

18



19

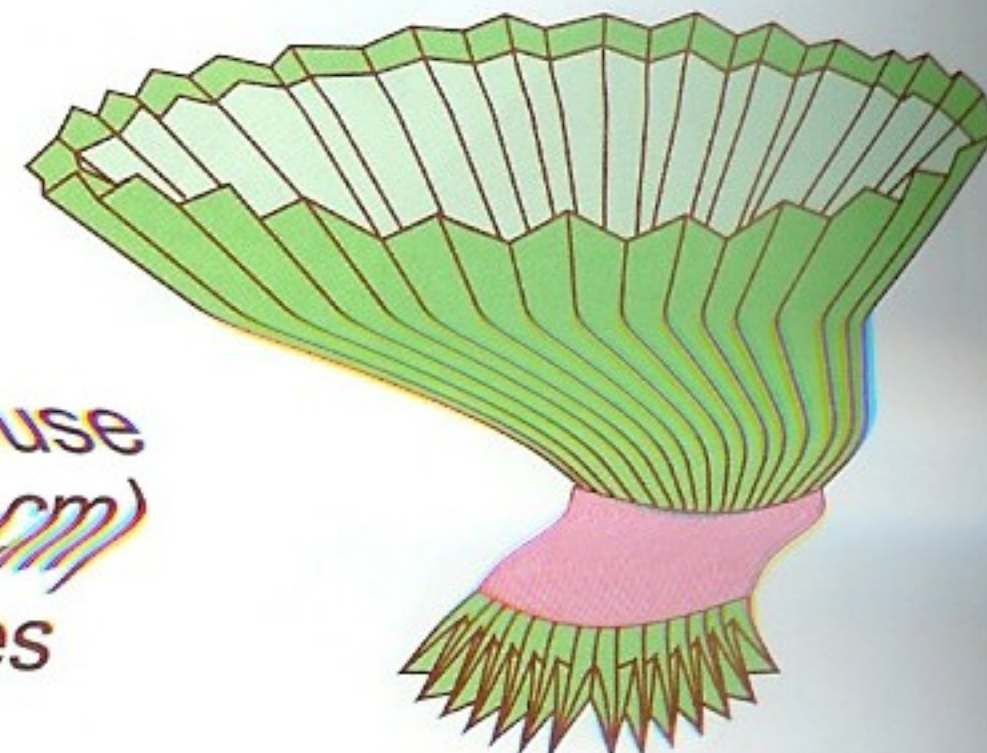


Here is the completed vase 'Duet'. Just balance it with two posies of flowers!

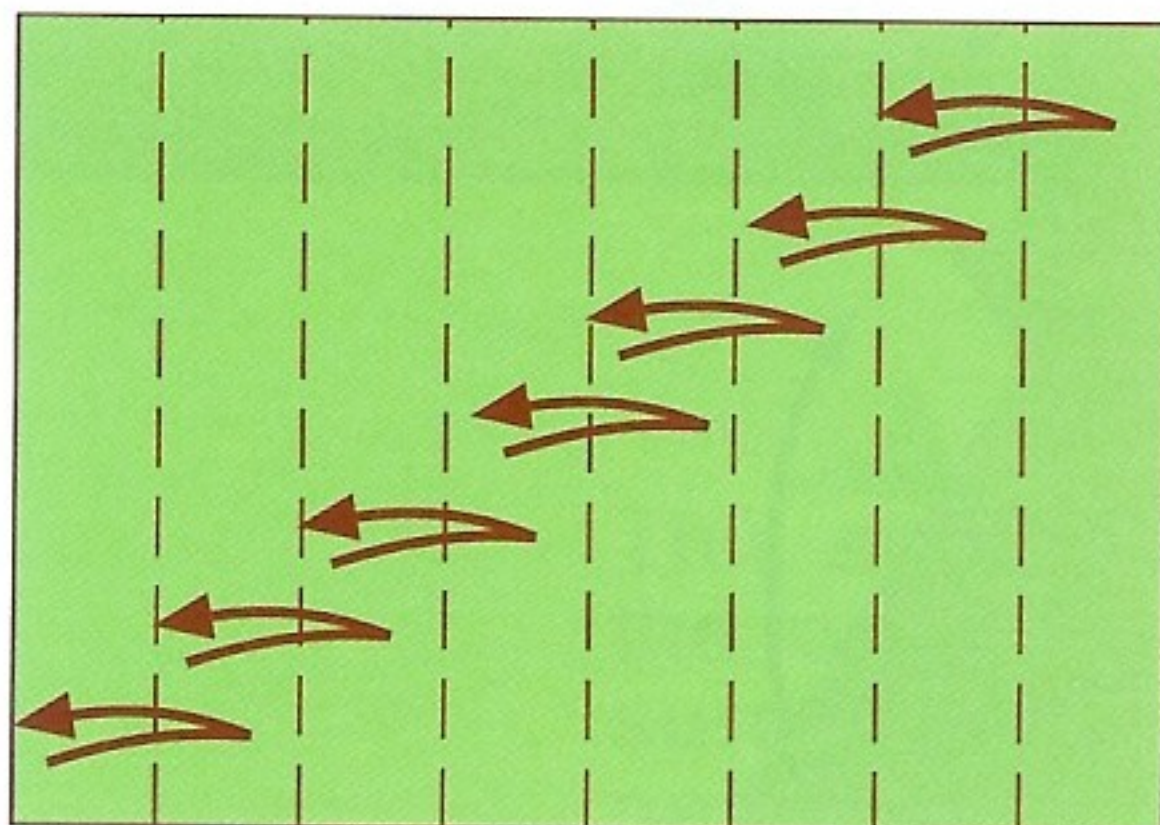
Vase 'Birthday'

by Katrin Shumakov

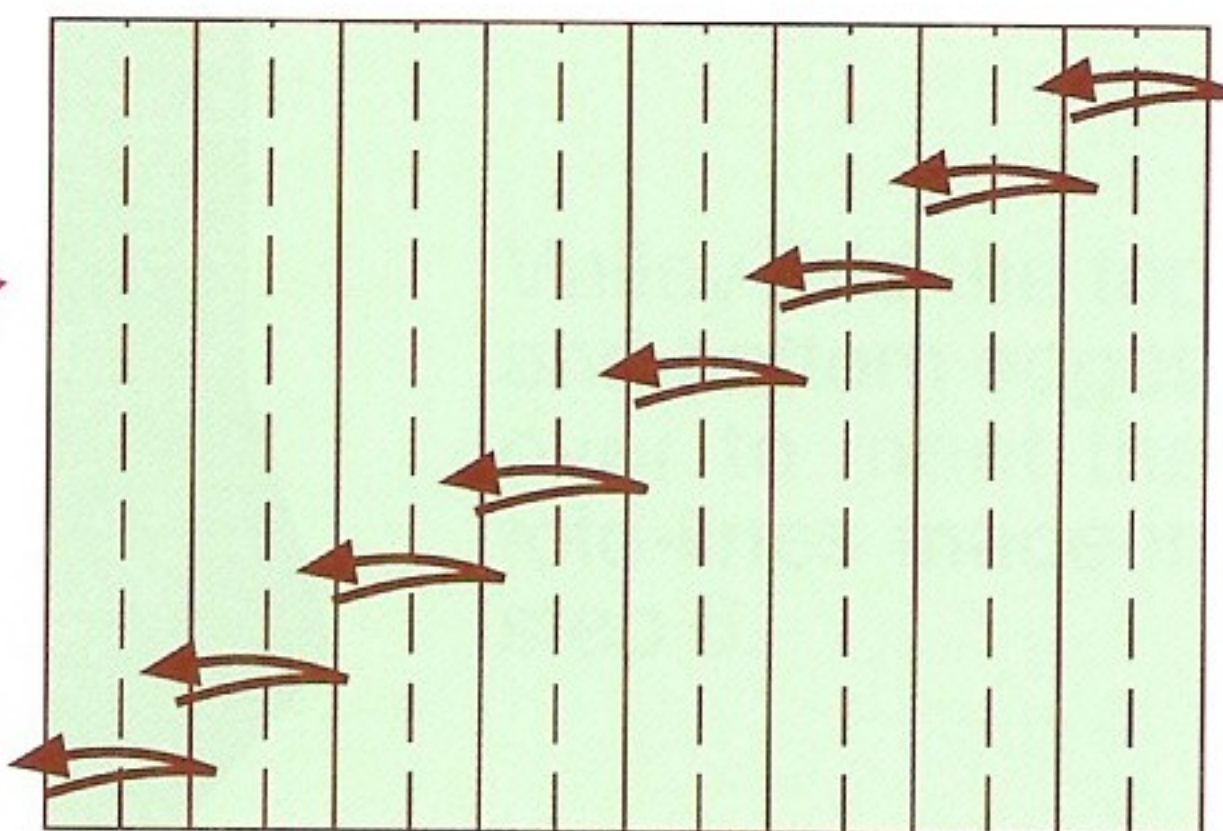
The vase is made of four identical modules. For each module, use a rectangle of paper, 'Letter' (8 1/2 x 11 inches) or 'A4' (21 x 29.7 cm) in size. The vase will be about 5 inches (12 cm) high and 9 inches (22 cm) wide.



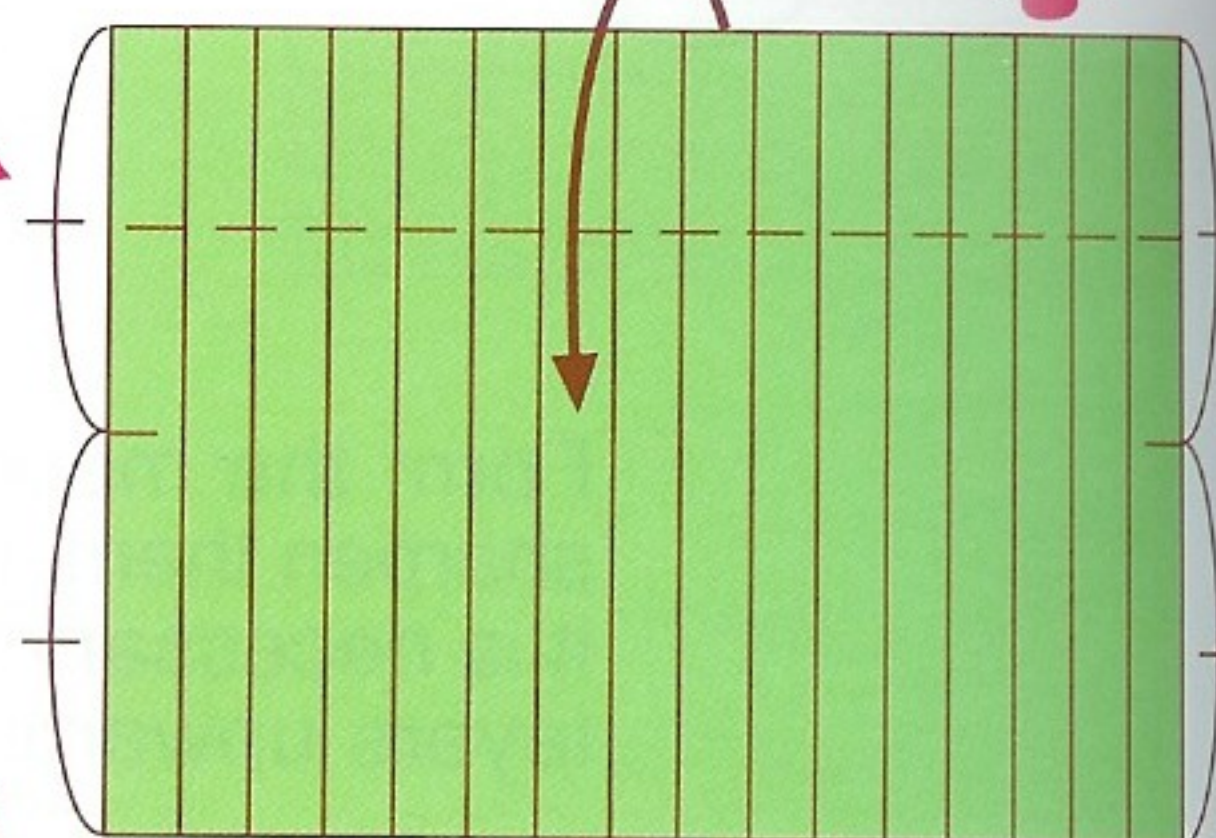
Divide the rectangle into 8 equal vertical sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them. Turn the paper over.



This time, divide each vertical section in half by valley folding. Then, turn the paper over.



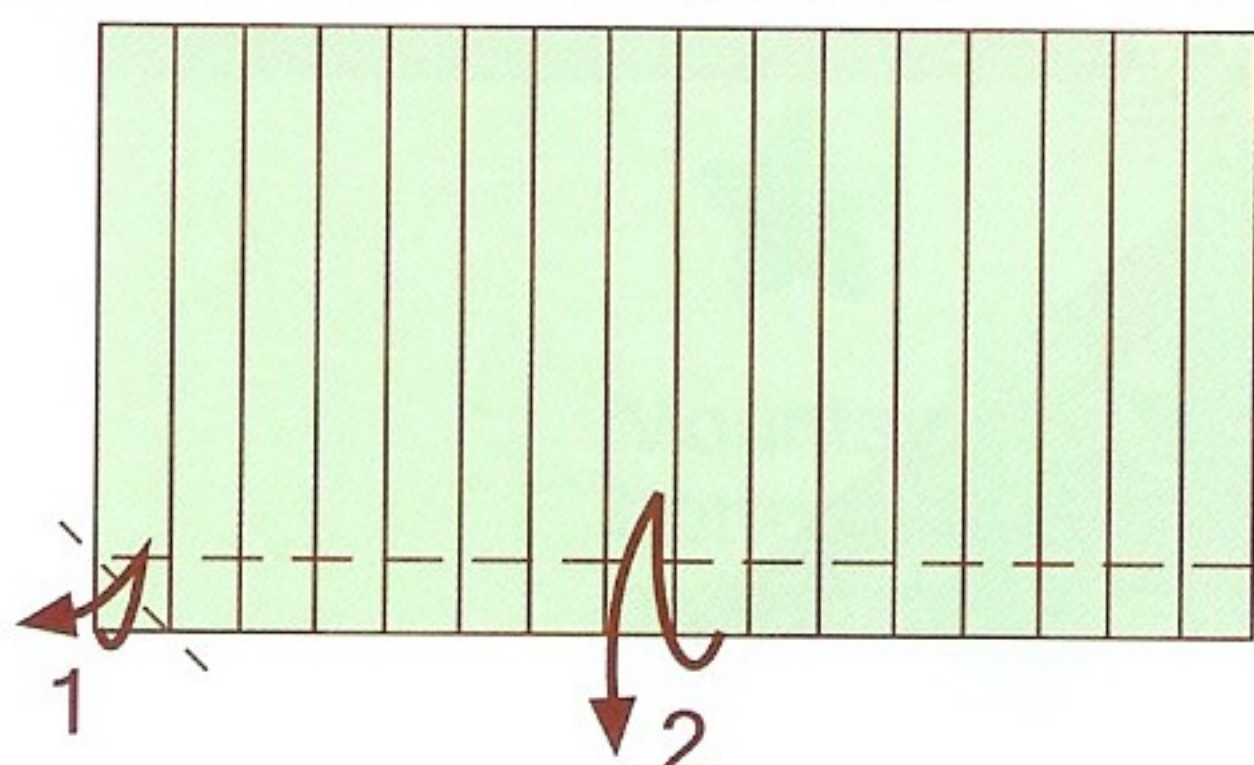
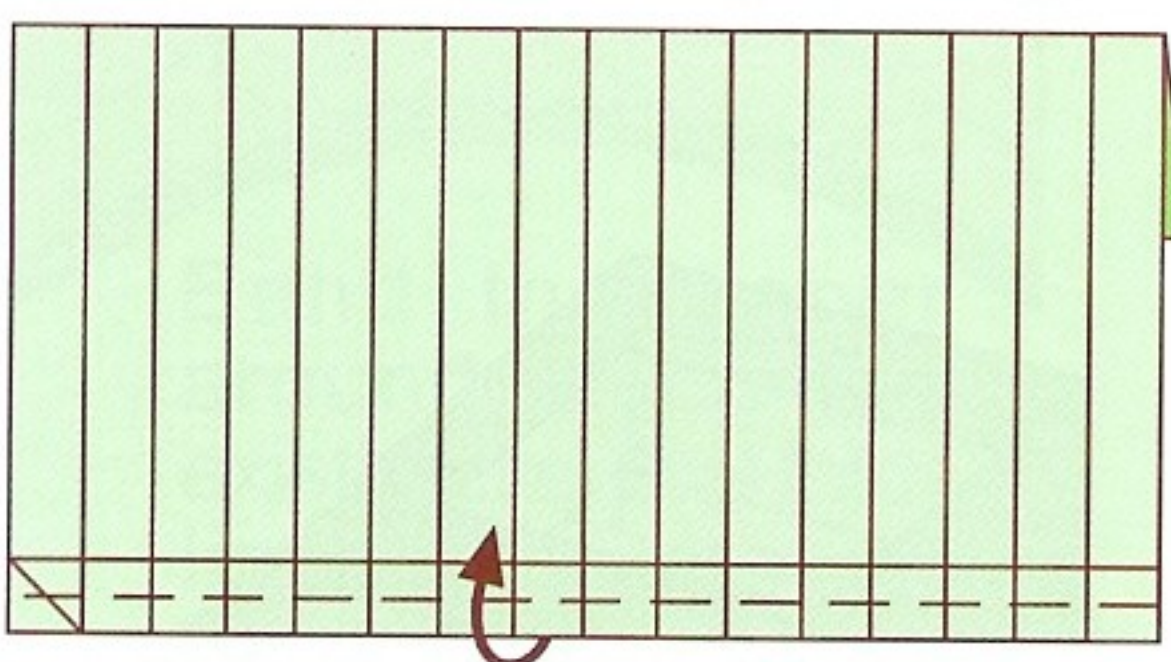
First, make fold-marks on the right- and left-hand edges, thereby dividing them in half. Next, valley fold the top edge to meet the middle fold-marks.



Working from the bottom left-hand corner, make the diagonal fold-mark in the first section. Then, valley fold and unfold the bottom edge up so that the fold-line passes over the top of the diagonal fold-mark, as shown.



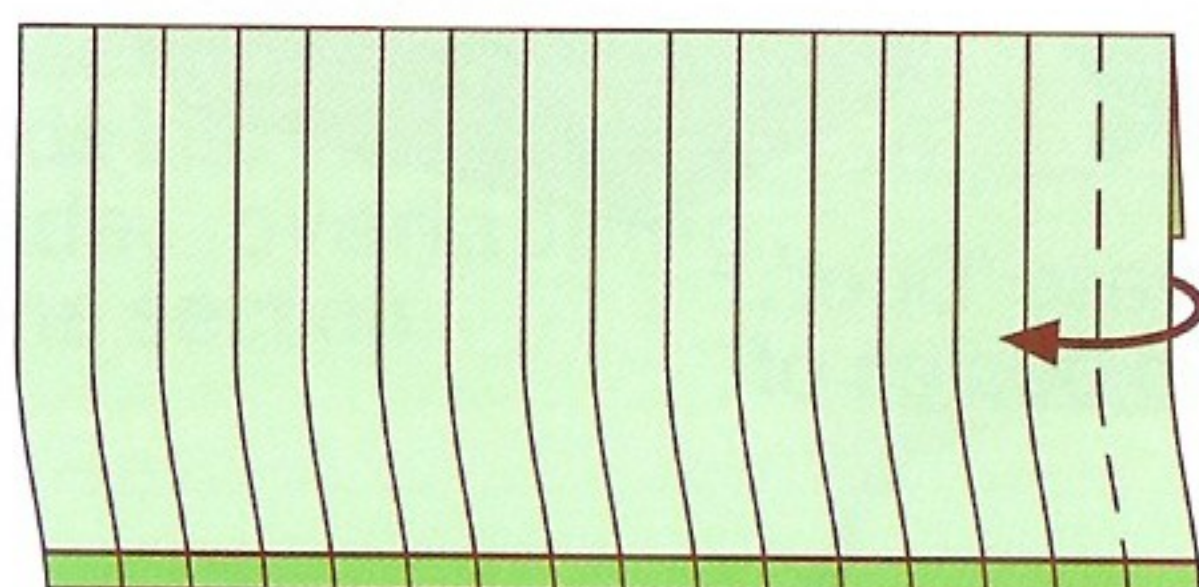
Valley fold the bottom edge to meet the fold-line made in step 4.



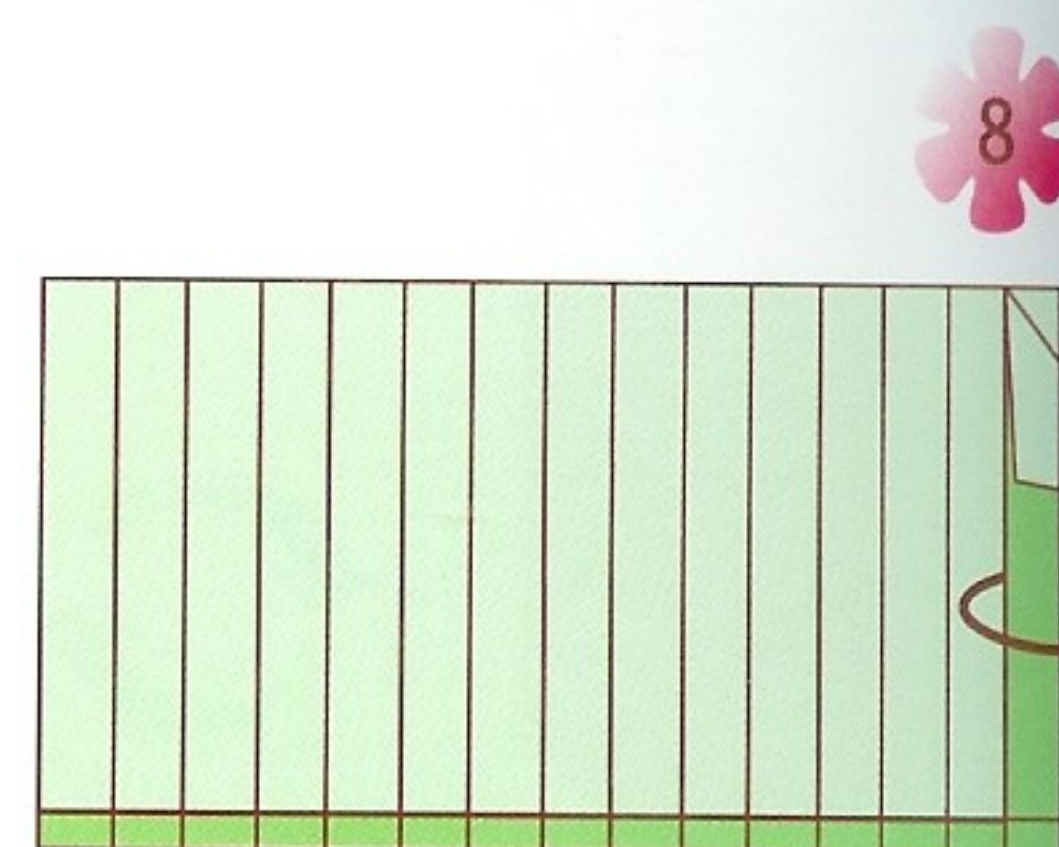
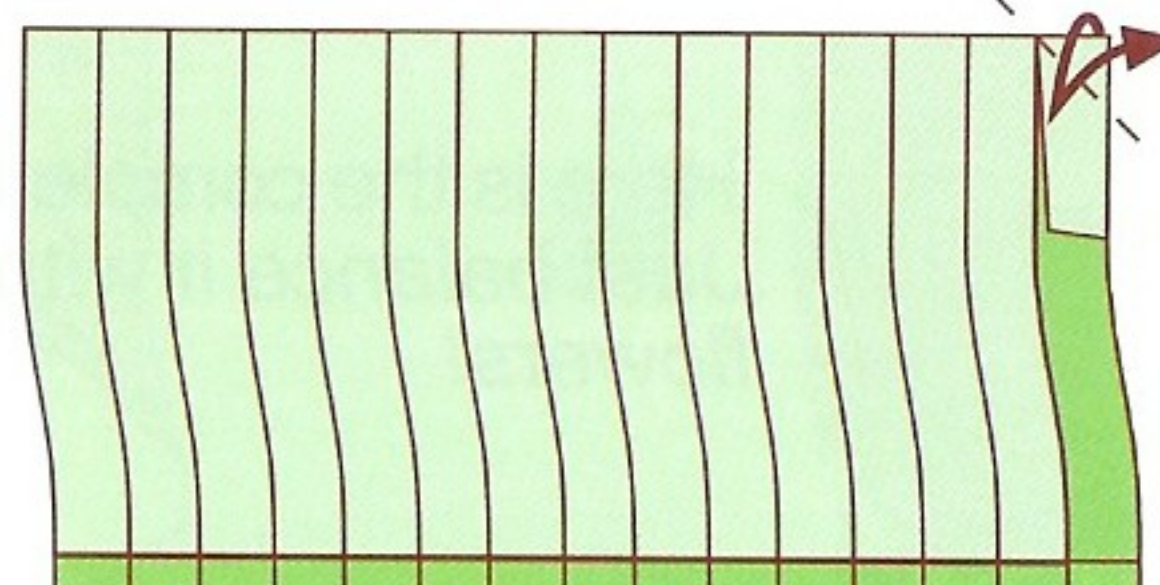
Then, turn the paper over.



Valley fold one section of the right-hand edge over to the left.



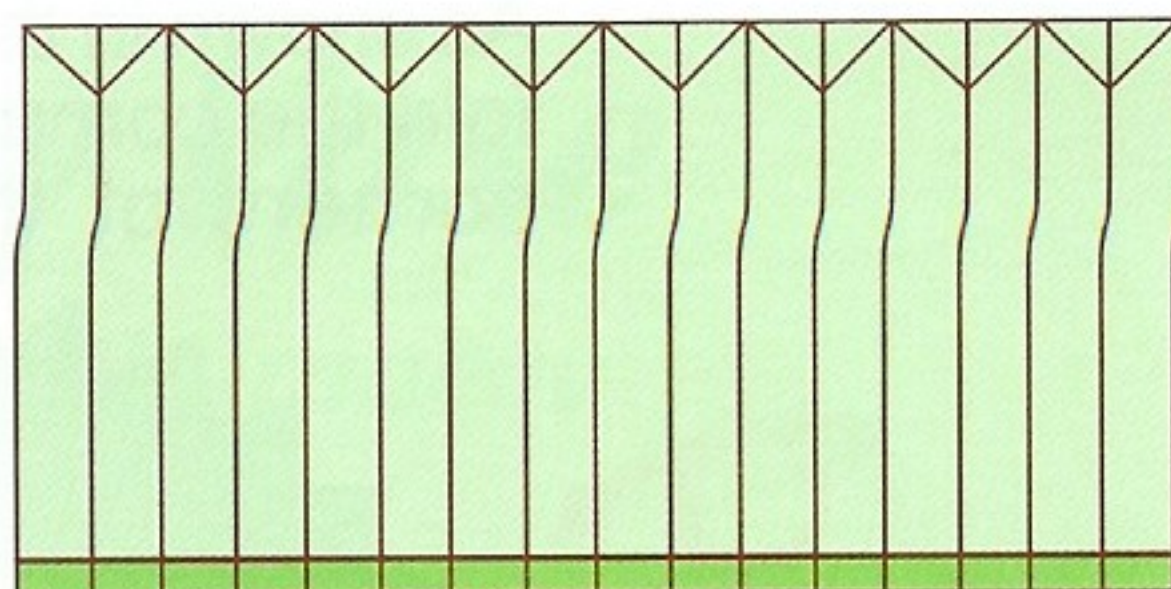
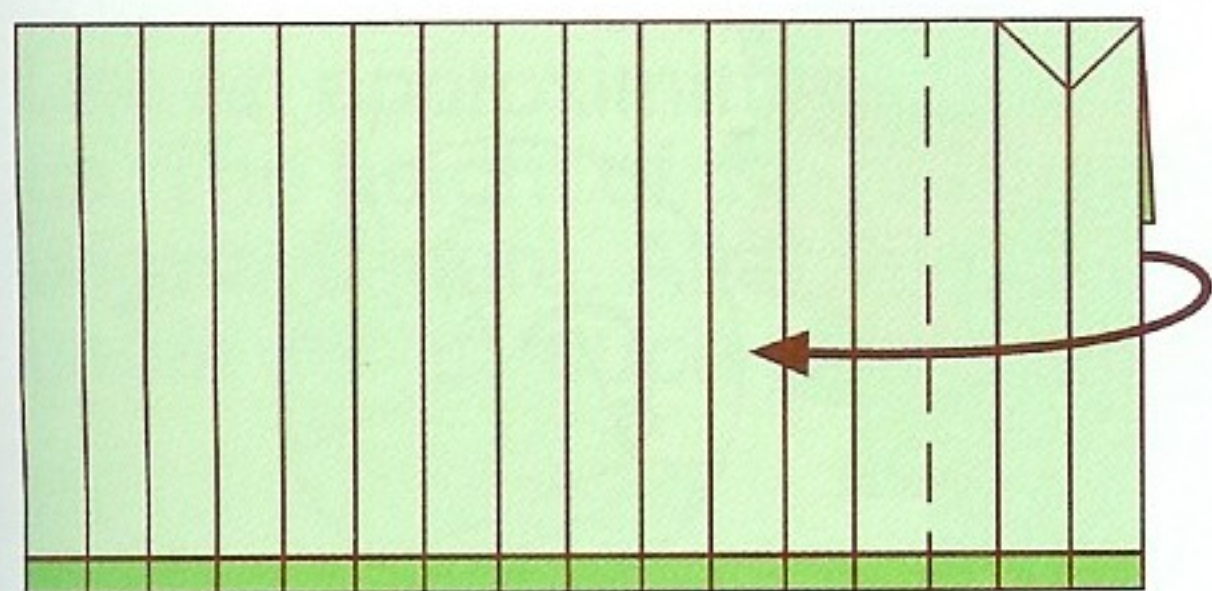
Valley fold the top right-hand corner over to meet the adjacent edge. Press it flat and unfold it.



Open out the right-hand flap.

Valley fold the right-hand edge over to the left, as shown. Then, repeat steps 7 and 8. After that, repeat these actions for each pair of sections, as shown in the next step.

9

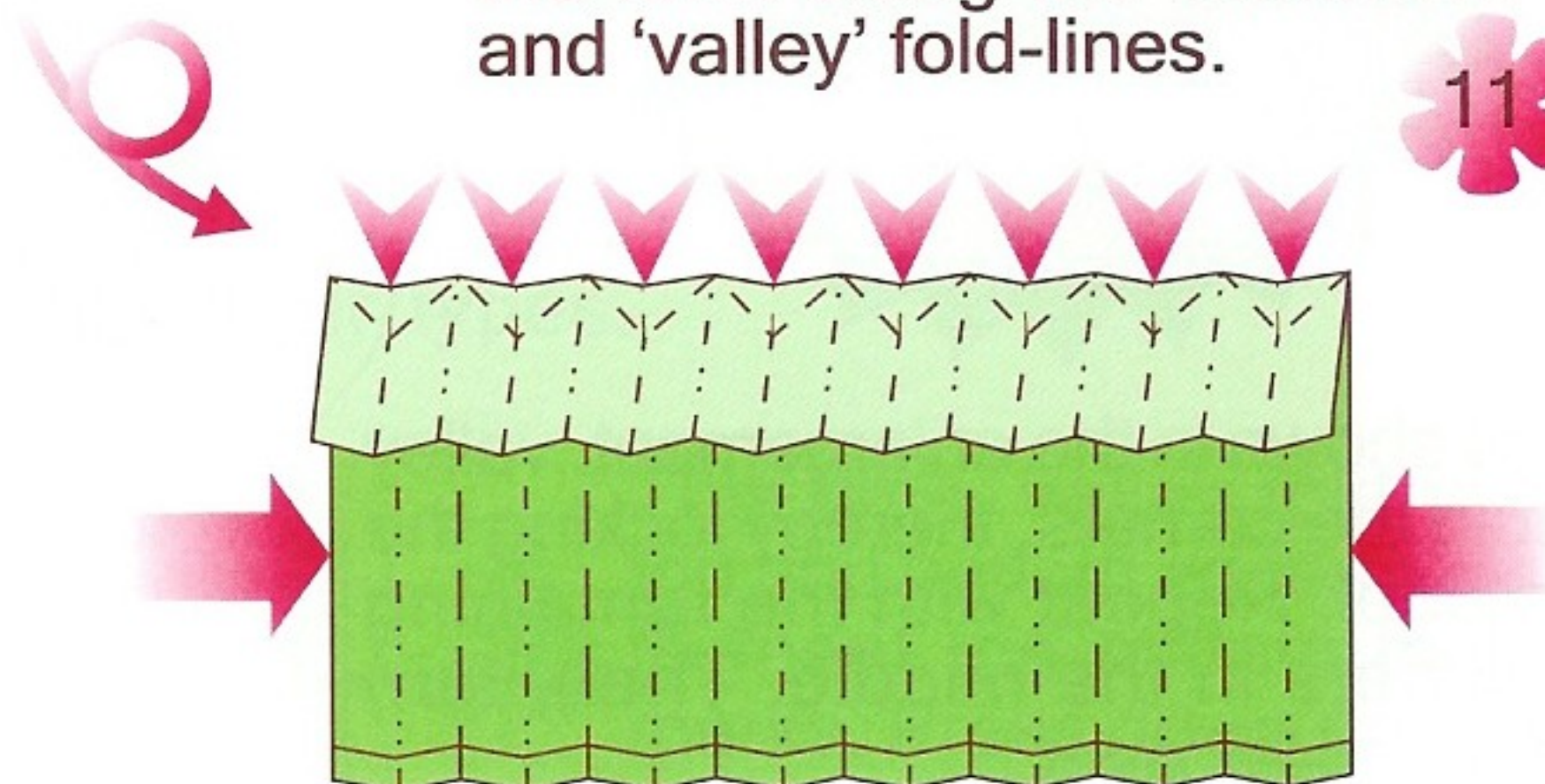


10

This should be the result. Turn the model over.

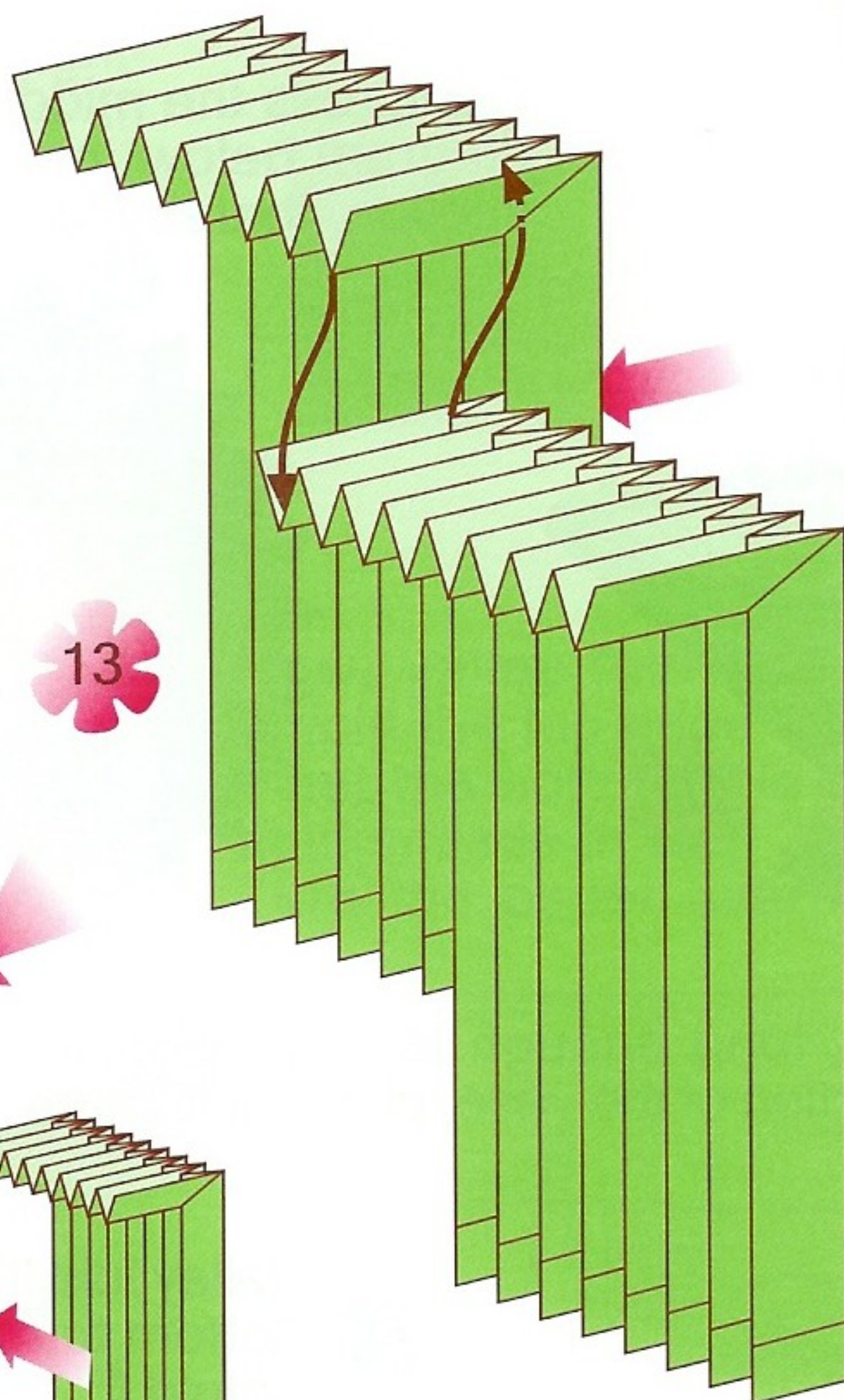
By pressing on the previously folded marked corners, pleat the form along the 'mountain' and 'valley' fold-lines.

11



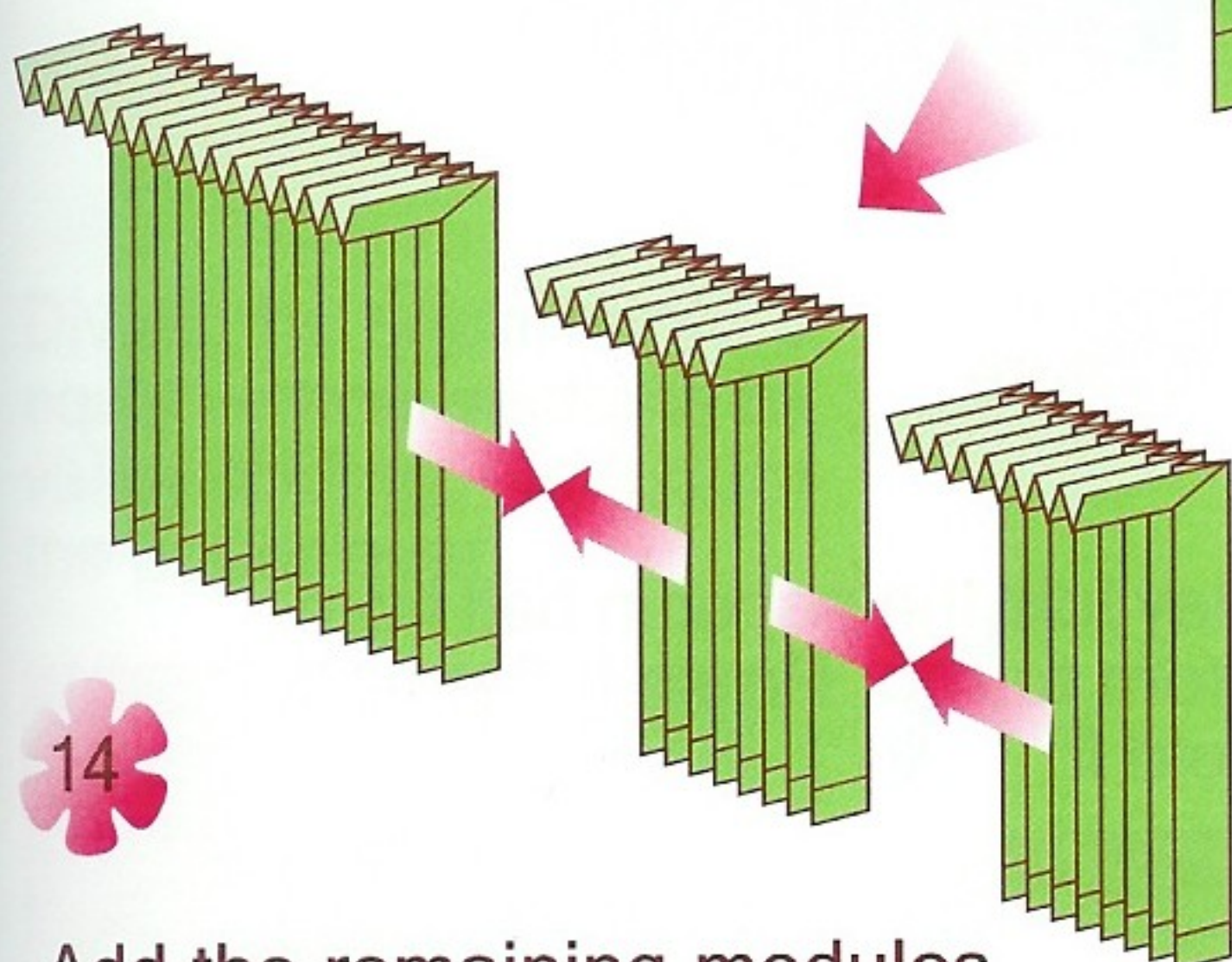
To connect the modules together, insert the first double section of the right-hand module into the last double section of the left-hand module, as shown. Note, the appropriate sections of one module overlap the sections of another one completely.

13



Here is the completed module for the vase. Make three more modules.

12

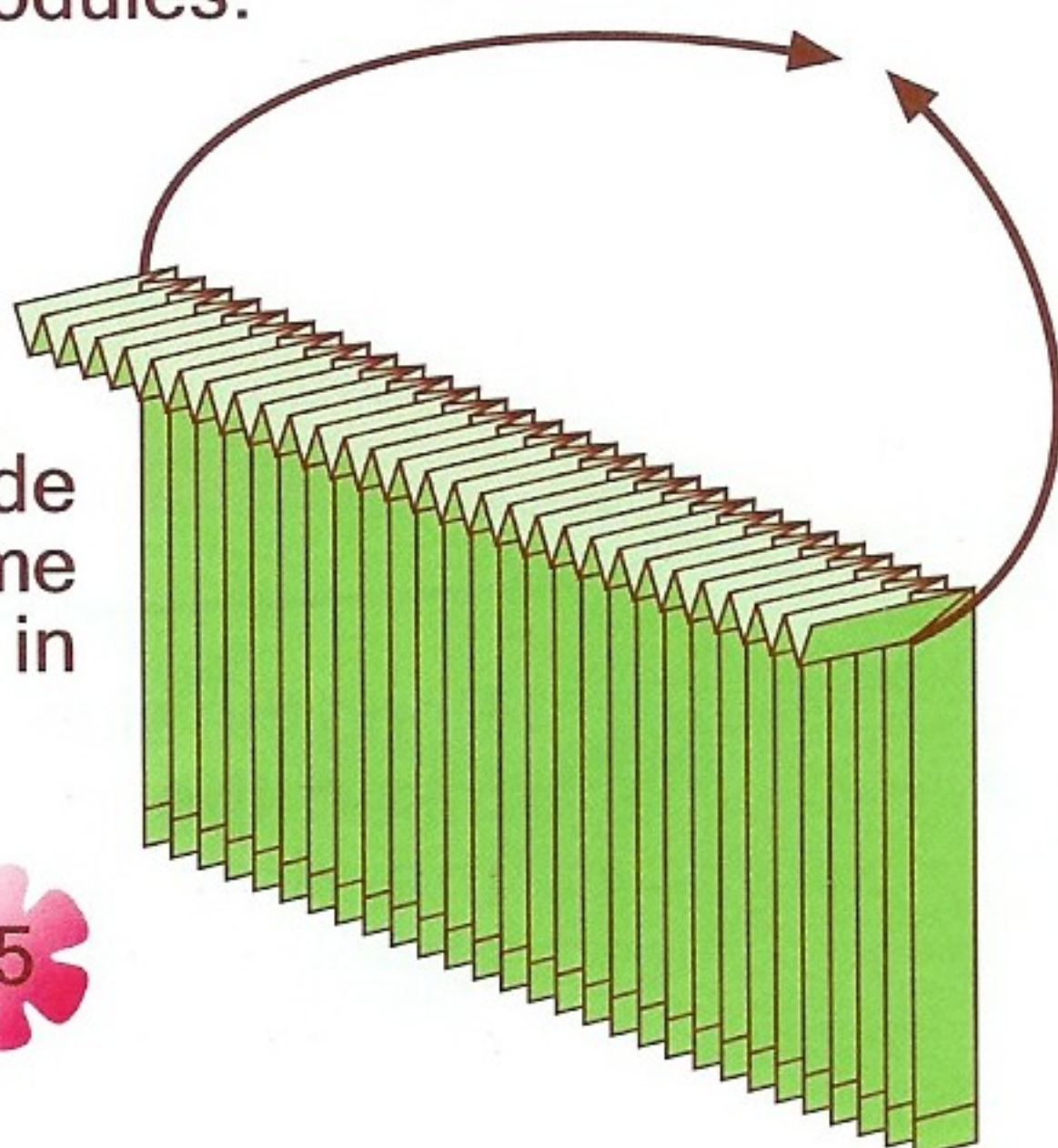


14

Add the remaining modules.

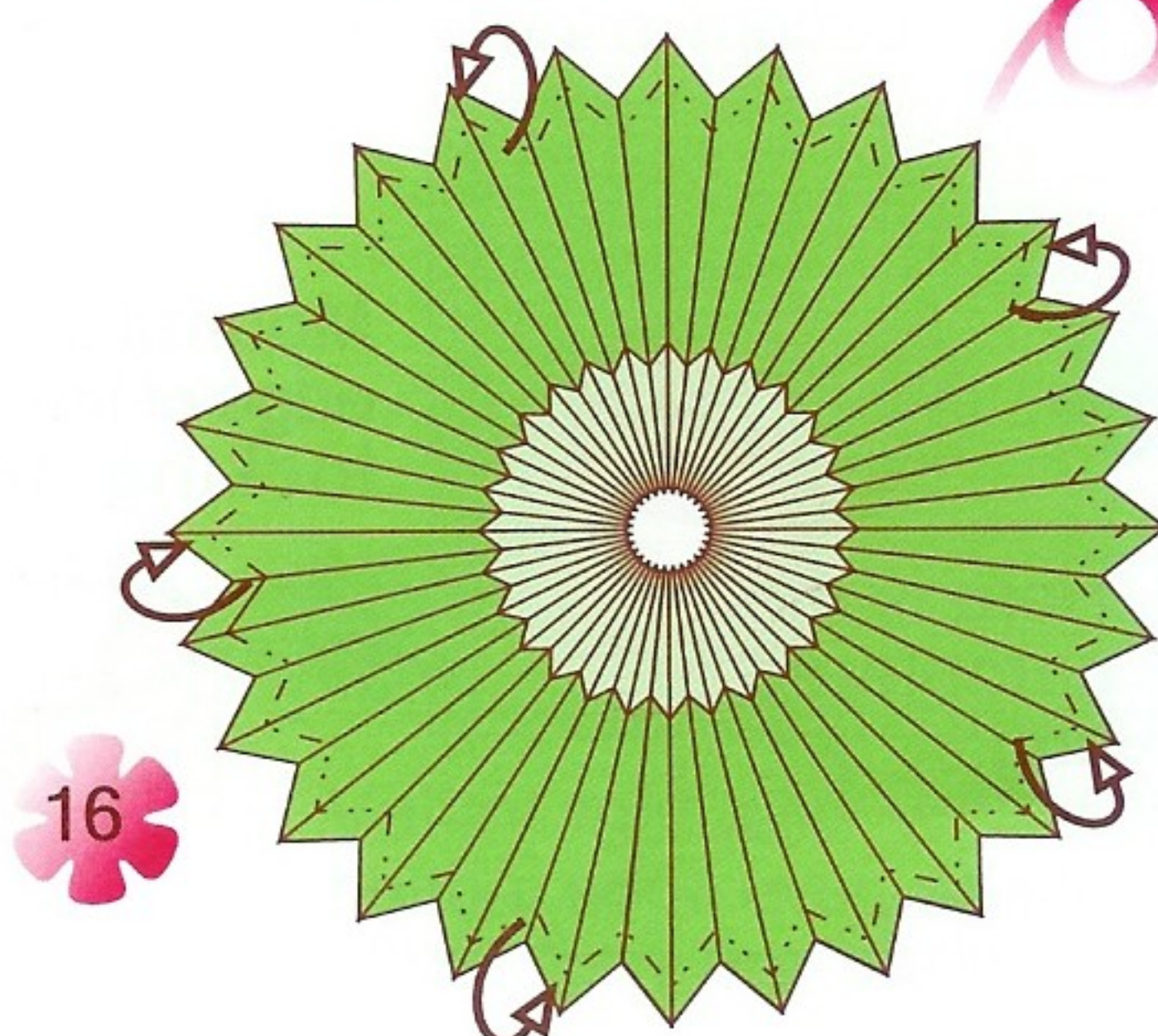
Connect the side edges in the same way, as shown in step 13.

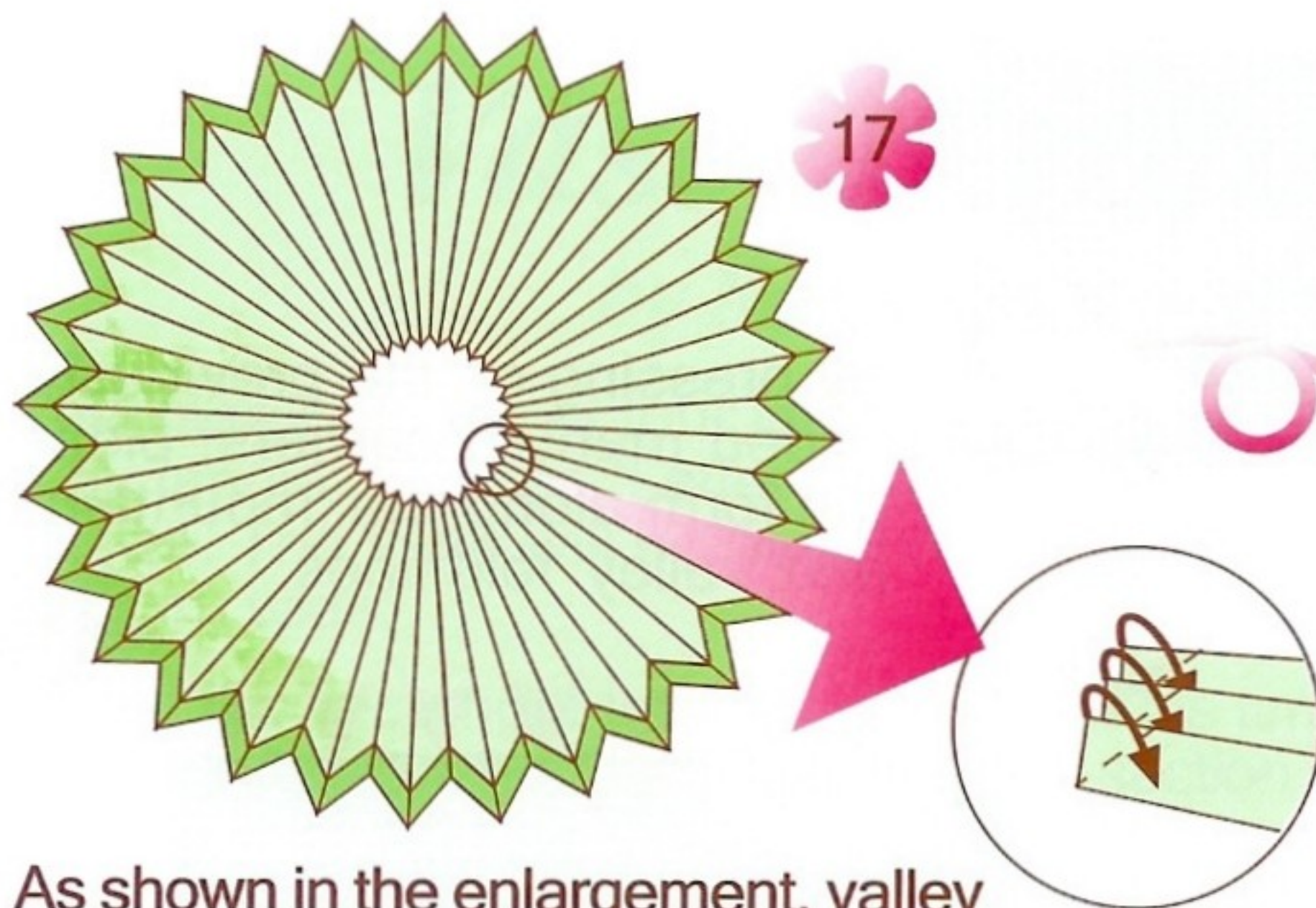
15



Mountain fold the edge of the model along the existing fold-line. Then, turn the model over.

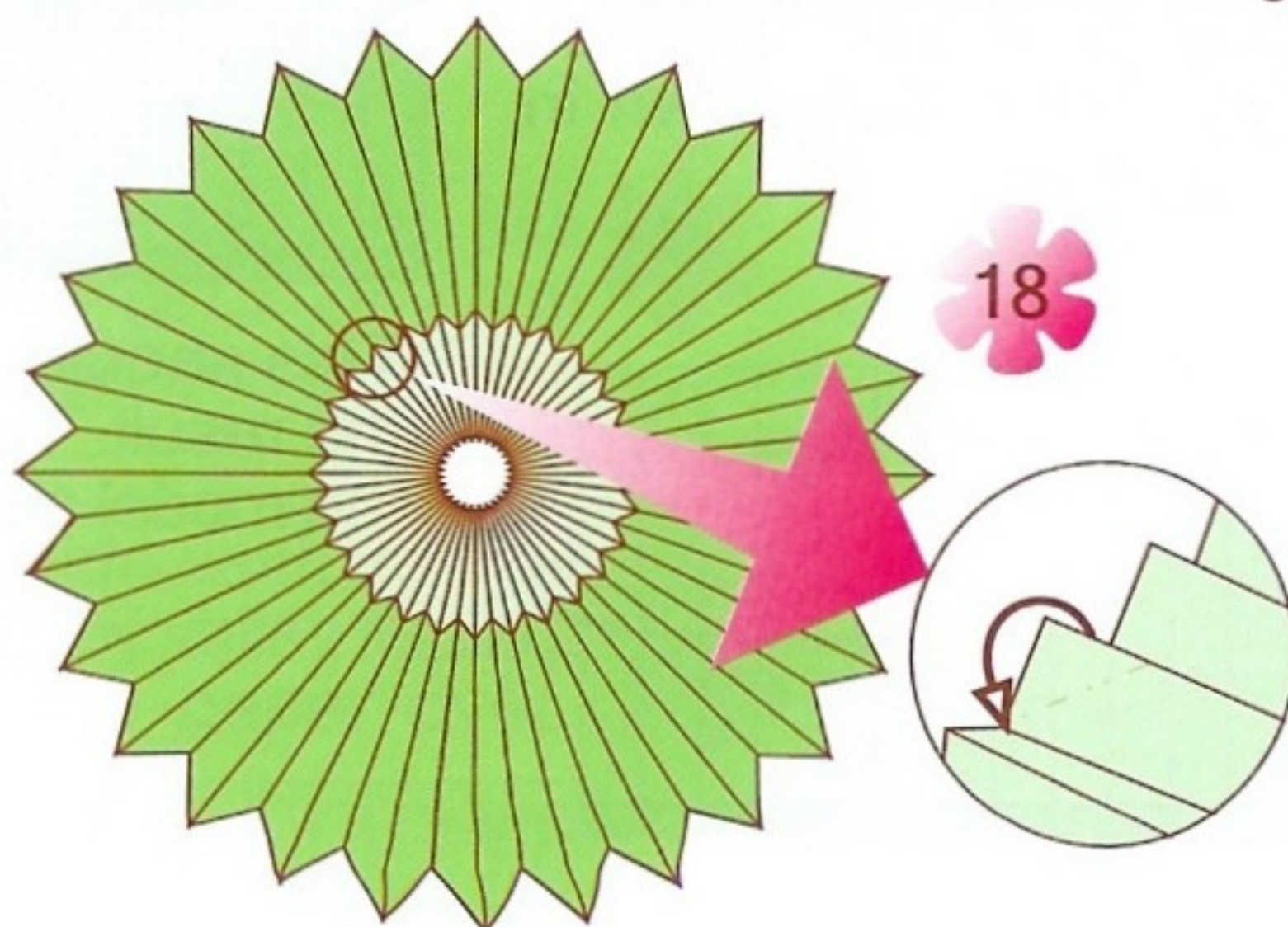
16





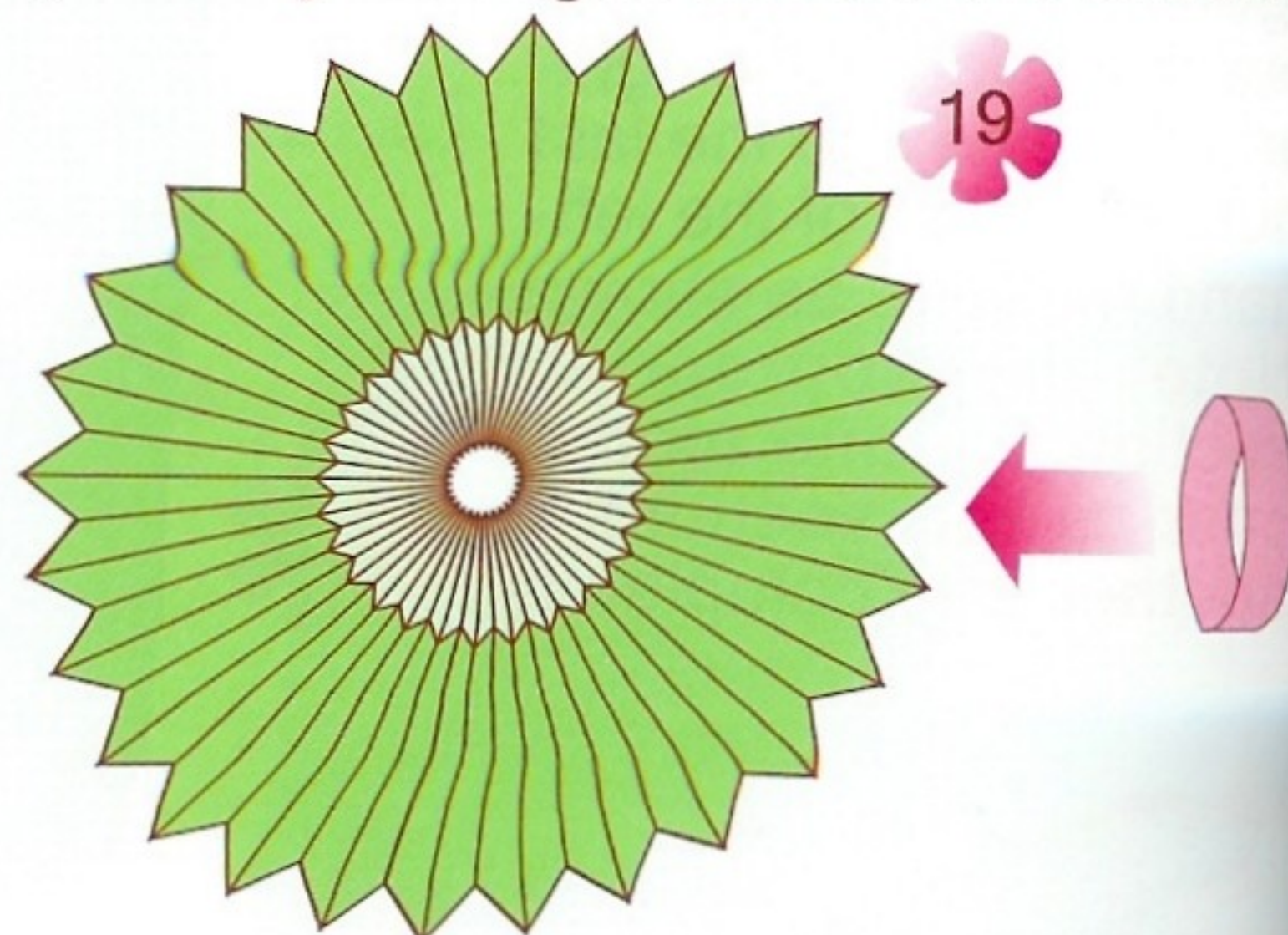
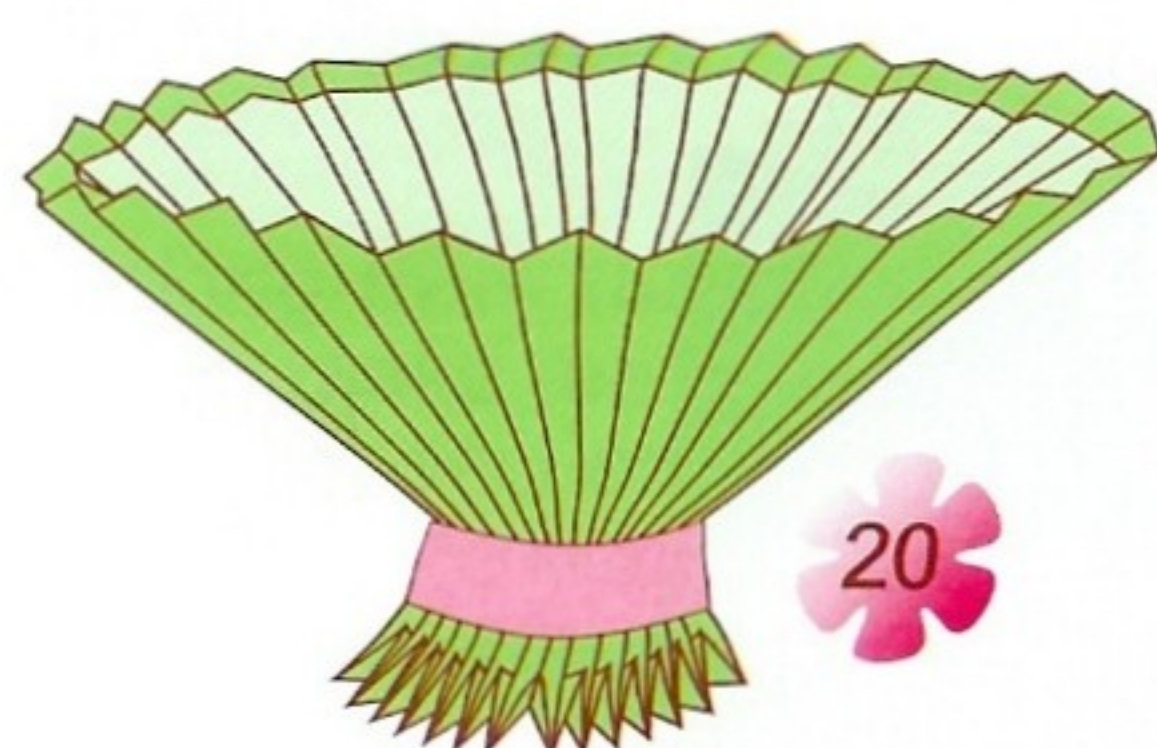
As shown in the enlargement, valley fold the corners, thereby locking the model. Repeat with the remaining corners in the middle. Then, turn the model over.

As shown in the enlargement, inside reverse fold the corner. Repeat with the remaining corners of the middle section's edge.



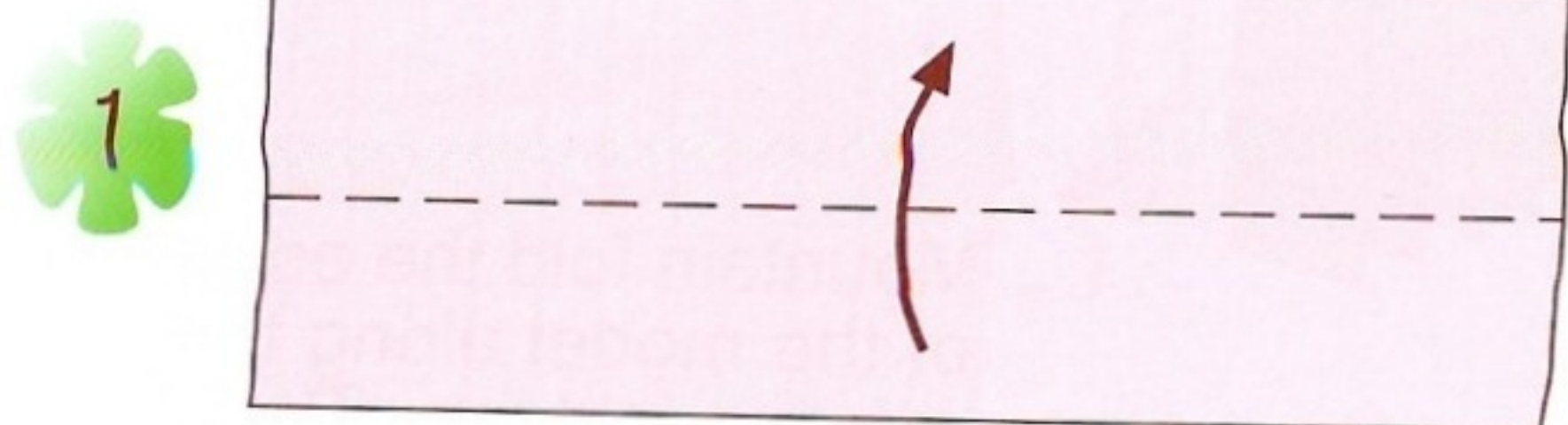
Compress the middle and slip the ring (see its diagram below) on to the compressed middle section, thereby locking it. Loosen the middle...

... and the vase is ready.

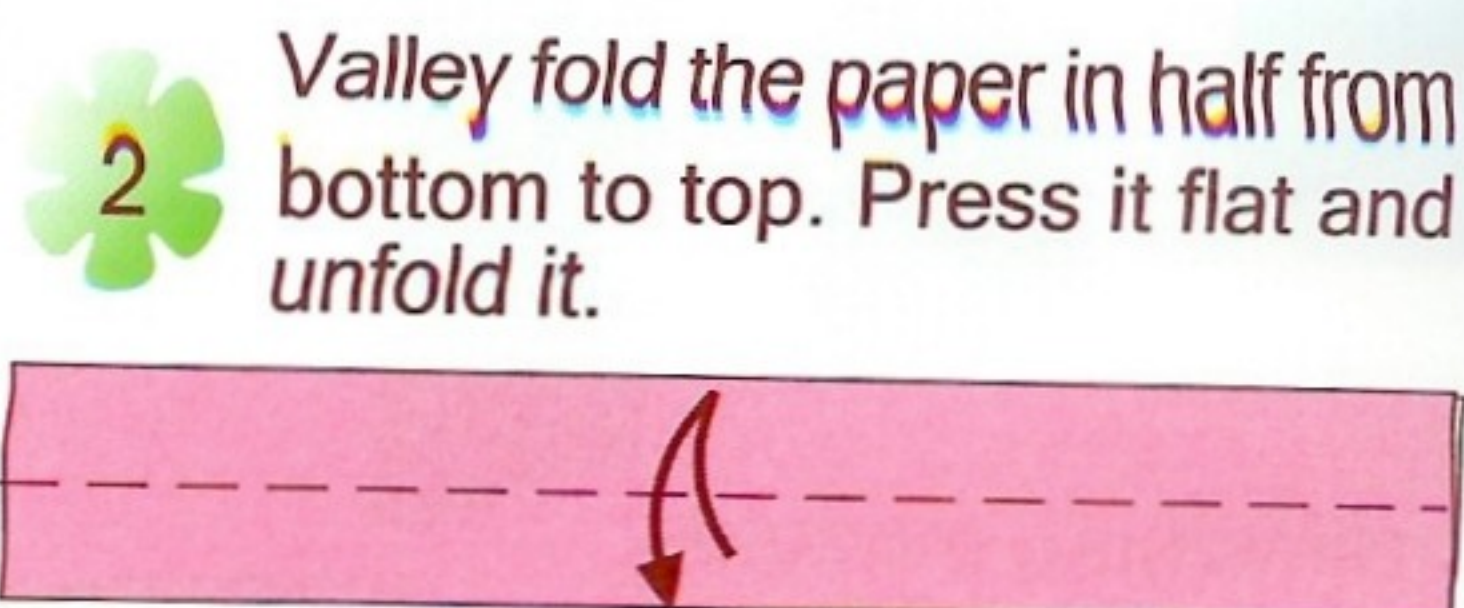


Ring

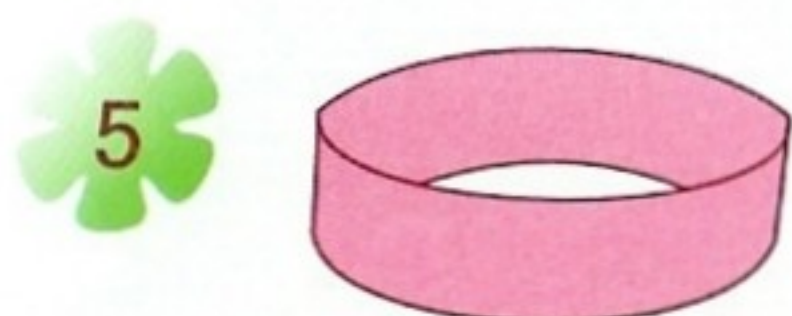
Take a strip of paper, long enough to fit around the compressed middle section of the vase, plus a little more.



Valley fold the paper in half from bottom to top. Press the paper flat.

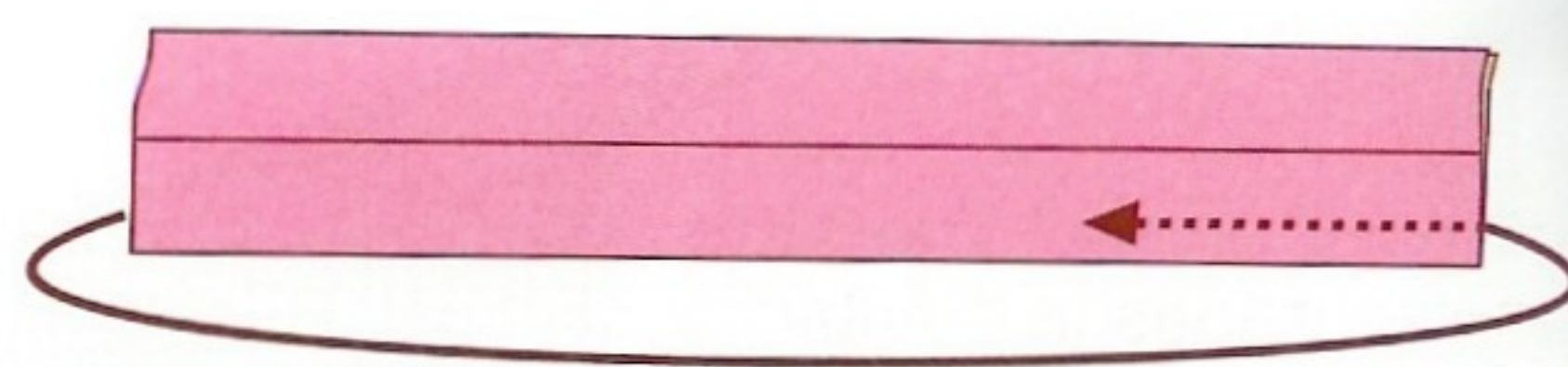
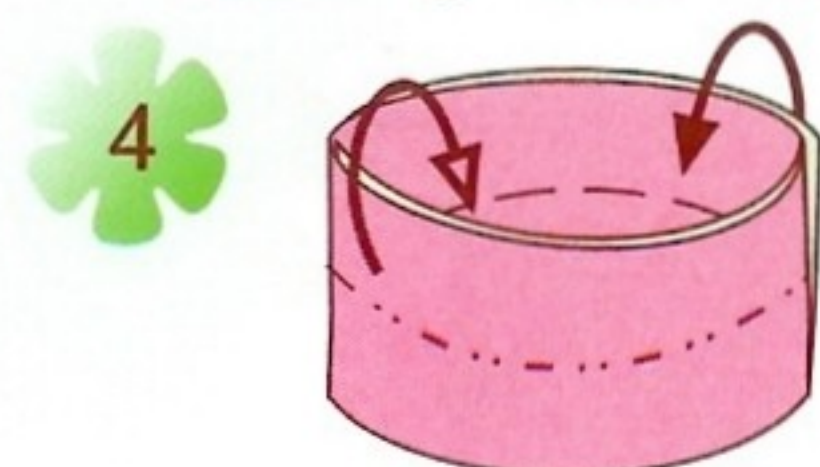


Valley fold the paper in half from bottom to top. Press it flat and unfold it.



Here is the completed ring.

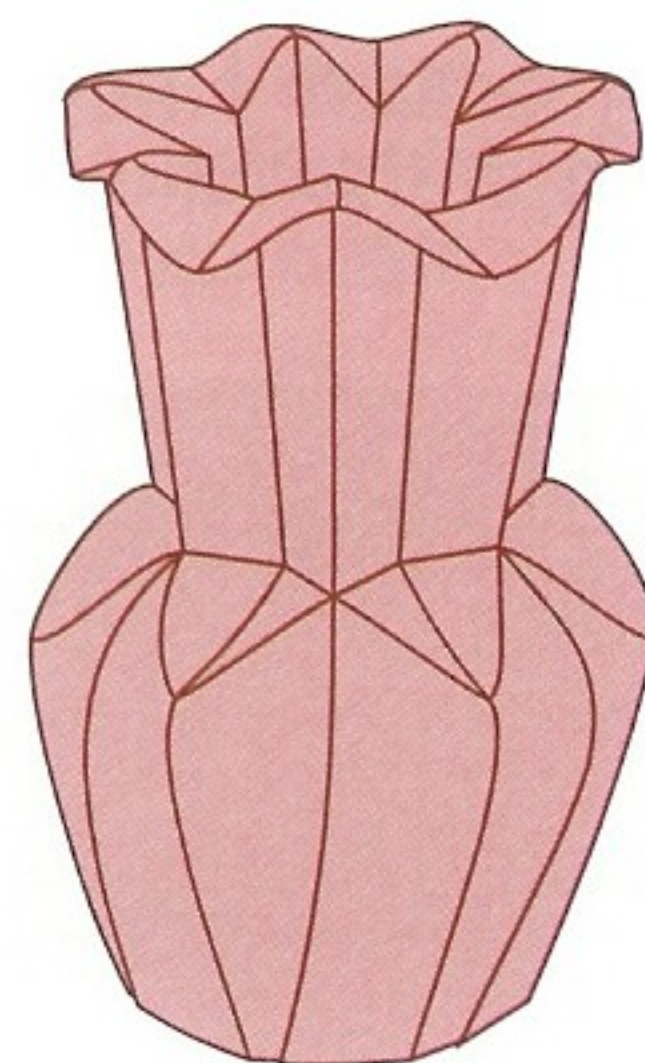
Mountain fold the top edge of the ring, thereby locking the model.



Bring the side ends together and insert the left-hand end inside the right-hand one, thereby shaping the paper into a circle of the necessary size.

Fancy Vase

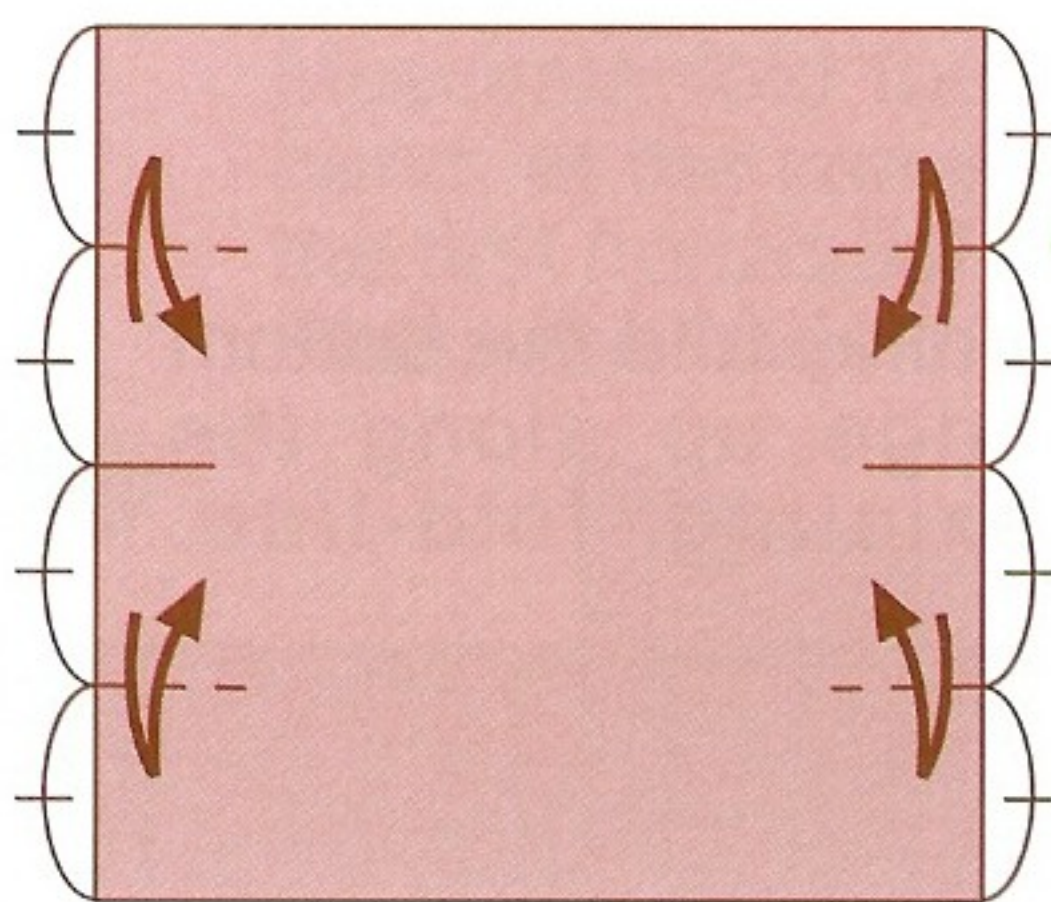
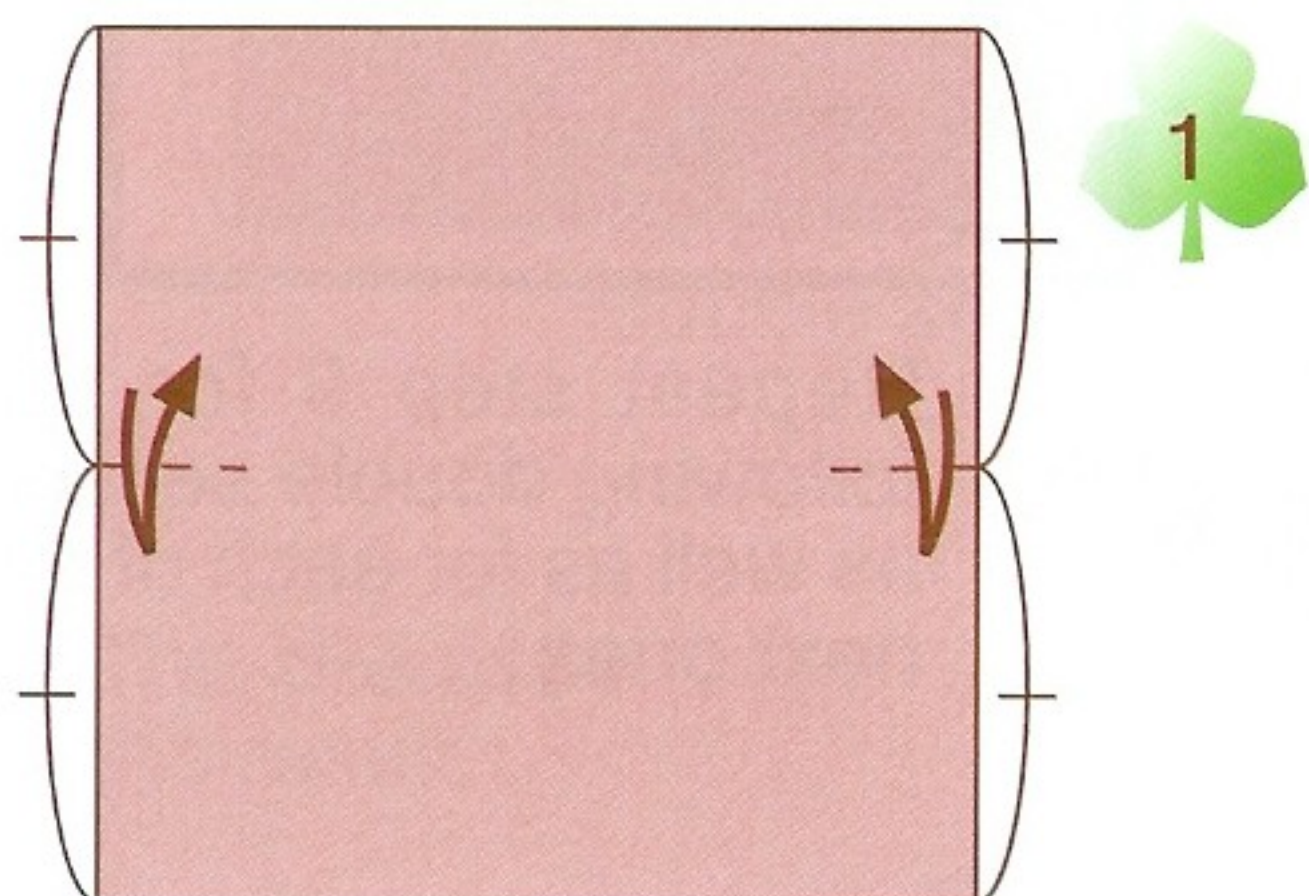
by Katrin Shumakov



This vase has a good shape with a ball-shaped bottom and a built-in flower holder inside.

Use an approximately 12-inch (30 cm) square of paper, colored side up. The height of the finished vase will be about half of the size of the original square. After you've mastered folding this vase, try using fancy paper for it; such as, glossy posters, wallpapers or other types.

Valley fold the paper in half, as shown. Do not press the paper completely flat, but just press down on it a little, at the left- and right-hand edges. Then, unfold it.

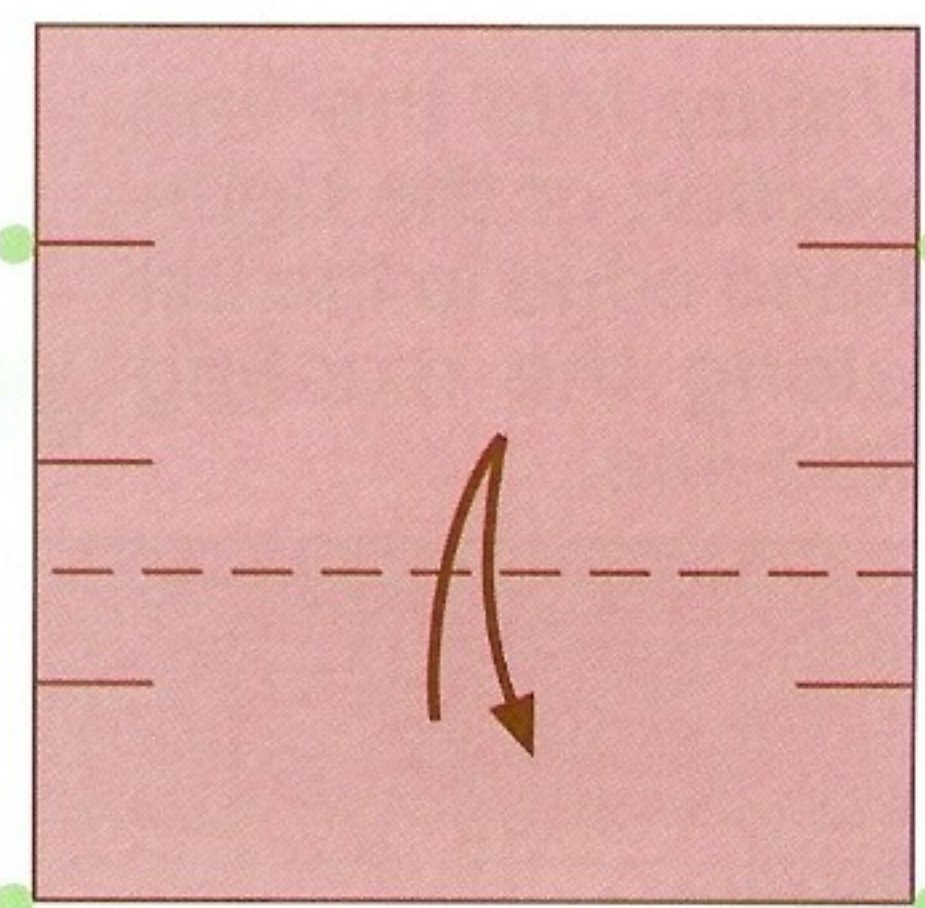


2

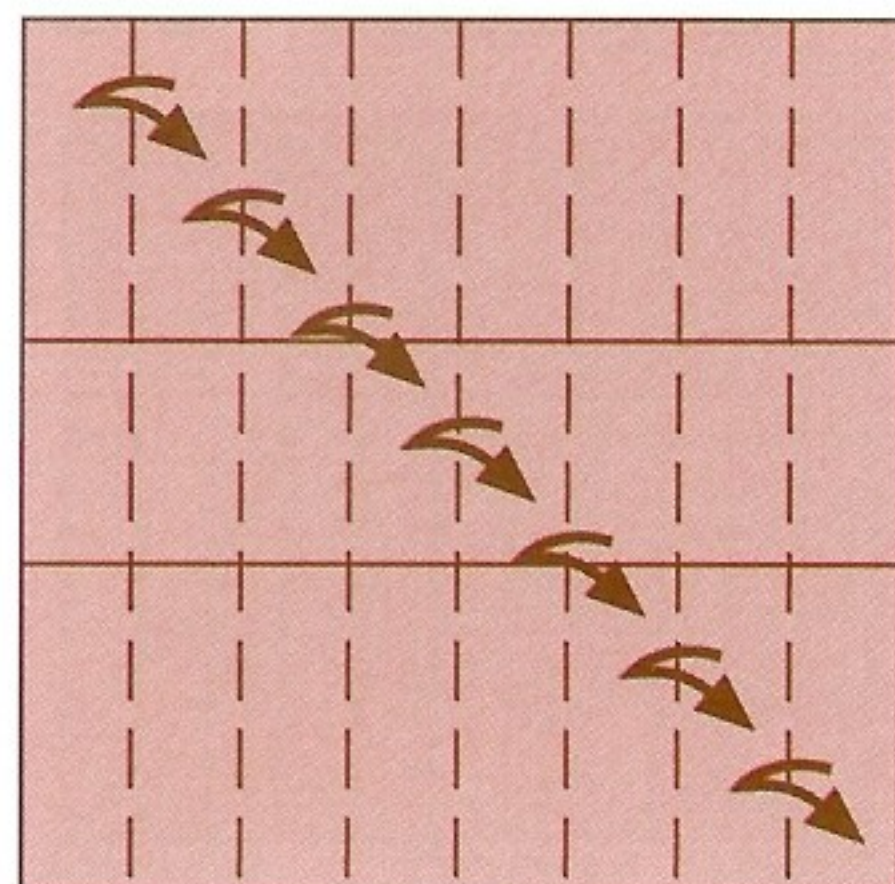
This time, valley fold the top and bottom edges over to meet the middle fold-marks. Press down on the paper a little, thereby just making fold-marks at the left- and right-hand edges.

Now, valley fold and unfold the top edge to meet the bottom fold-marks made in step 2. Turn the paper over.

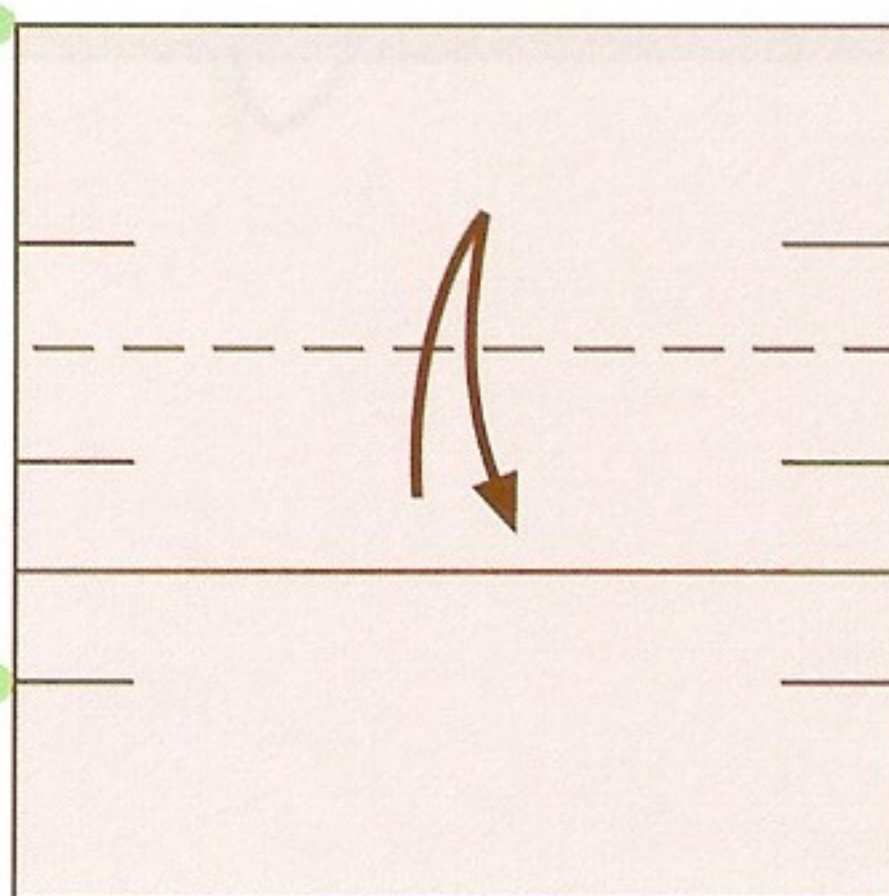
3



Divide the square into 8 equal vertical sections by valley folding. Next, turn the paper over.



4

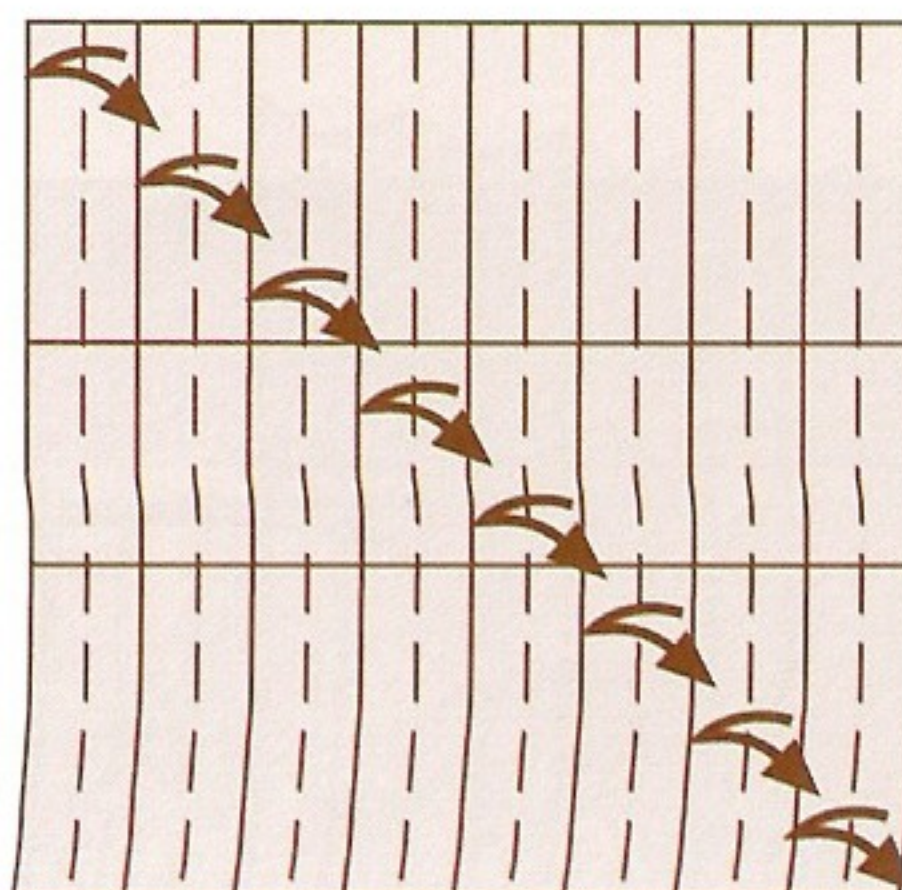


5

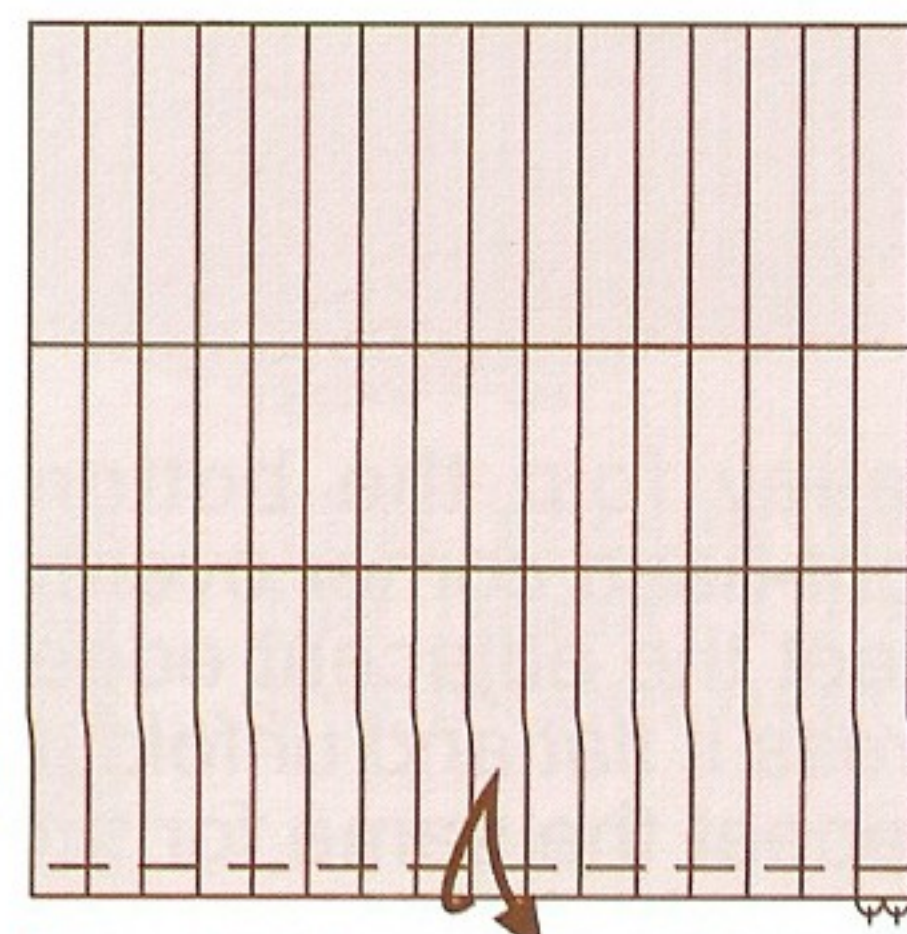
Valley fold the bottom edge to meet the top fold-marks made in step 2. Press the paper flat and unfold it. Next, turn the paper over.

This time, divide each section in half by valley folding, thereby making 16 equal vertical sections.

6

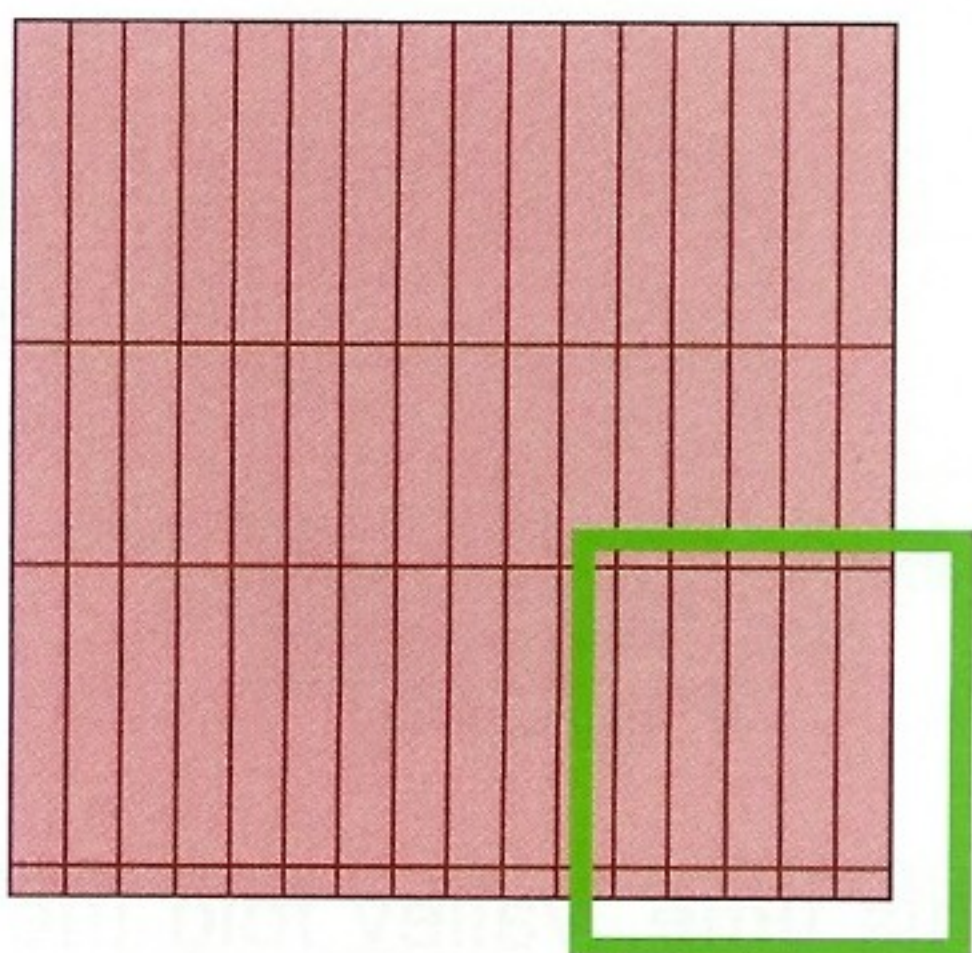


7

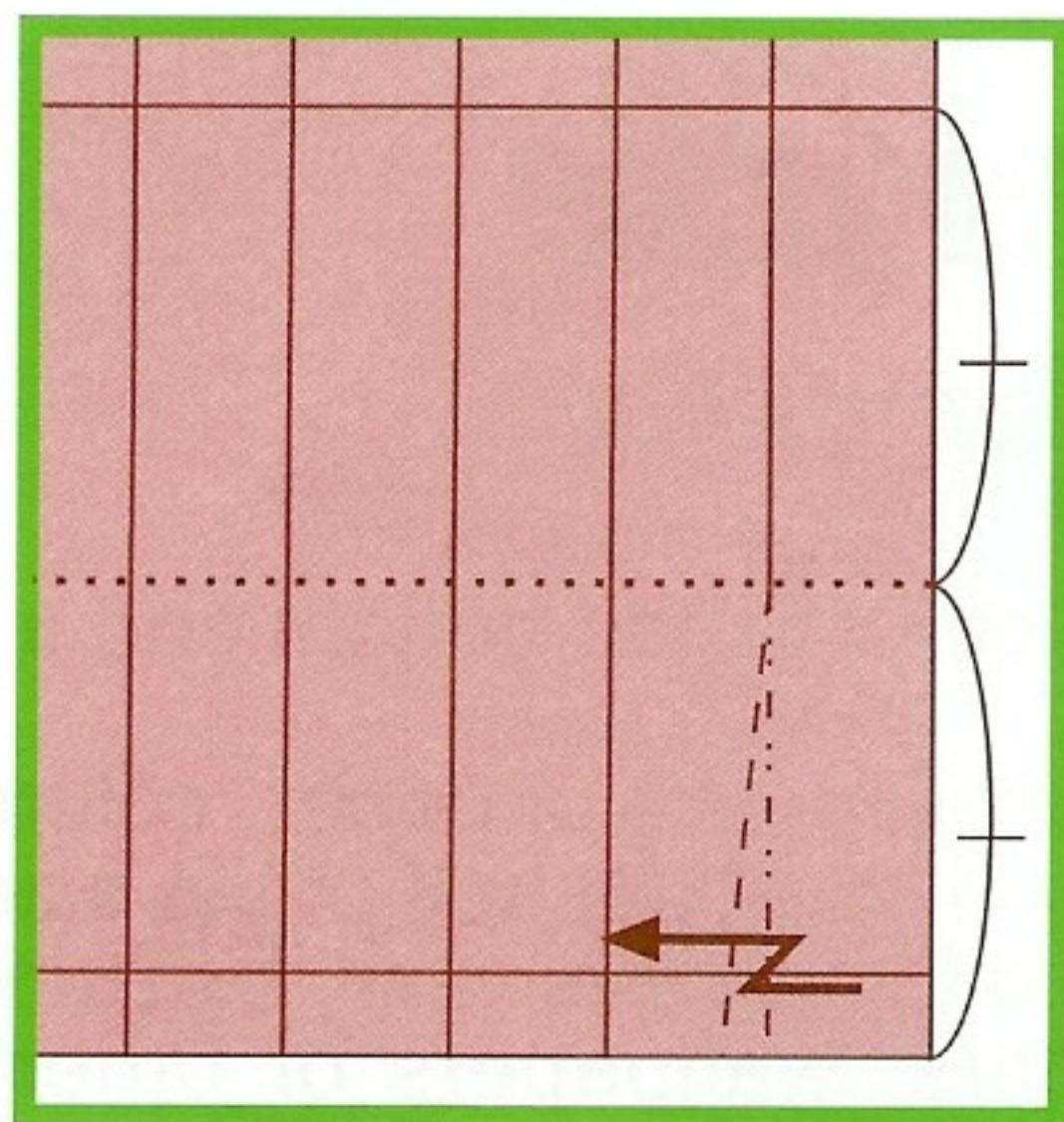


Valley fold and unfold the bottom edge over, as shown. Next, turn the paper over.

The marked place is shown in the following steps.

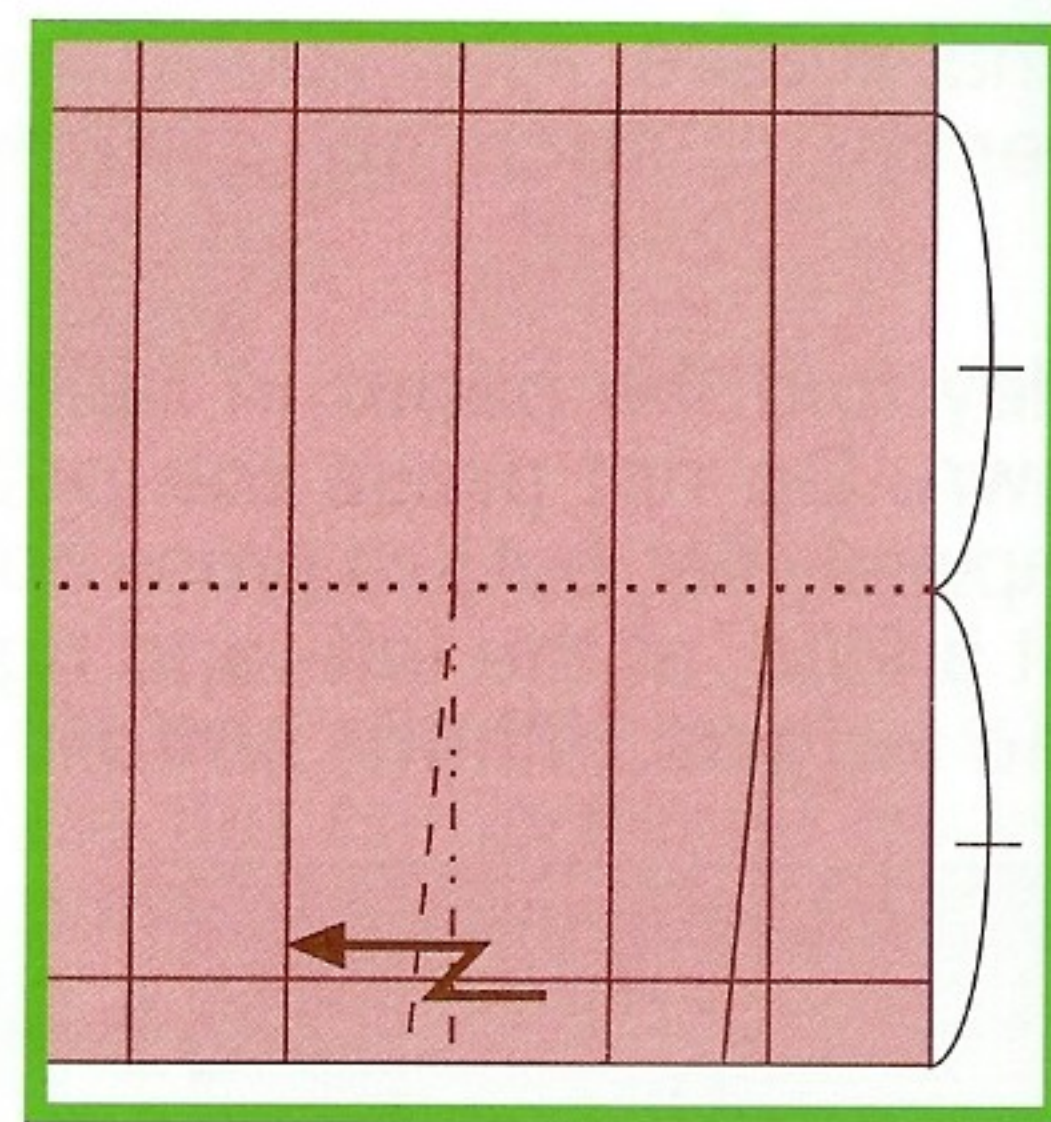


8



9

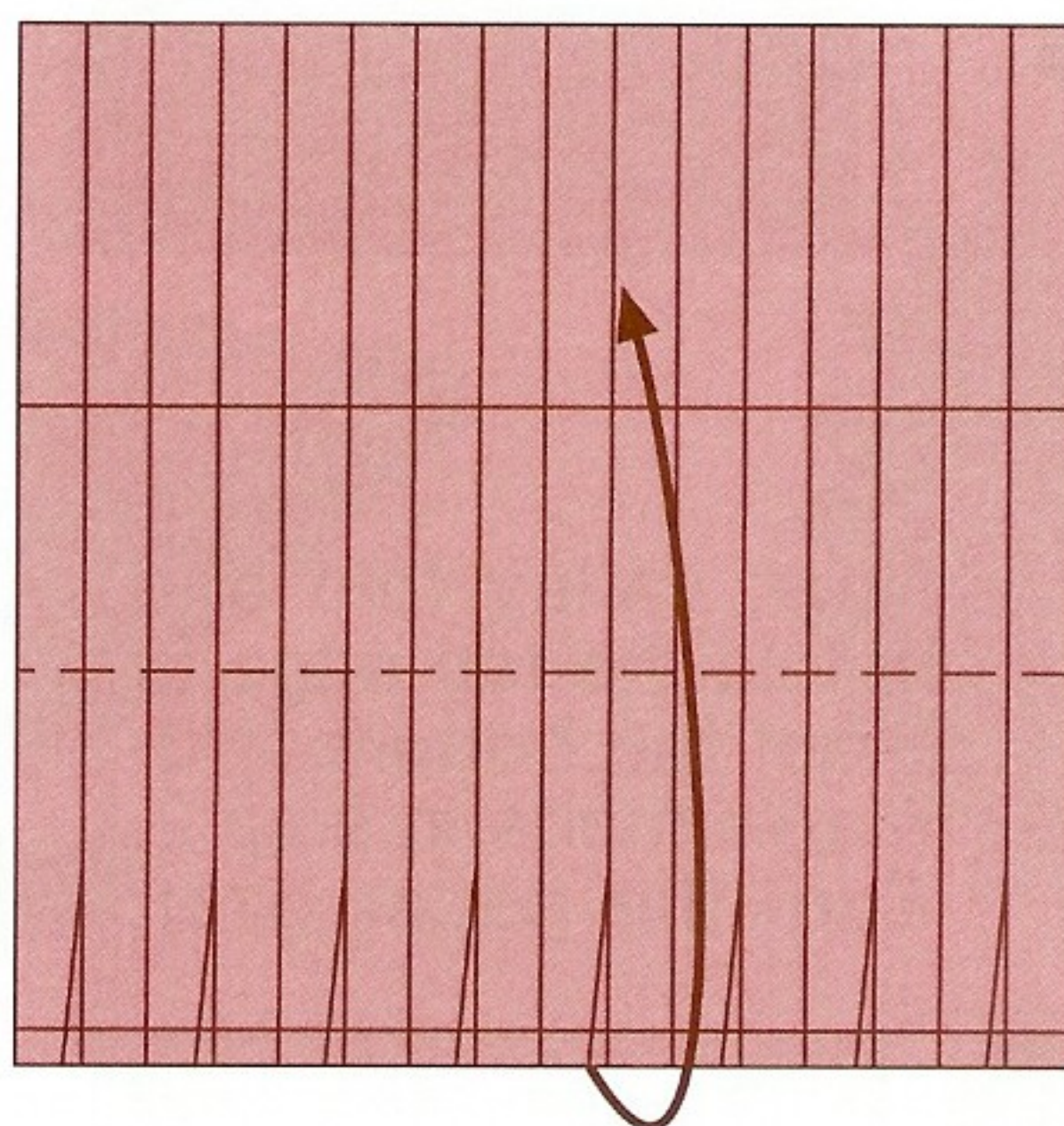
Pinch the vertical 'mountain' fold, as shown, and step fold the paper, overlapping the next section like making a dart in dressmaking. Then, unfold it.



10

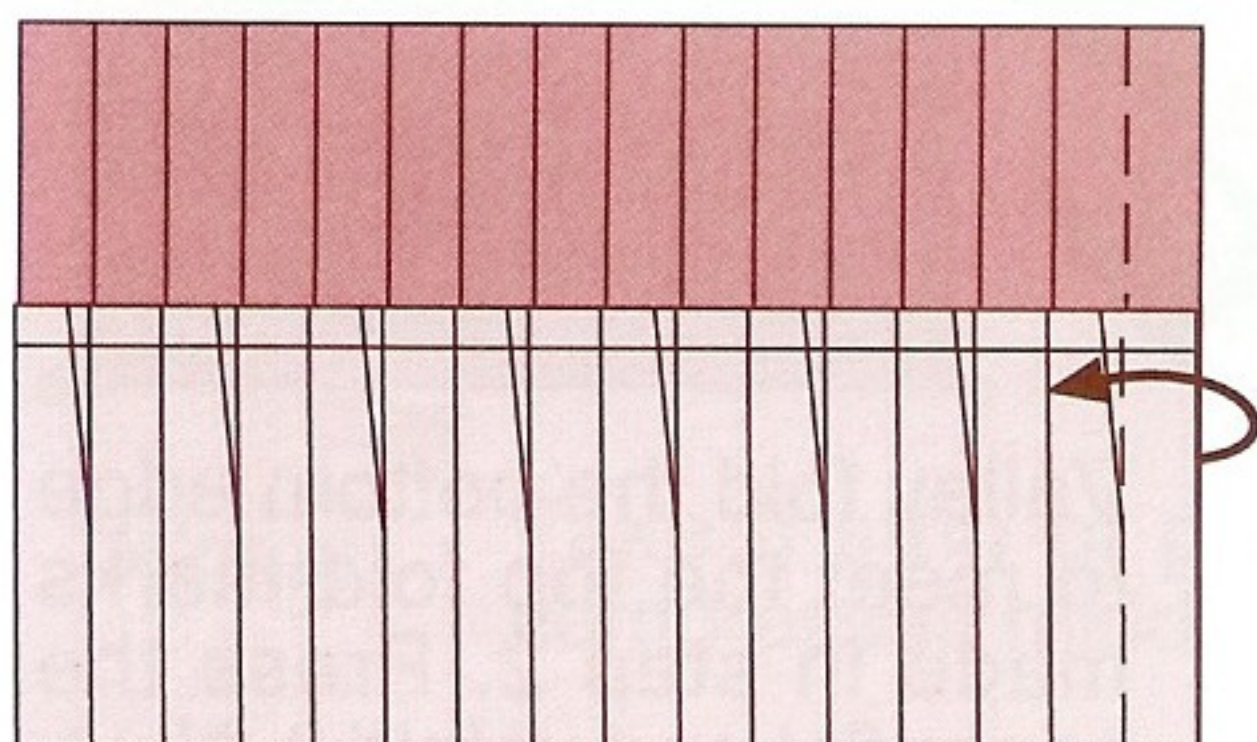
Valley fold the bottom edge up along the existing fold-line.

11



Valley fold the first section of the right-hand edge to the left along the existing fold-line.

12

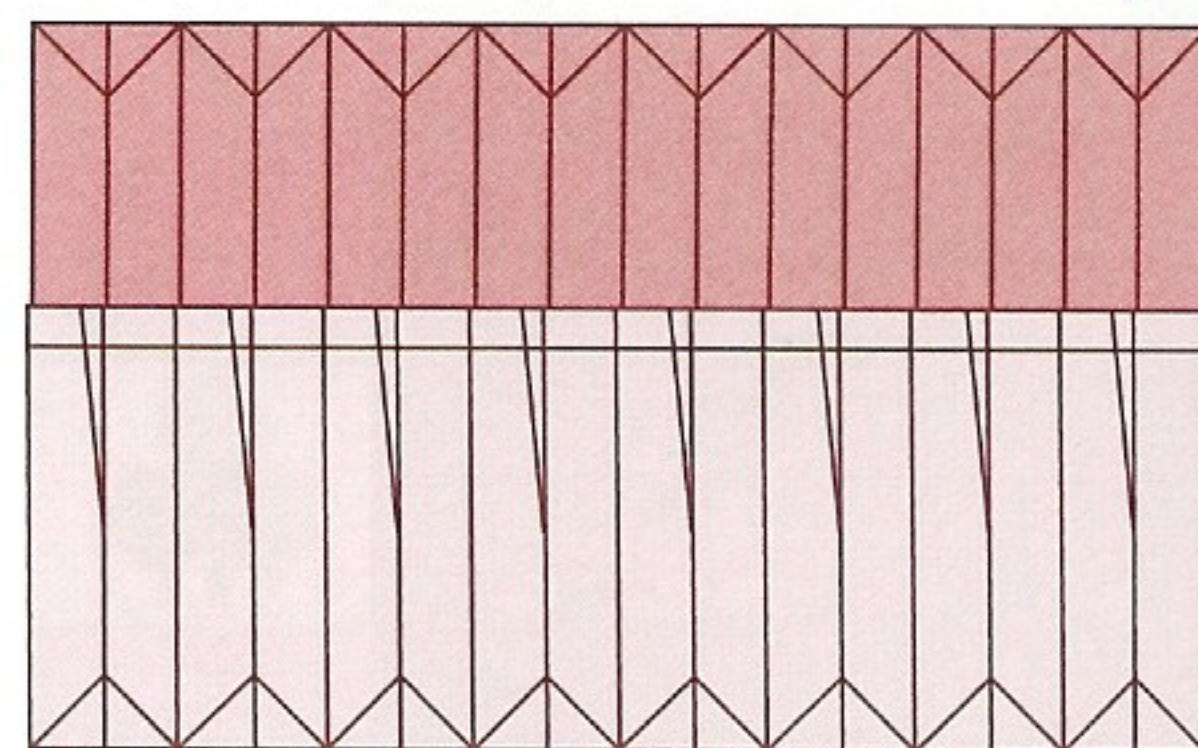


Repeat step 9 for the following double section as well as for each of the next ones.

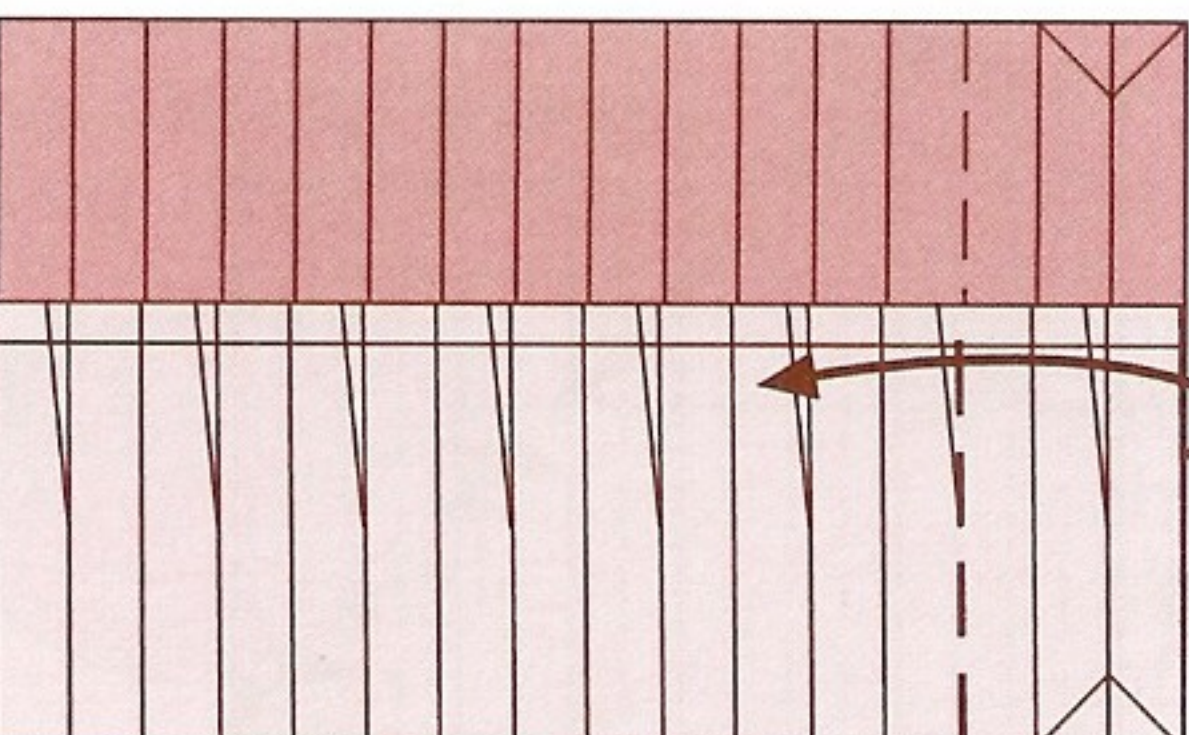


This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

15



Valley fold the bottom right-hand corner over to meet the adjacent edge. Press it flat and unfold it. Repeat the same for the top right-hand corner. Next, open the right-hand flap out.



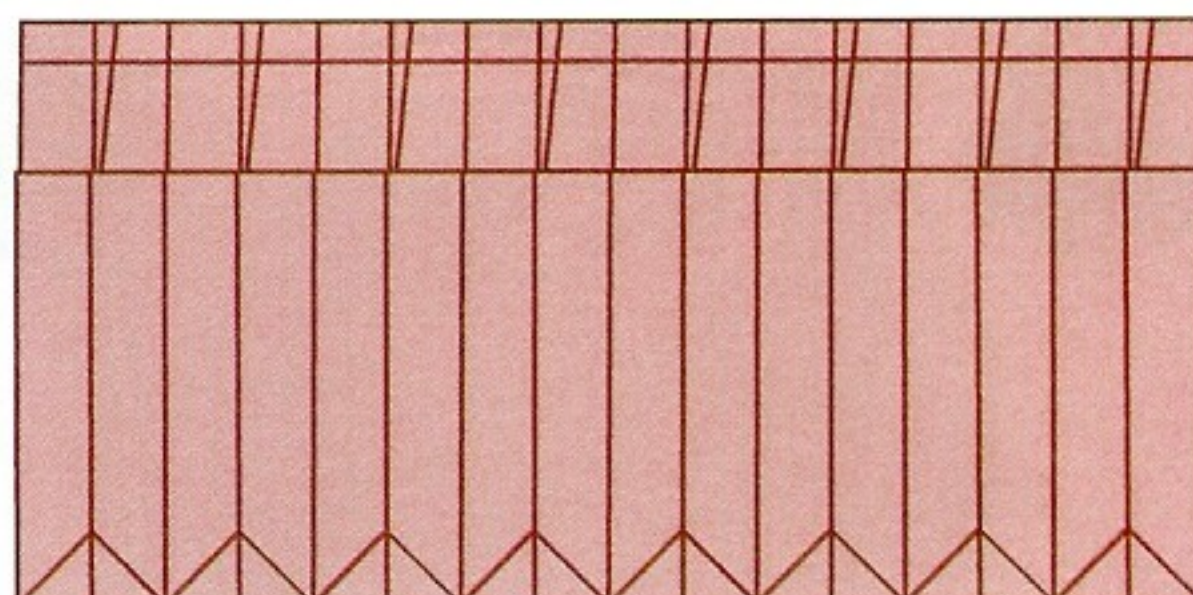
13

14

Repeat steps 12 and 13 for the following double section as well as for each of the next ones.

Separate the layers and valley fold the front one along the existing fold-line.

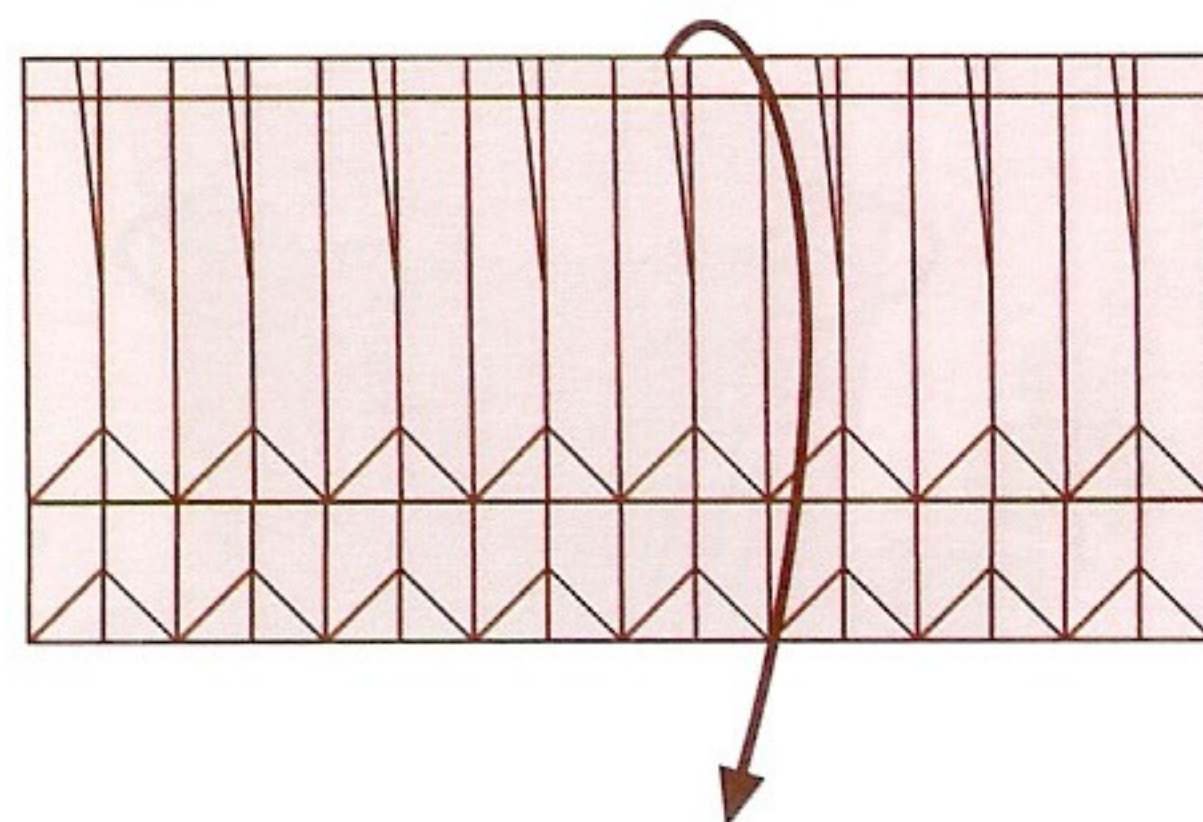
17



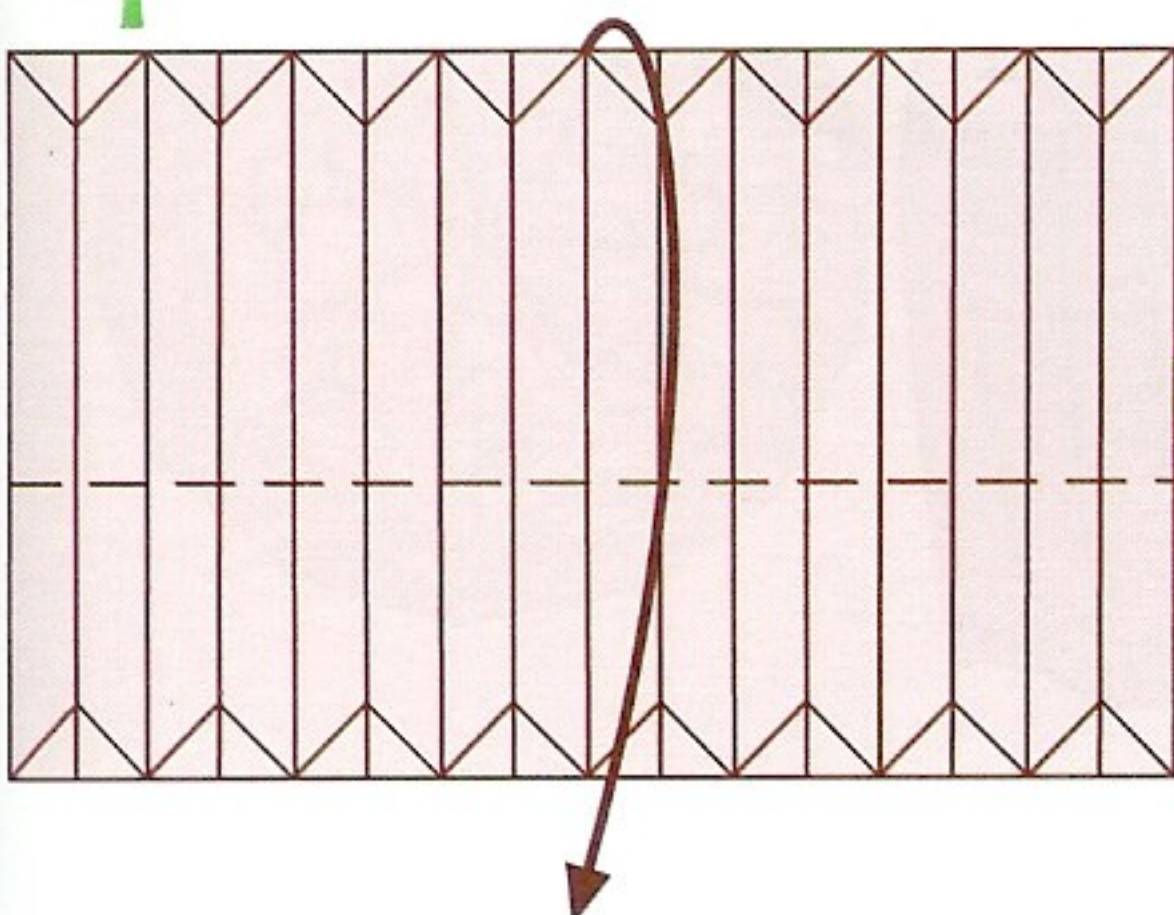
This should be the result.
Turn the paper over.

Open out the top flap, as shown in the next step.

18



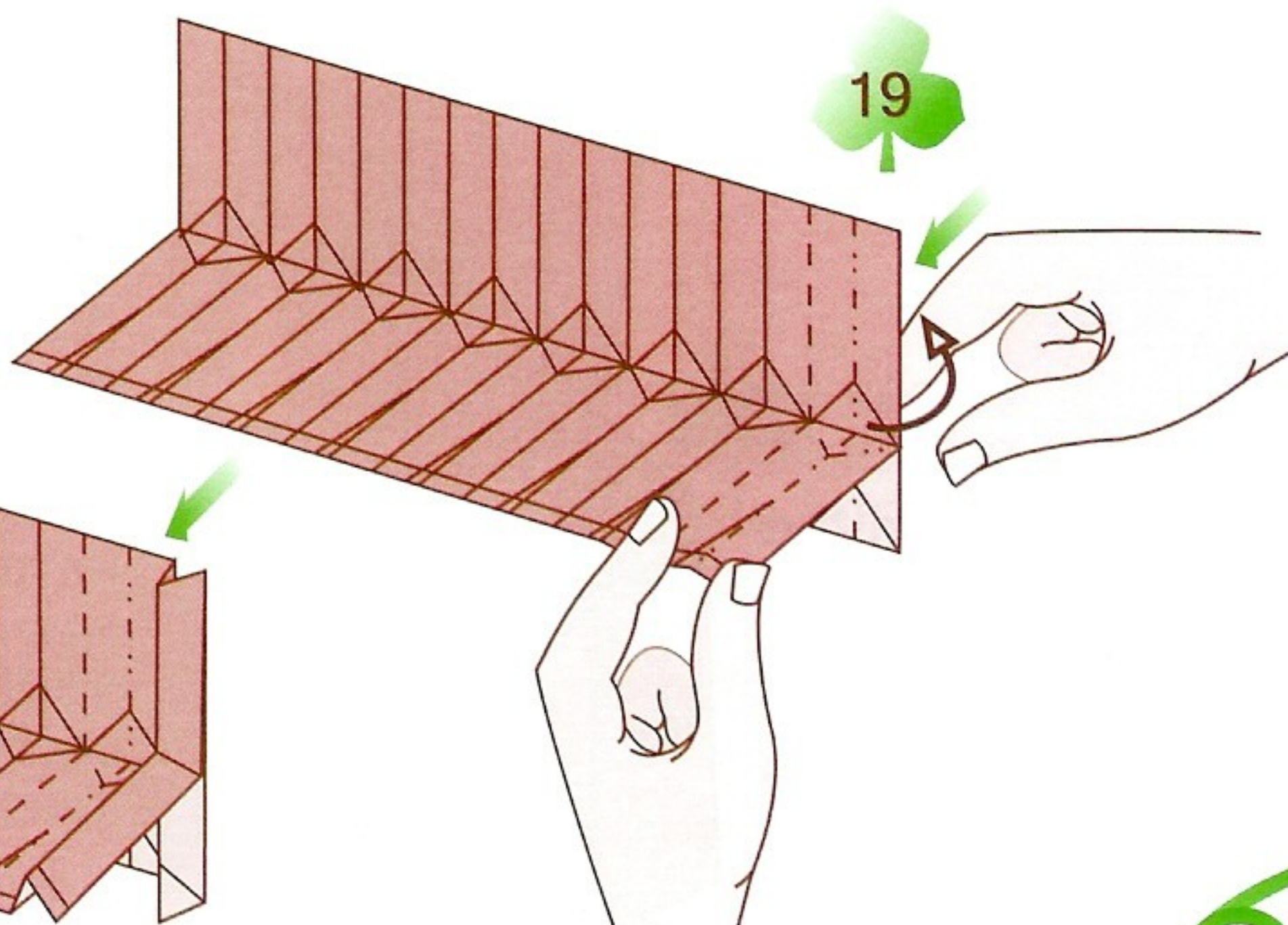
16



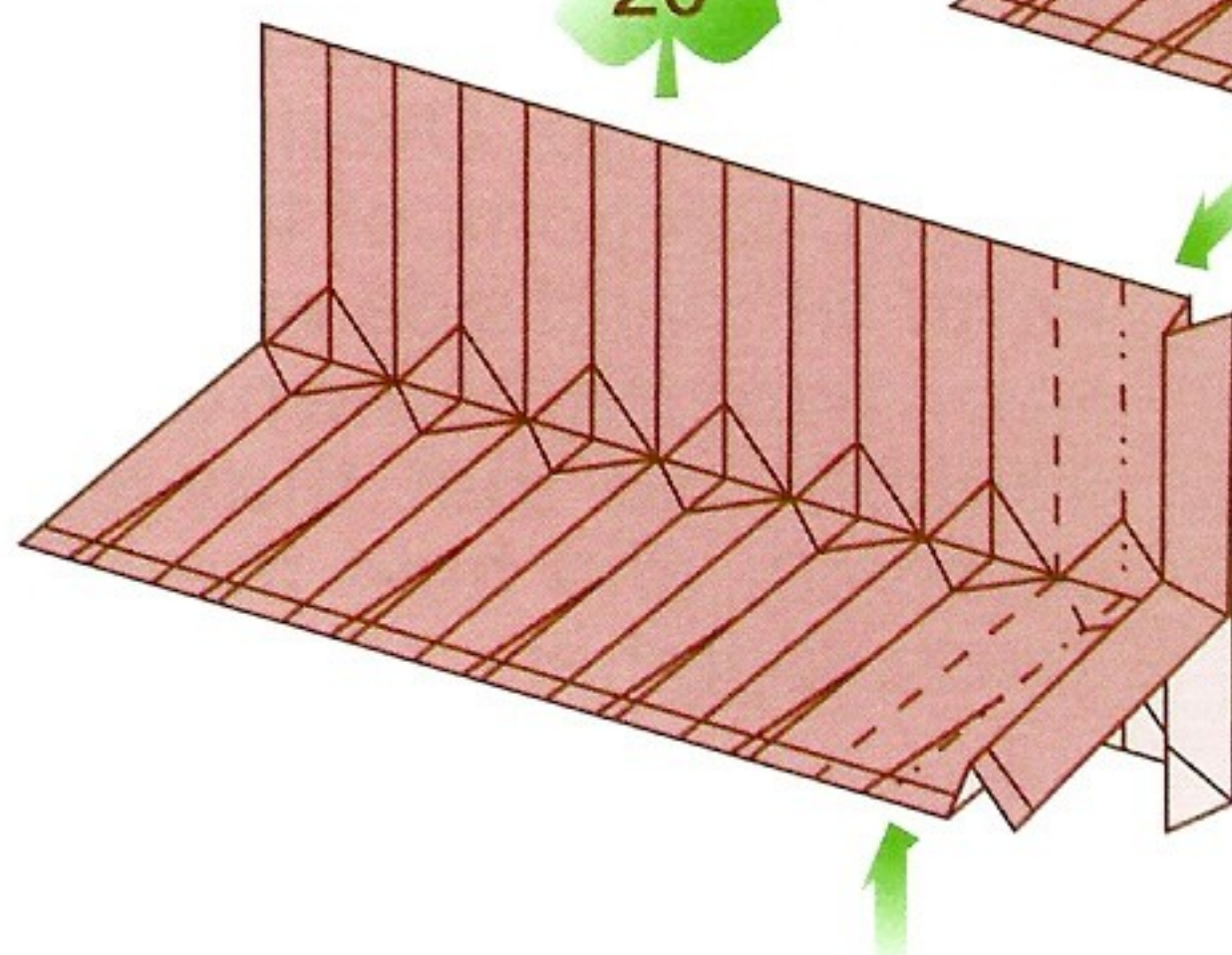
Carefully form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases. Mountain fold the first vertical flap with your right hand, at the same time, pinch the 'mountain' fold of the first horizontal double section with your left hand. Press the folds together as shown in the next step.

Repeat step 19 for the remaining double sections.

19

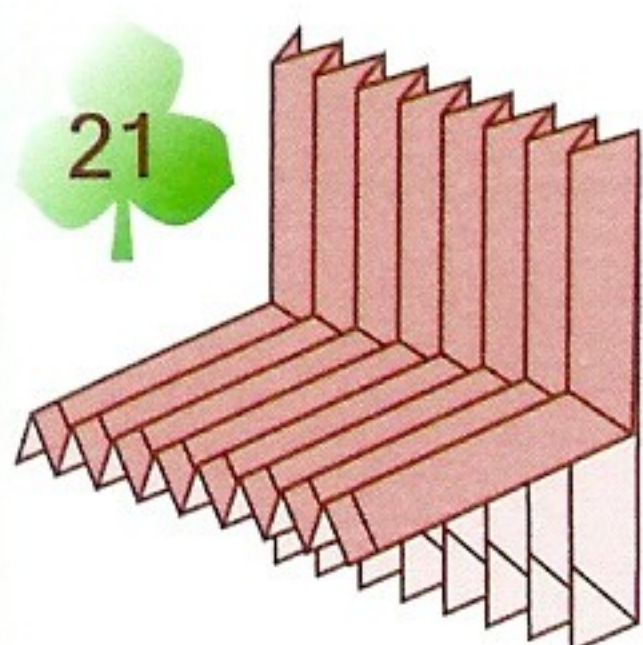


20

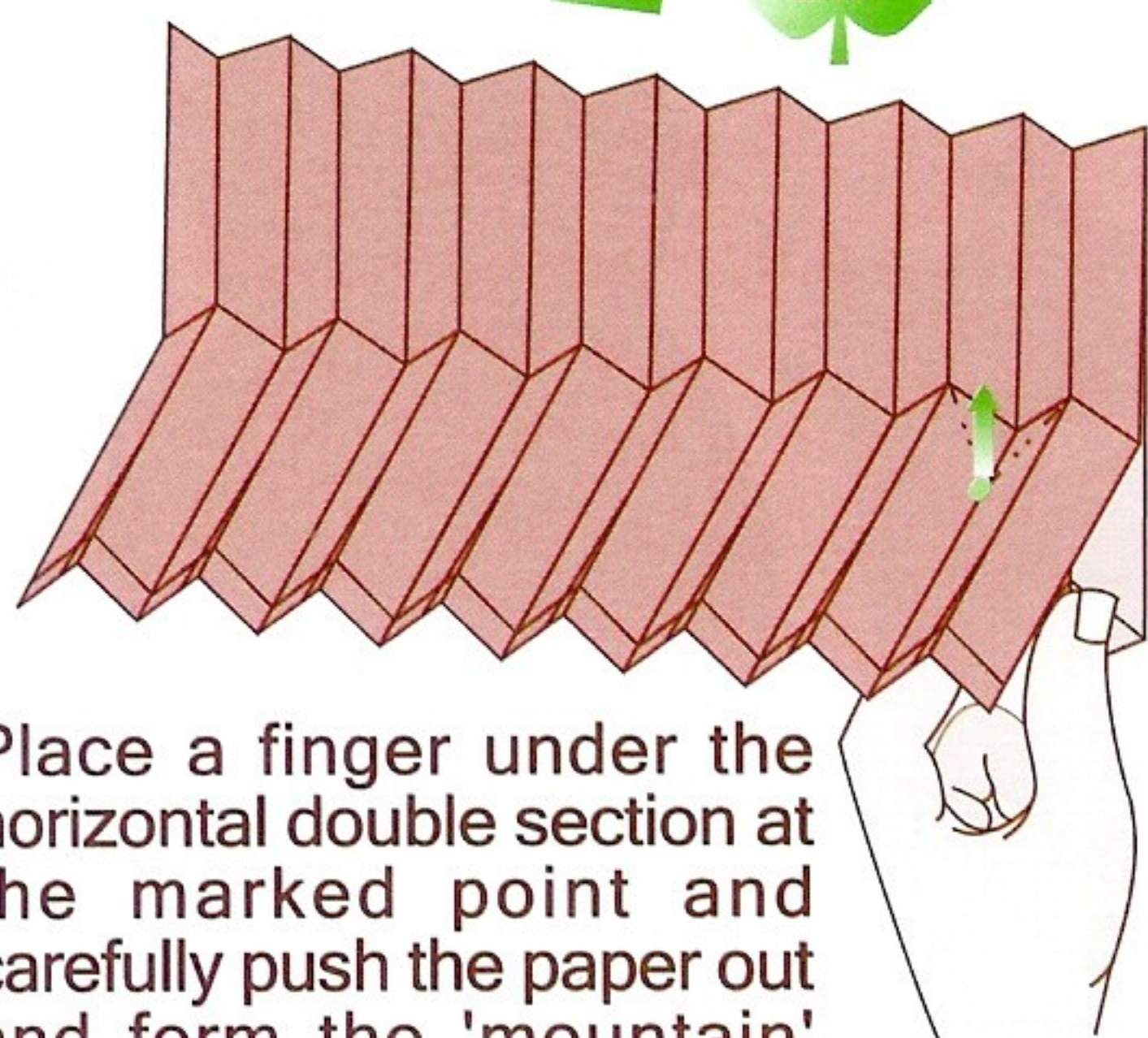


This should be the result.

21



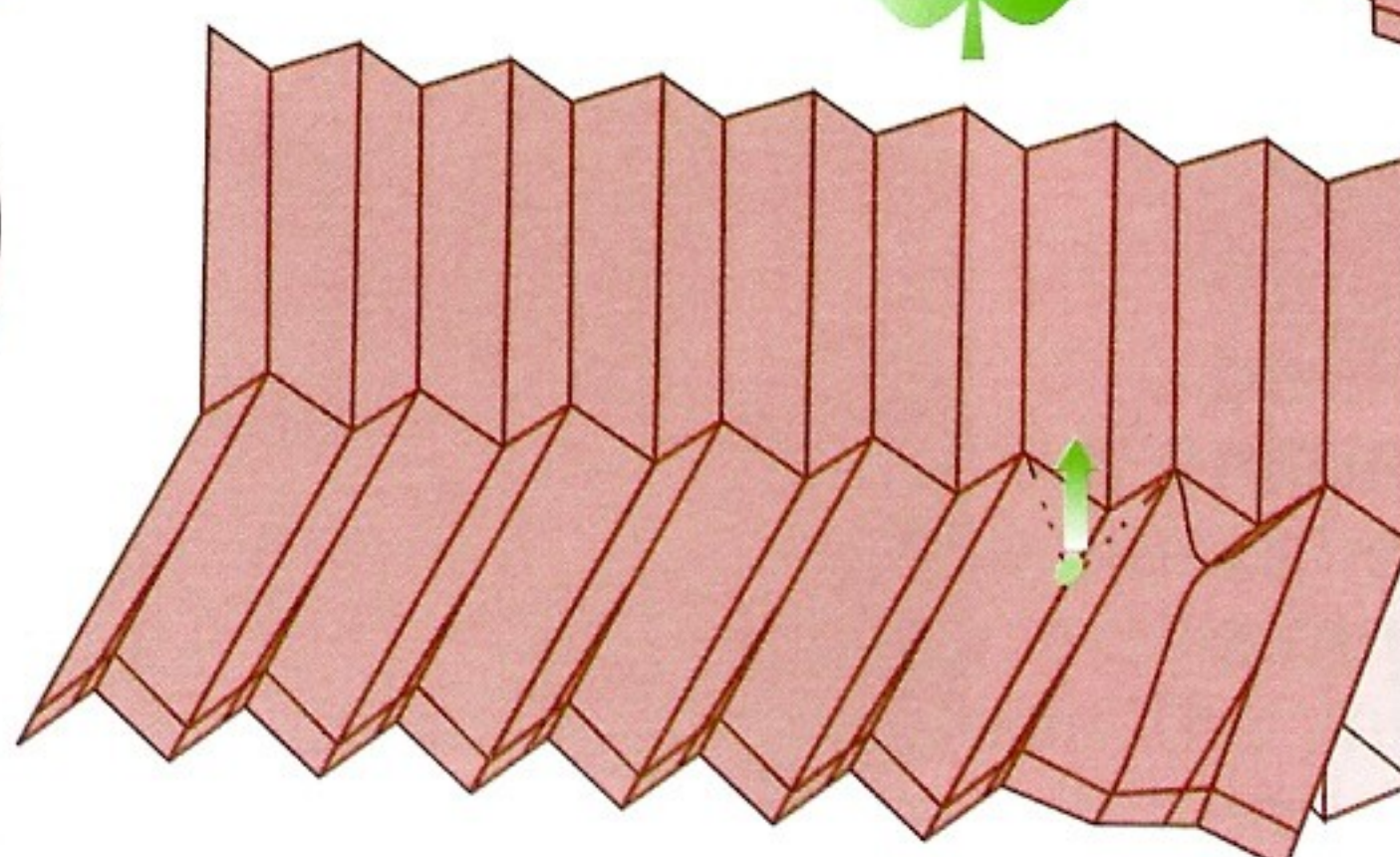
22



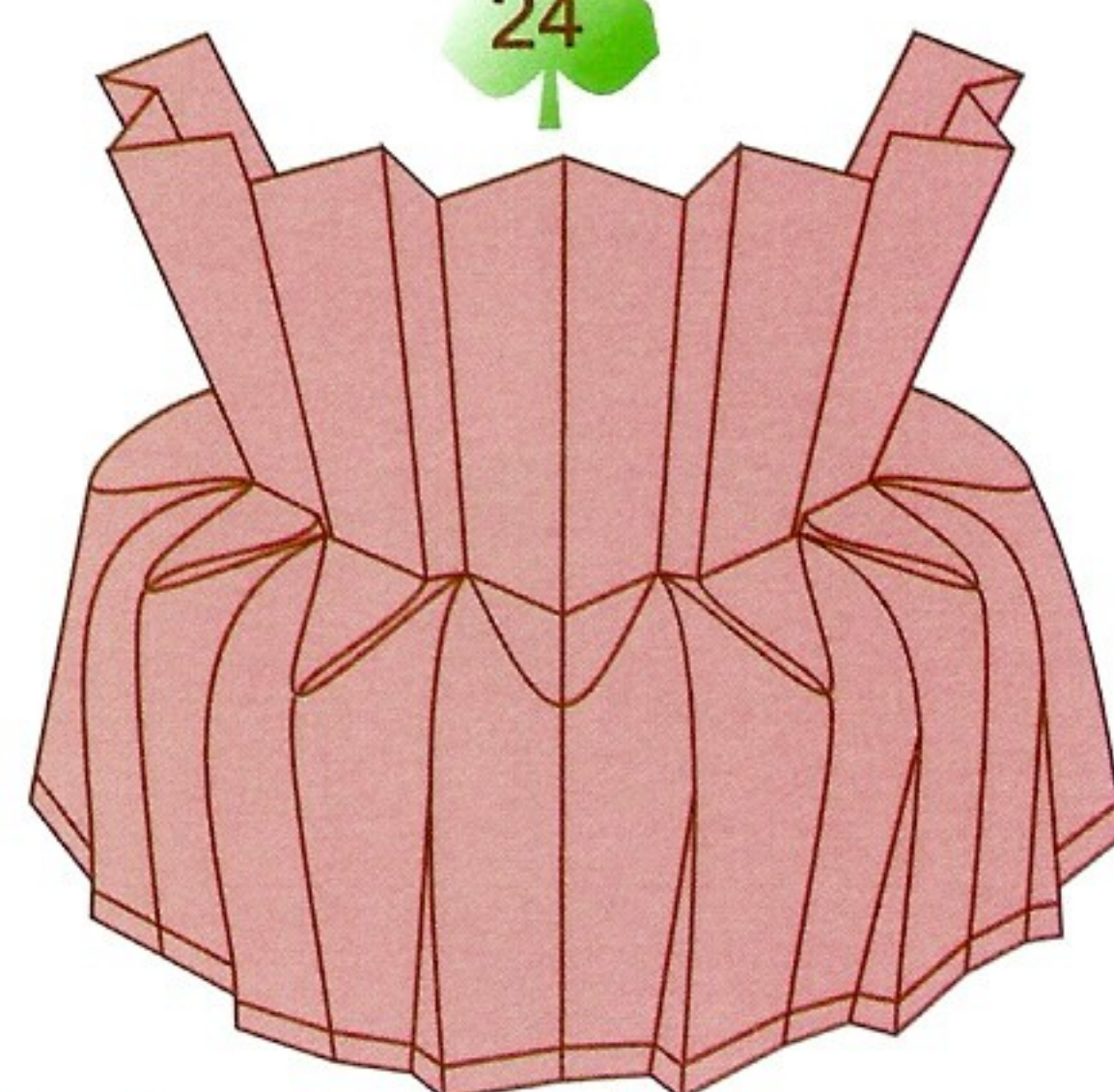
Place a finger under the horizontal double section at the marked point and carefully push the paper out and form the 'mountain' folds as shown. Note that the 'mountain' folds are made very softly.

Repeat step 22 for the remaining double sections.

23

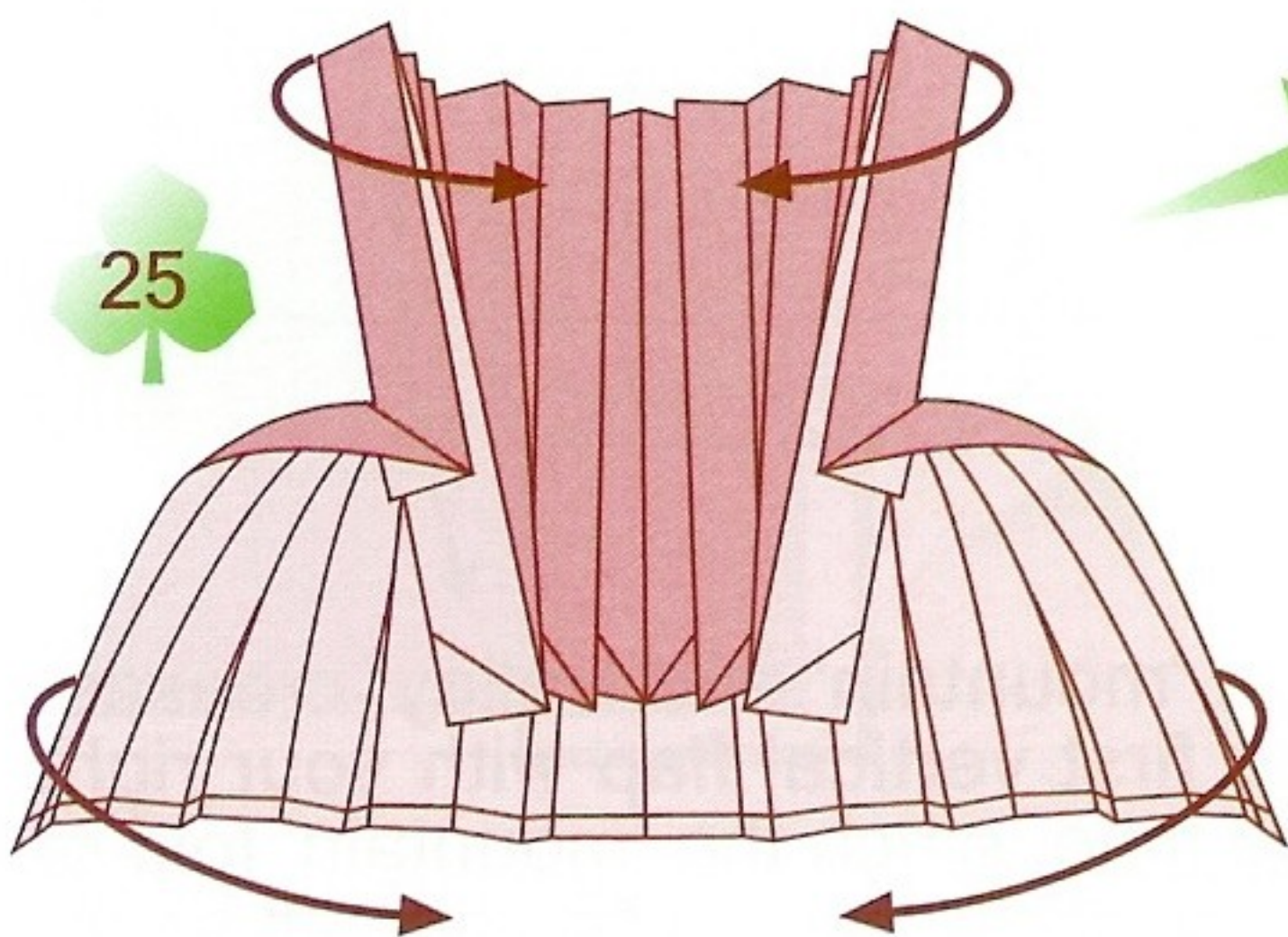


24

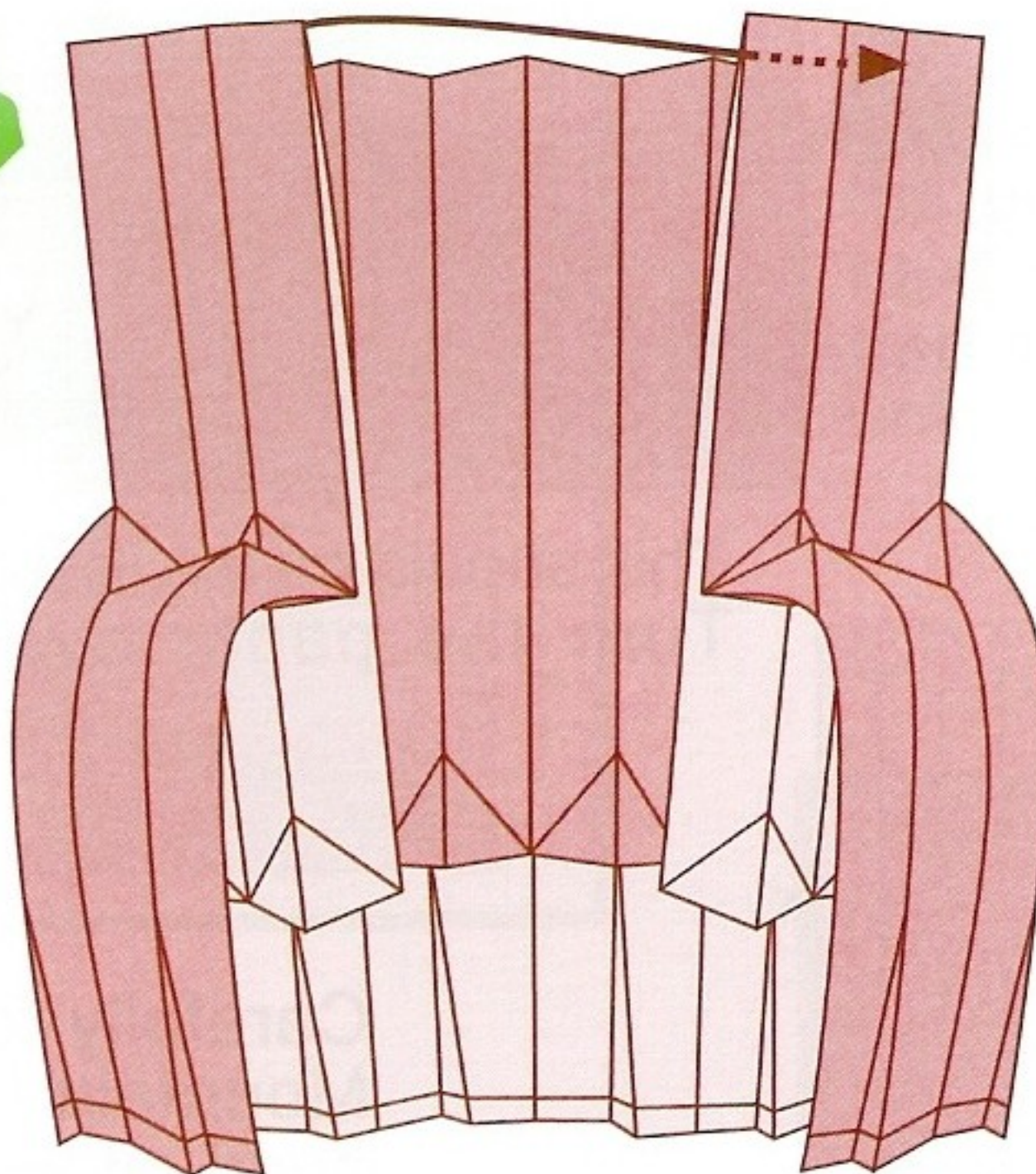


This should be the result. Turn the model over.

Bring the left- and right-hand sides around and together, as shown.



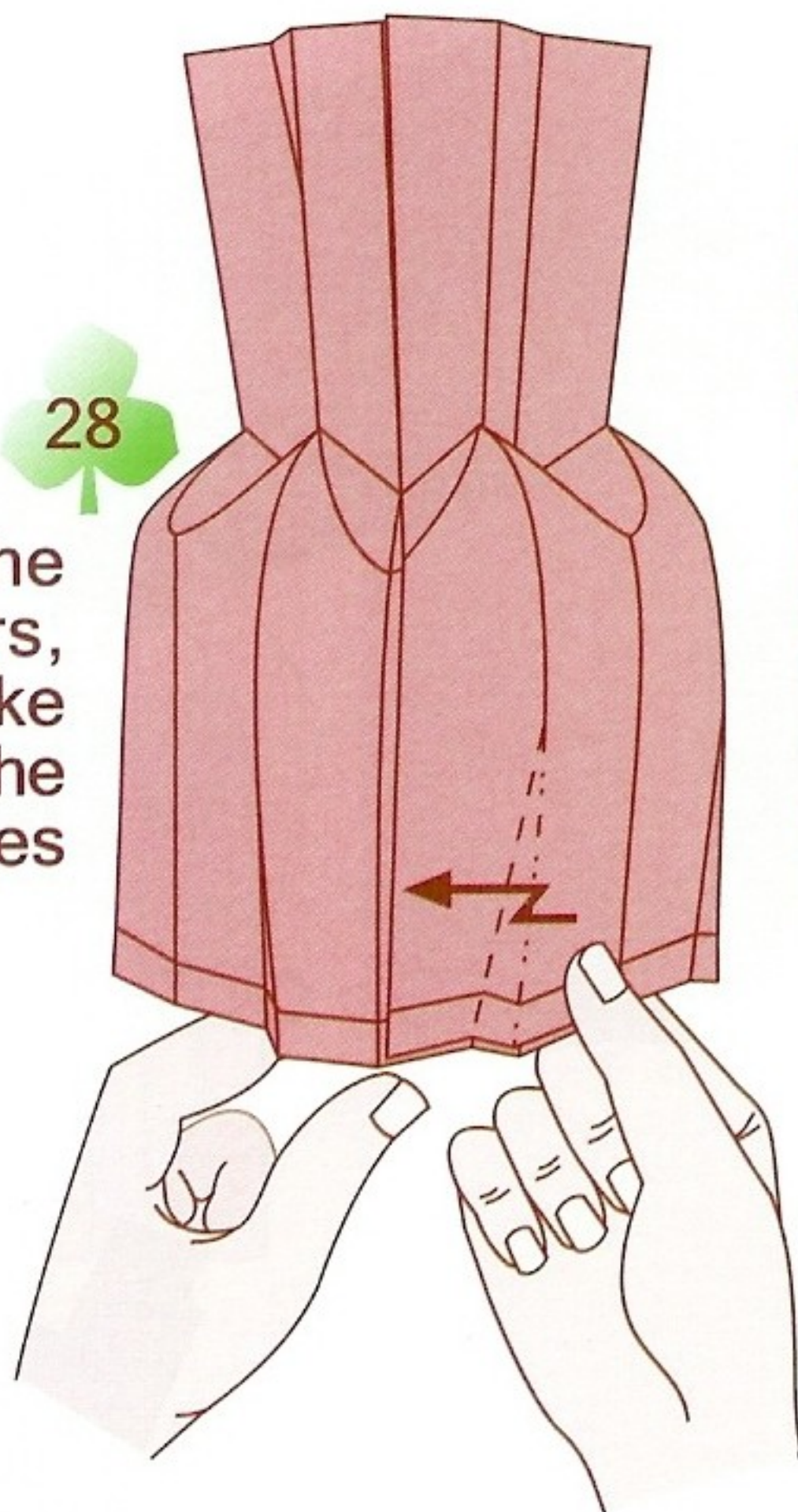
26



Move the left- and right-hand sides closer. Insert the two left-hand sections inside the right-hand side.

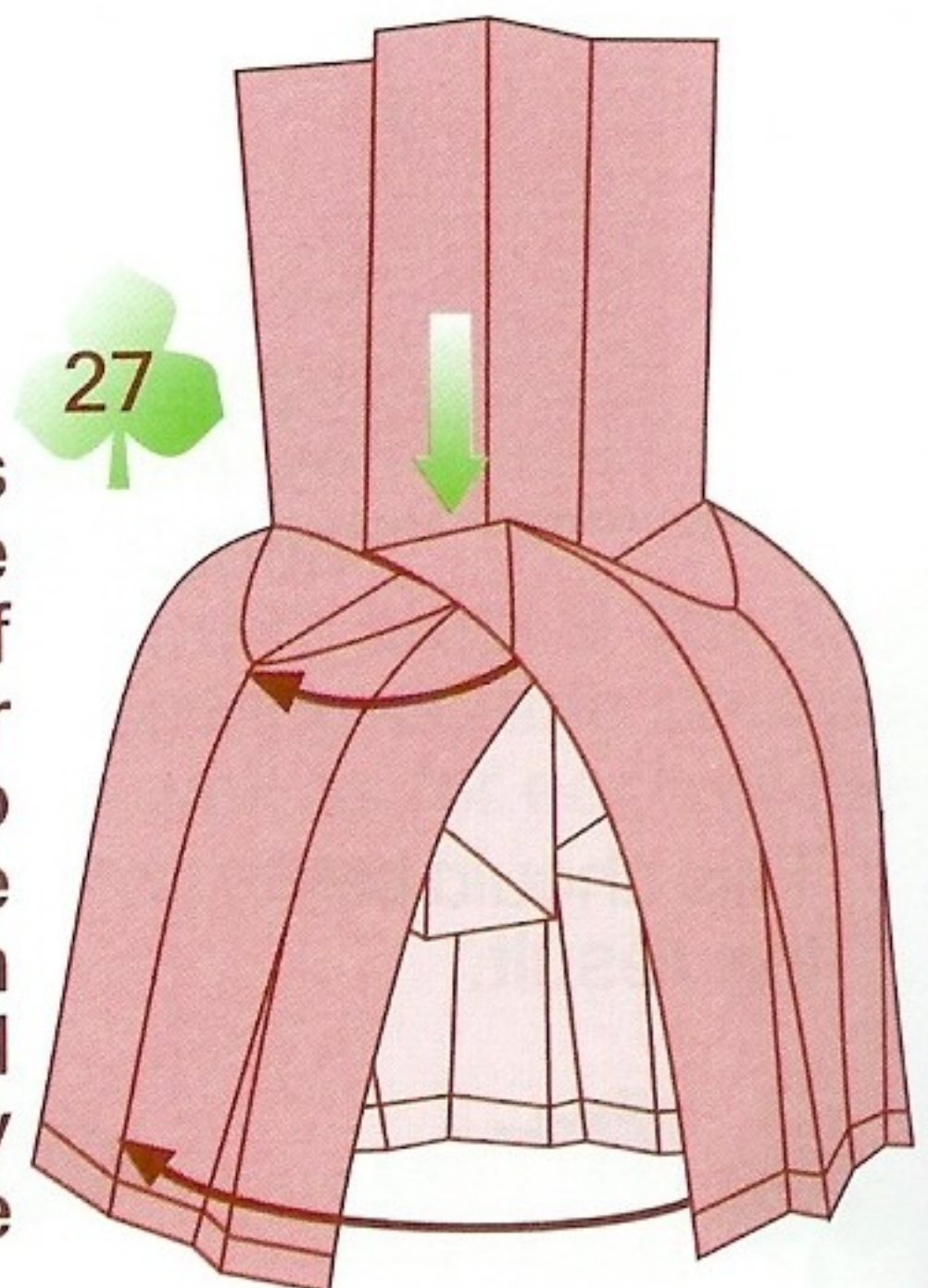
28

Working from the adjoining layers, make the dart-like 'step' fold along the existing fold-lines as shown.



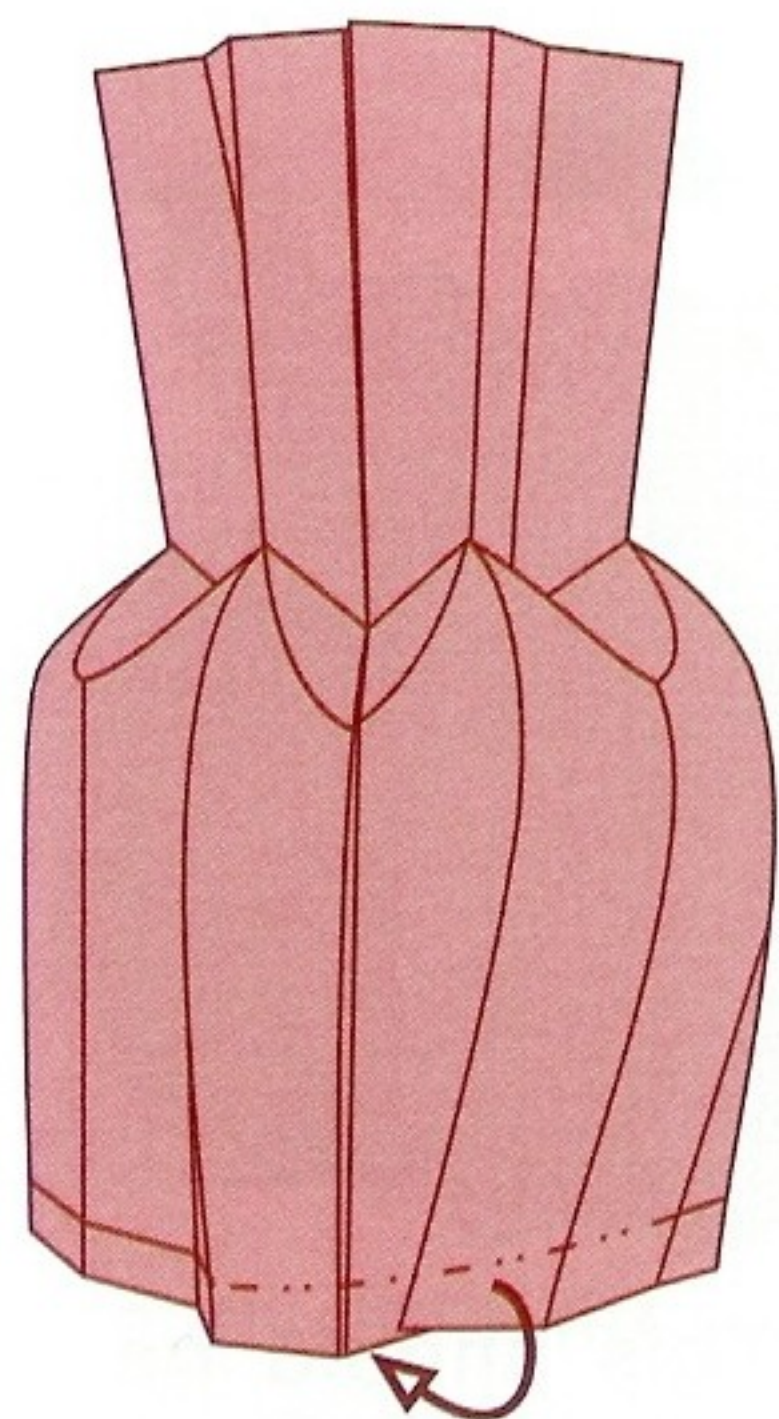
Move the upper layers of the right-hand side down into the creases of the left-hand side as far as they will go. Overlap the two sections of the lower left-hand side with the two right-hand sections so that they coincide, and hold the layers together.

27



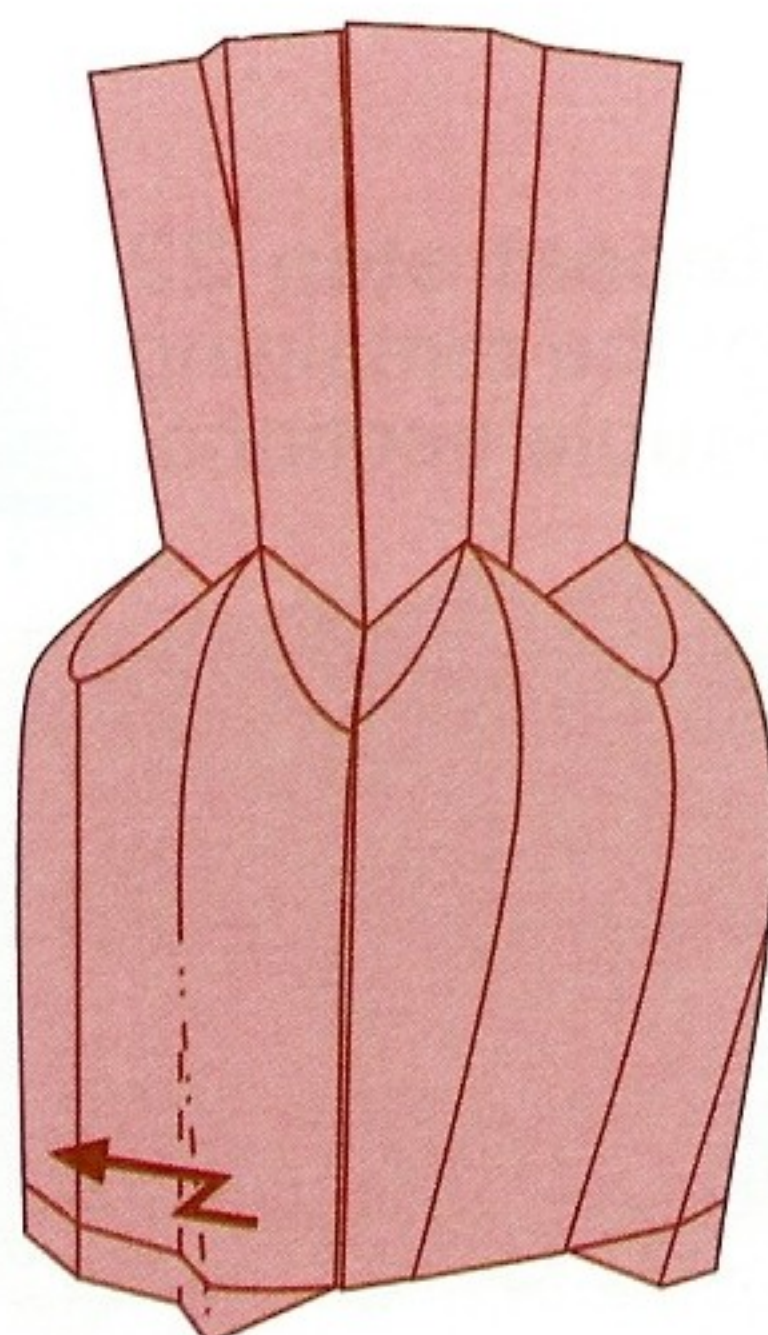
This should be the result.

29



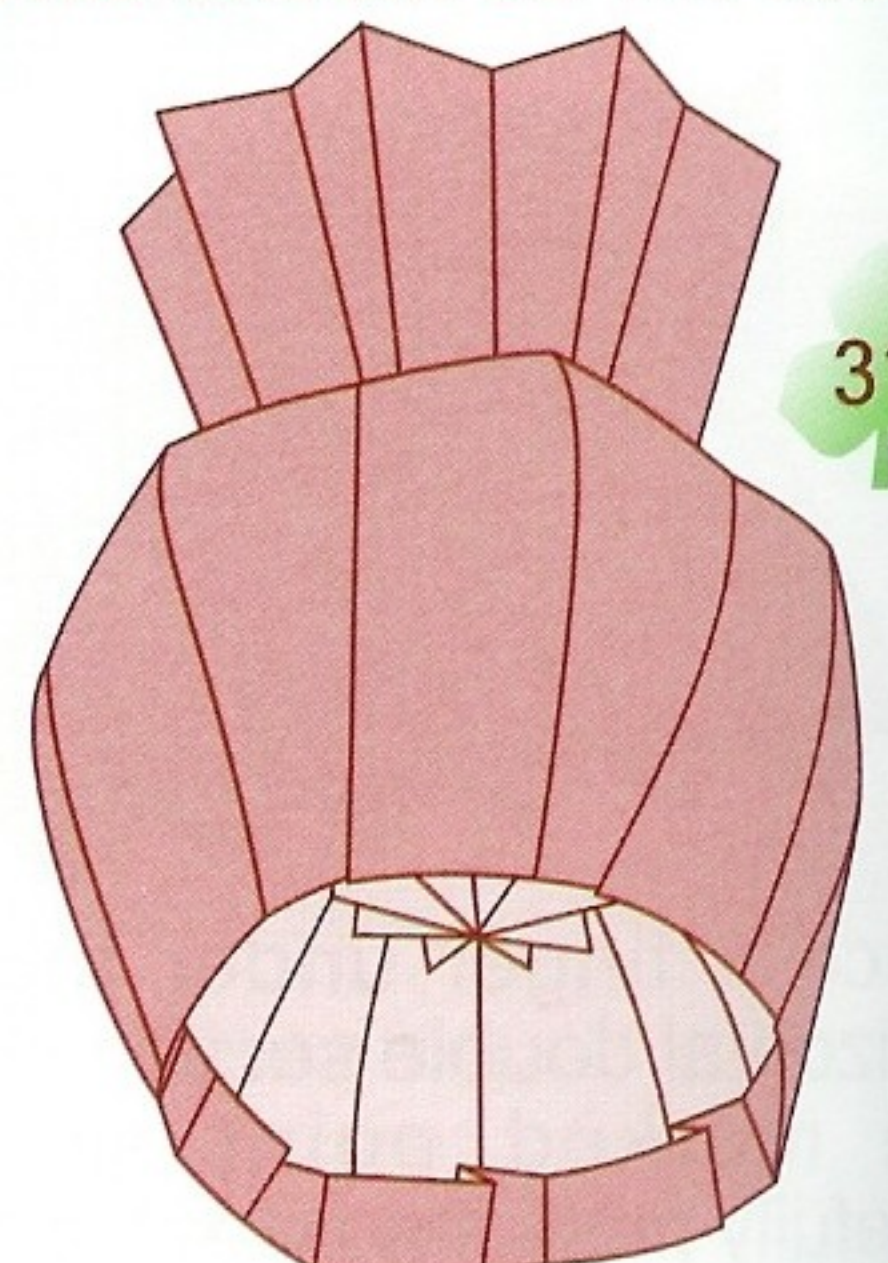
By compressing the folded adjoining layers, mountain fold the bottom edge as shown, thereby locking this dart-like 'step' fold.

30

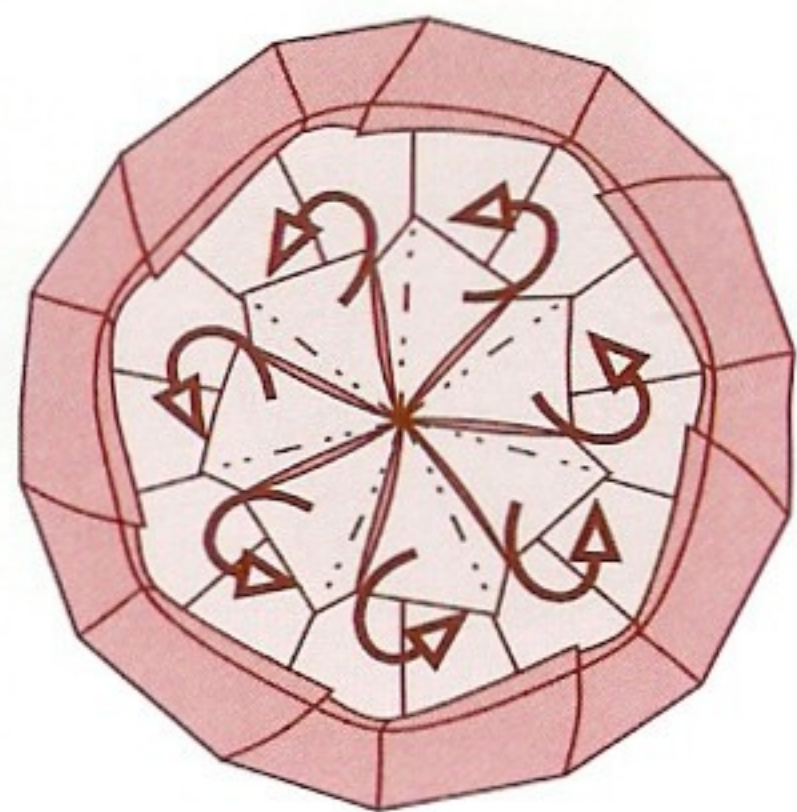


Repeat steps 28 and 29 for the remaining double sections, thereby locking all the dart-like 'step' folds and forming the ball-shaped bottom of the vase.

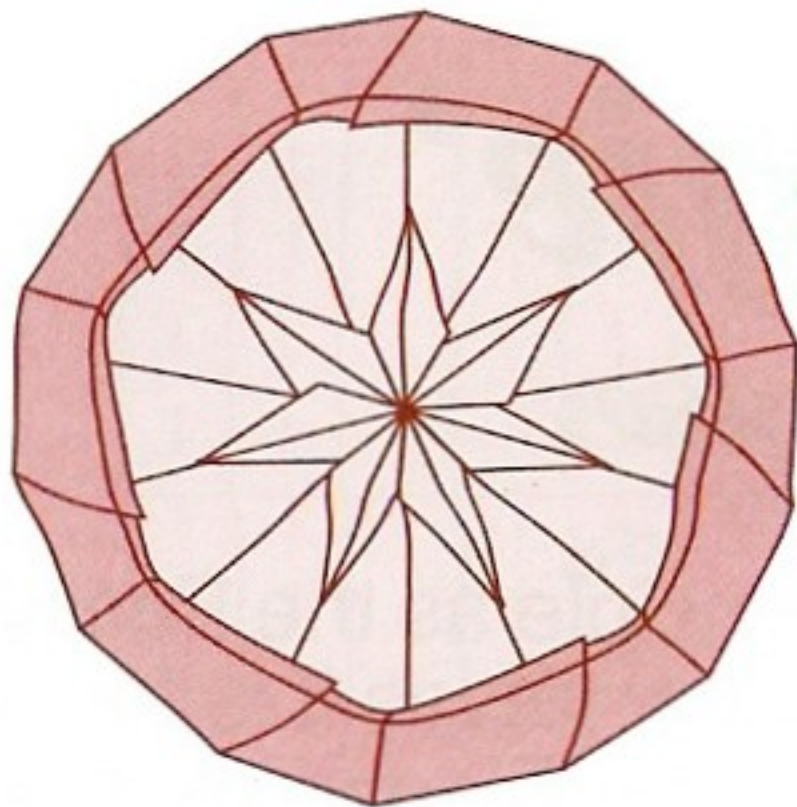
31



The bottom view. Mountain fold the corners of the internal element along existing fold-lines as shown, thereby locking the built-in flower holder.



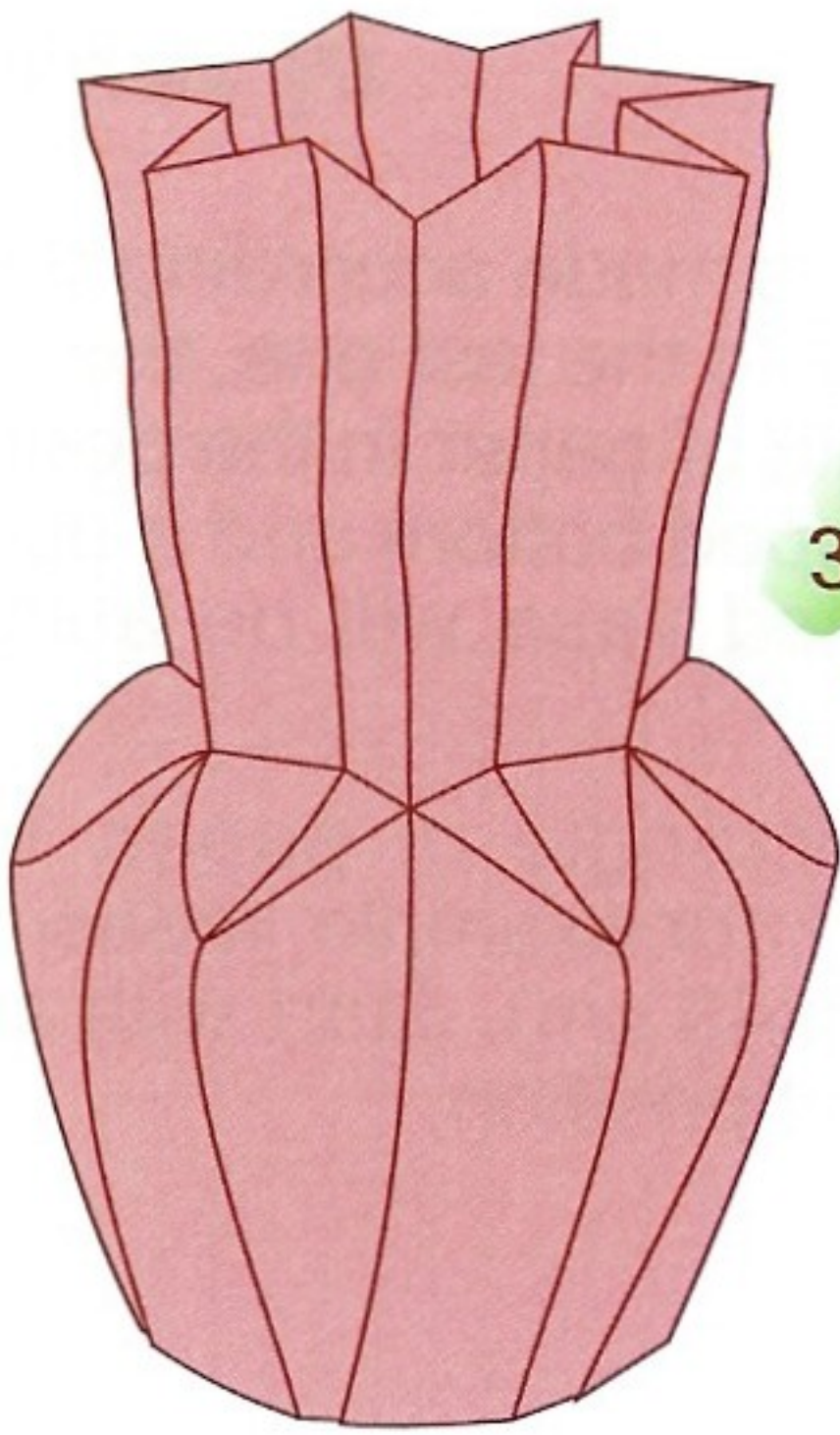
32



33

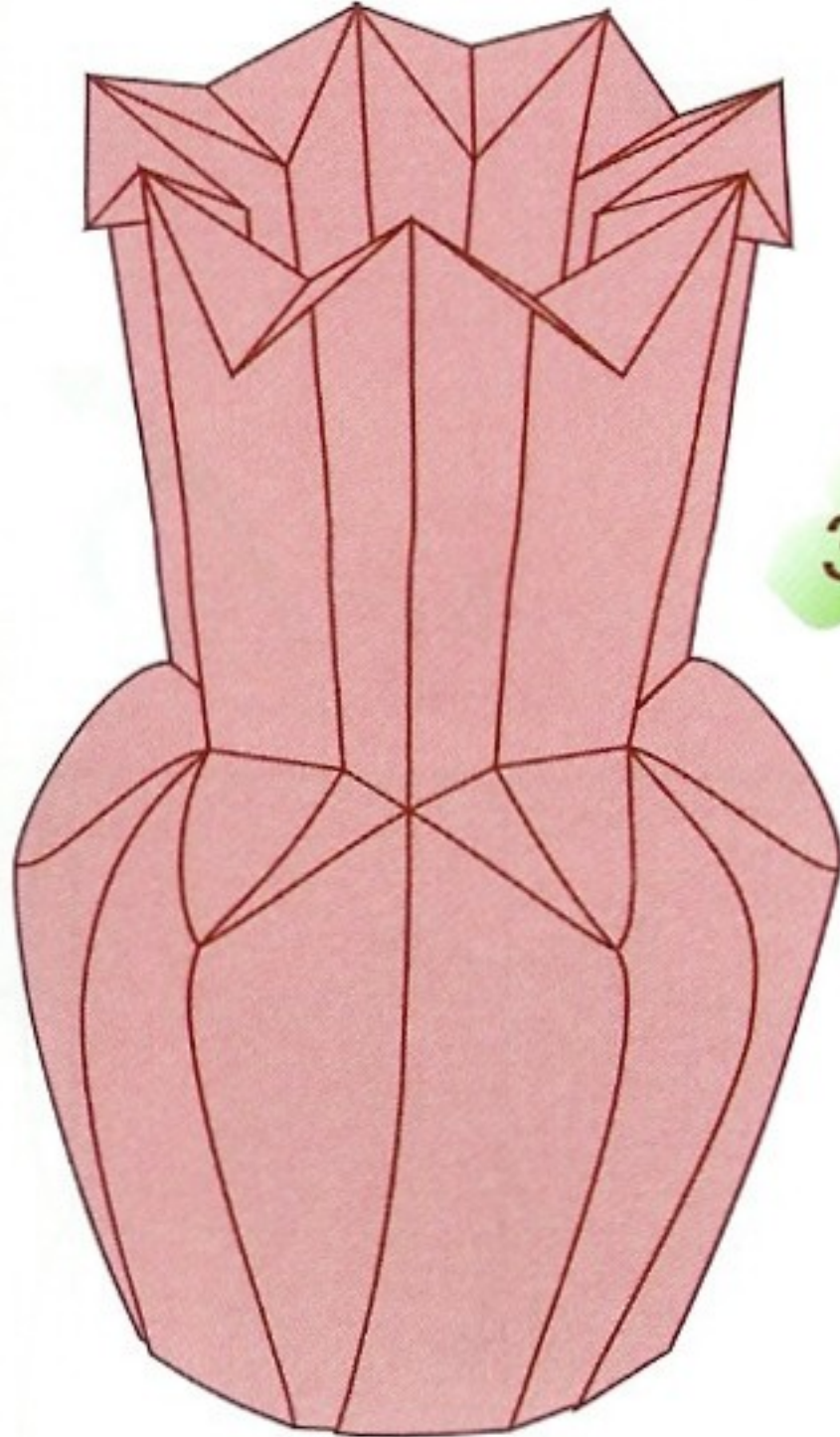
This should be the result.

Here is the completed vase in its first version.

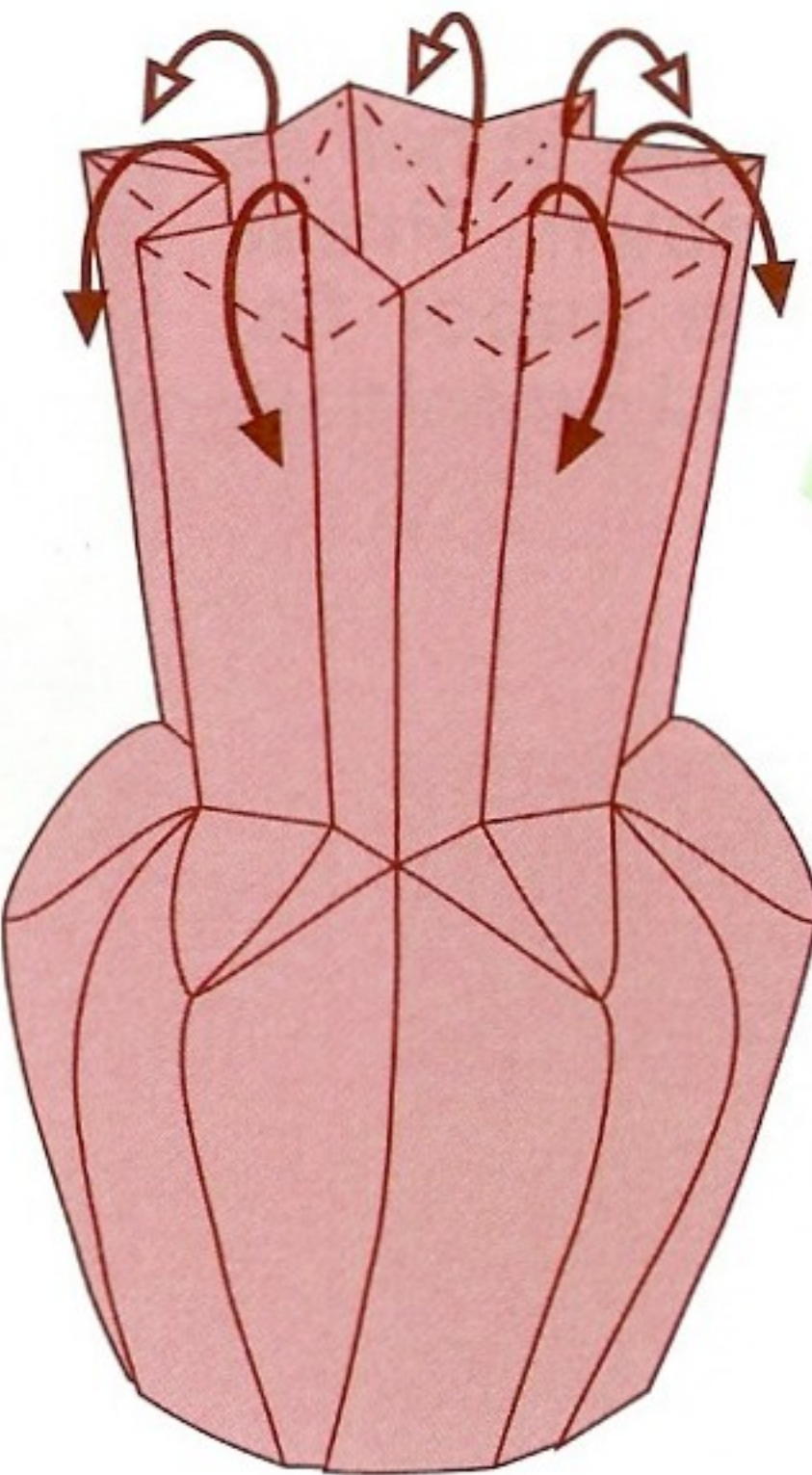


34

Here is the completed vase in its second version.



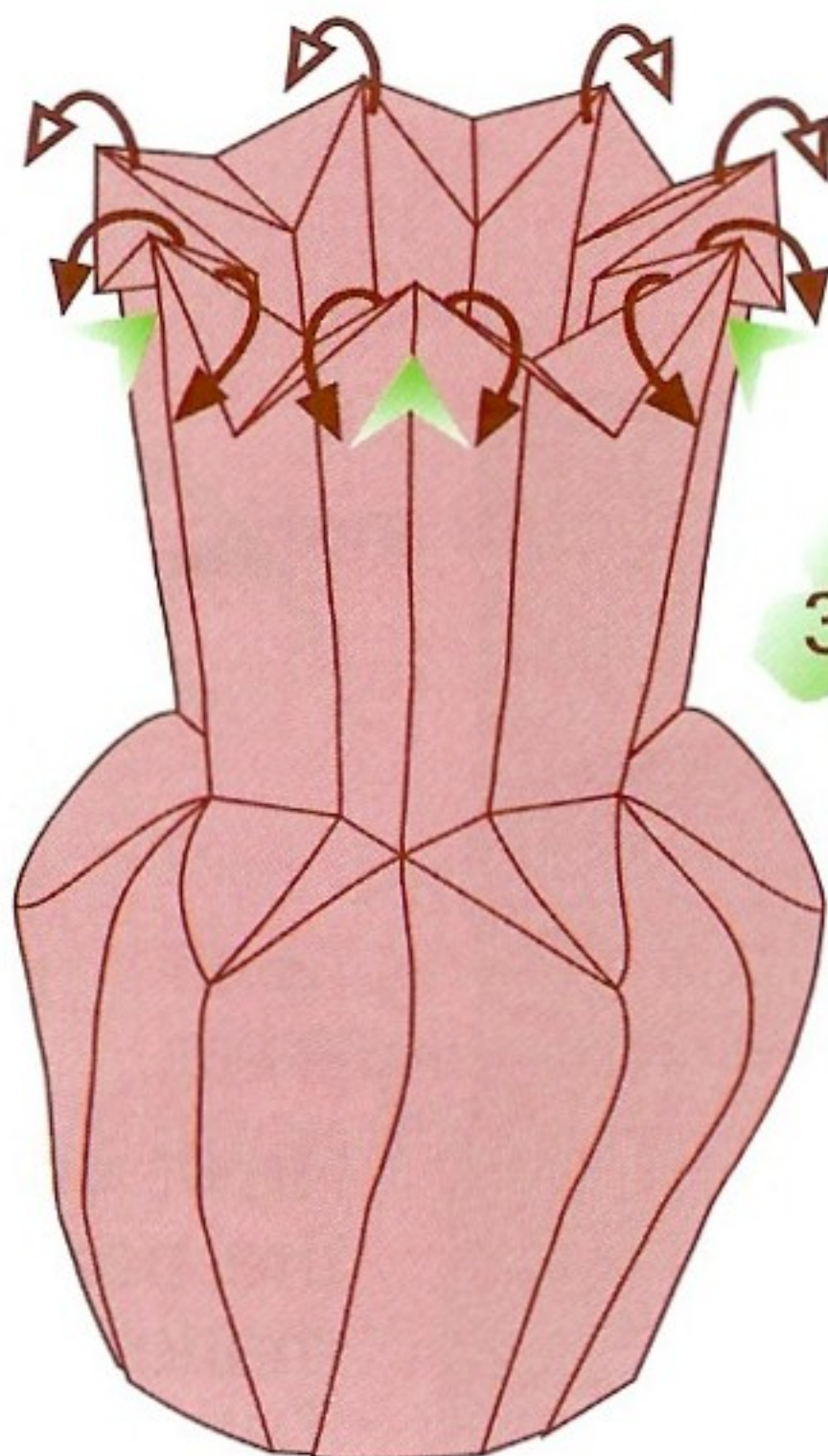
36



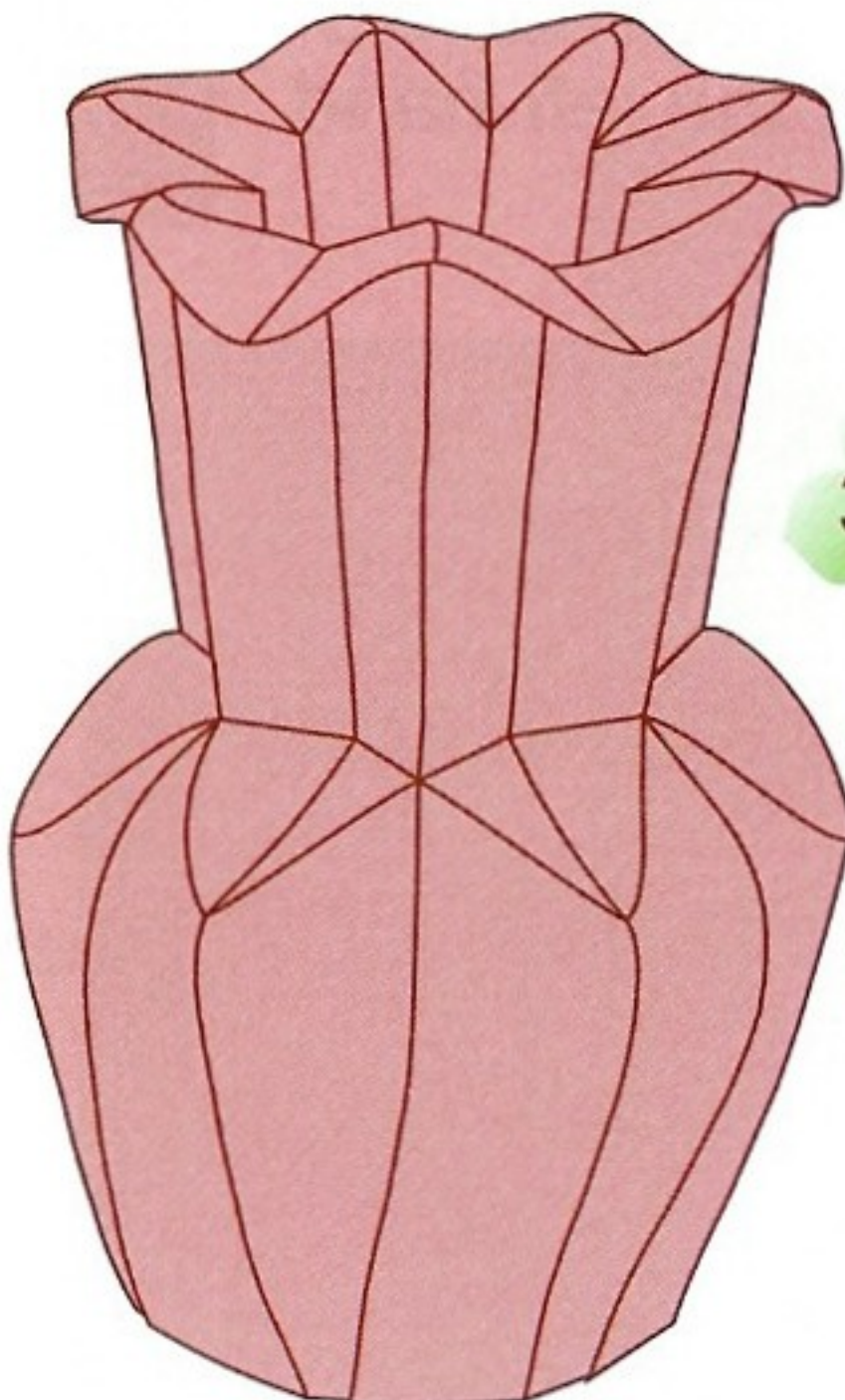
35

Working with the vase's top, reverse fold the marked points into the shapes, as shown in the next step.

Again working with the vase's top, pop up the external points in the marked places; at the same time curve the adjoining surfaces outside.



37

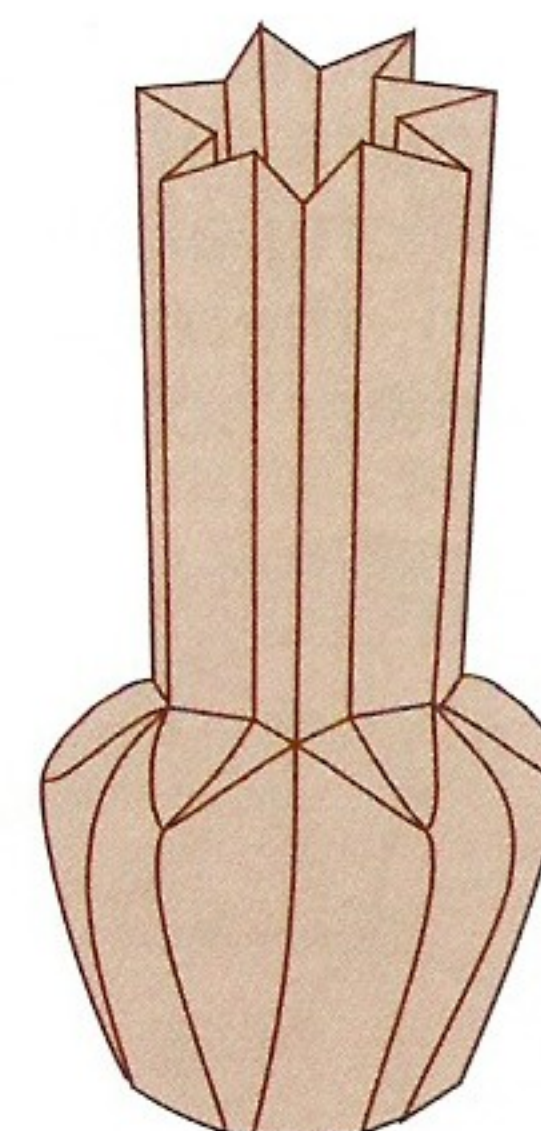


38

Here is the completed Fancy vase. As the vase has a built-in flower holder, stalks being held compressed between the inner creases of the vase will keep their positions well.

Vase 'Elegie'

by Katrin Shumakov

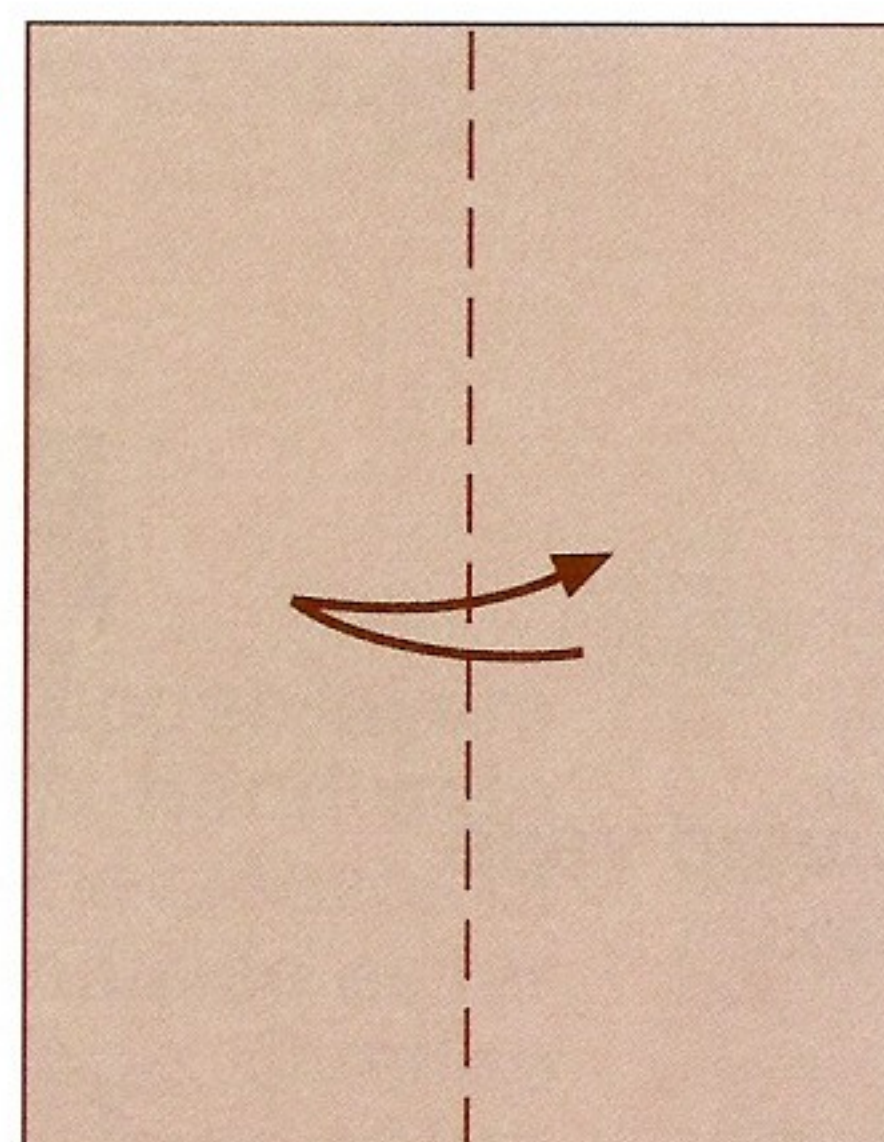


This vase is made according to the same principle as the Fancy Vase. In contrast to the last one, this vase has a taller top as it is folded from a rectangle of paper in the portrait position. The 'Elegie' vase also has a ball-shaped bottom and a built-in flower holder inside. The height of the finished vase will be about half that of the original rectangle.

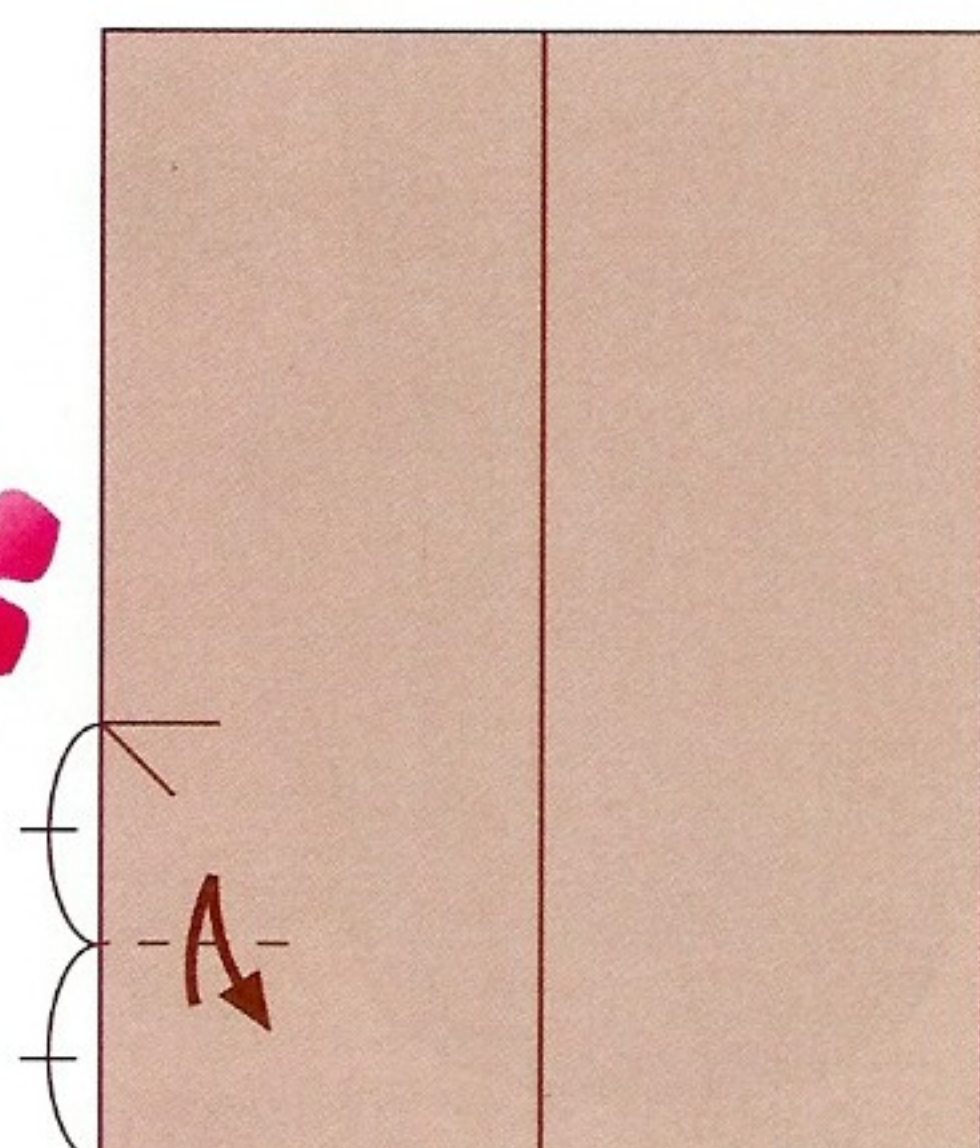
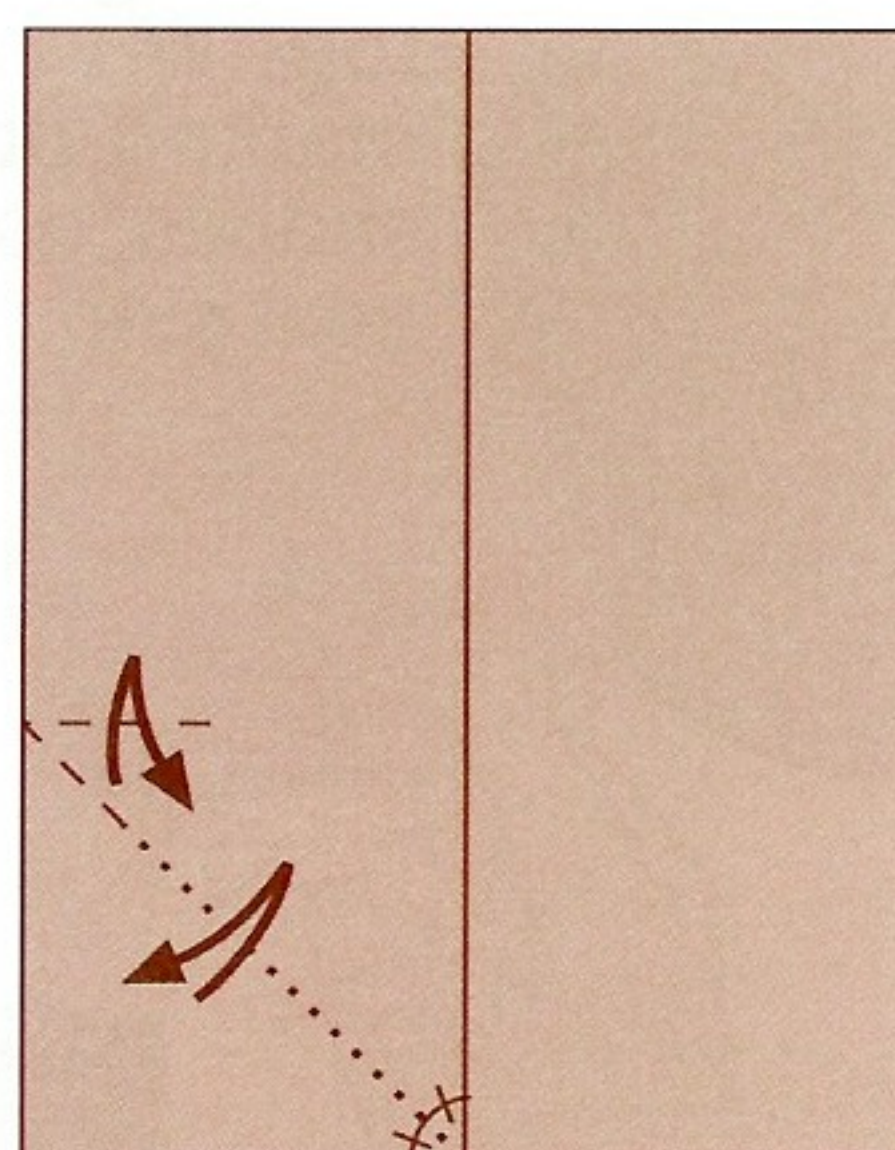
Use a rectangle of paper, in 'Letter' or 'A4' proportion, for example, measuring 11x17 inches (about 28x43 cm). Start with colored side up, in the portrait position.



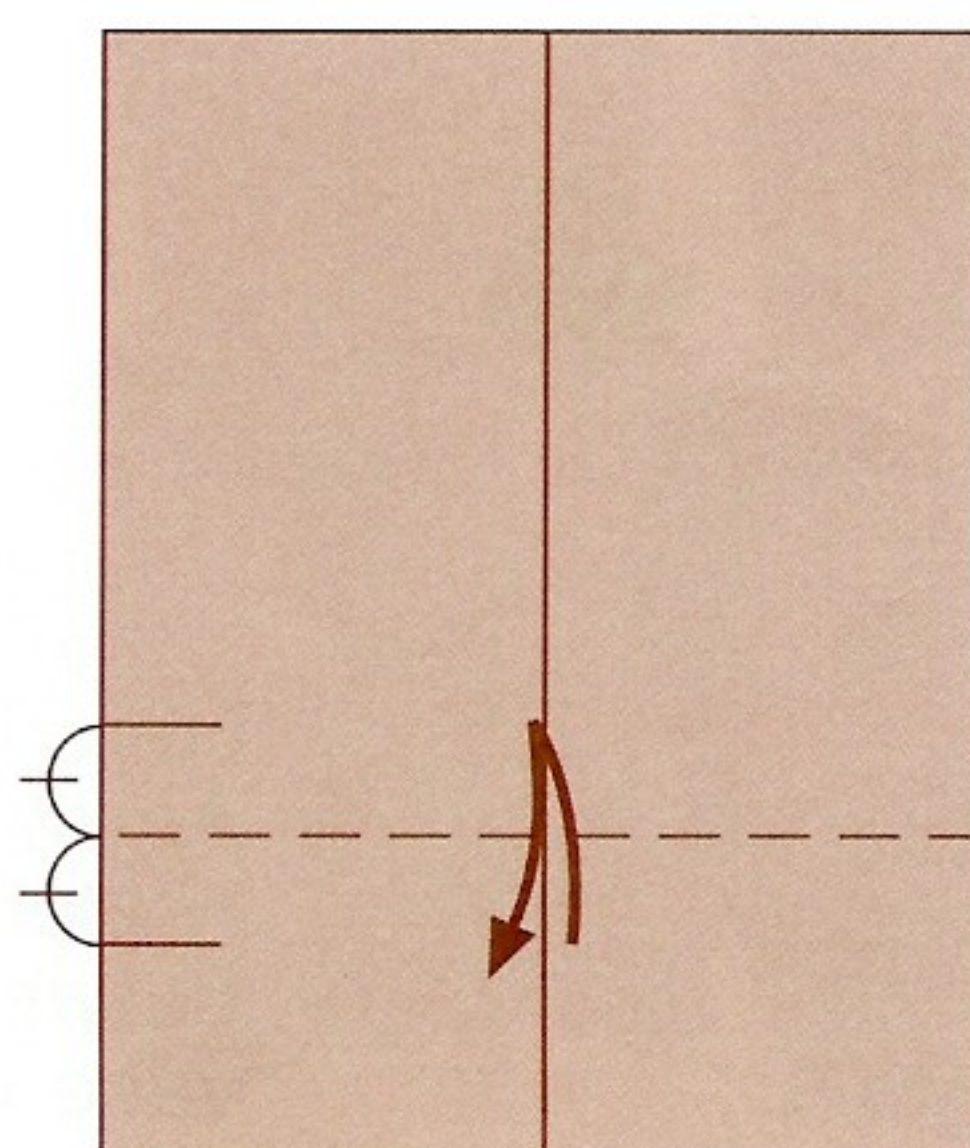
Valley fold the paper in half as shown. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



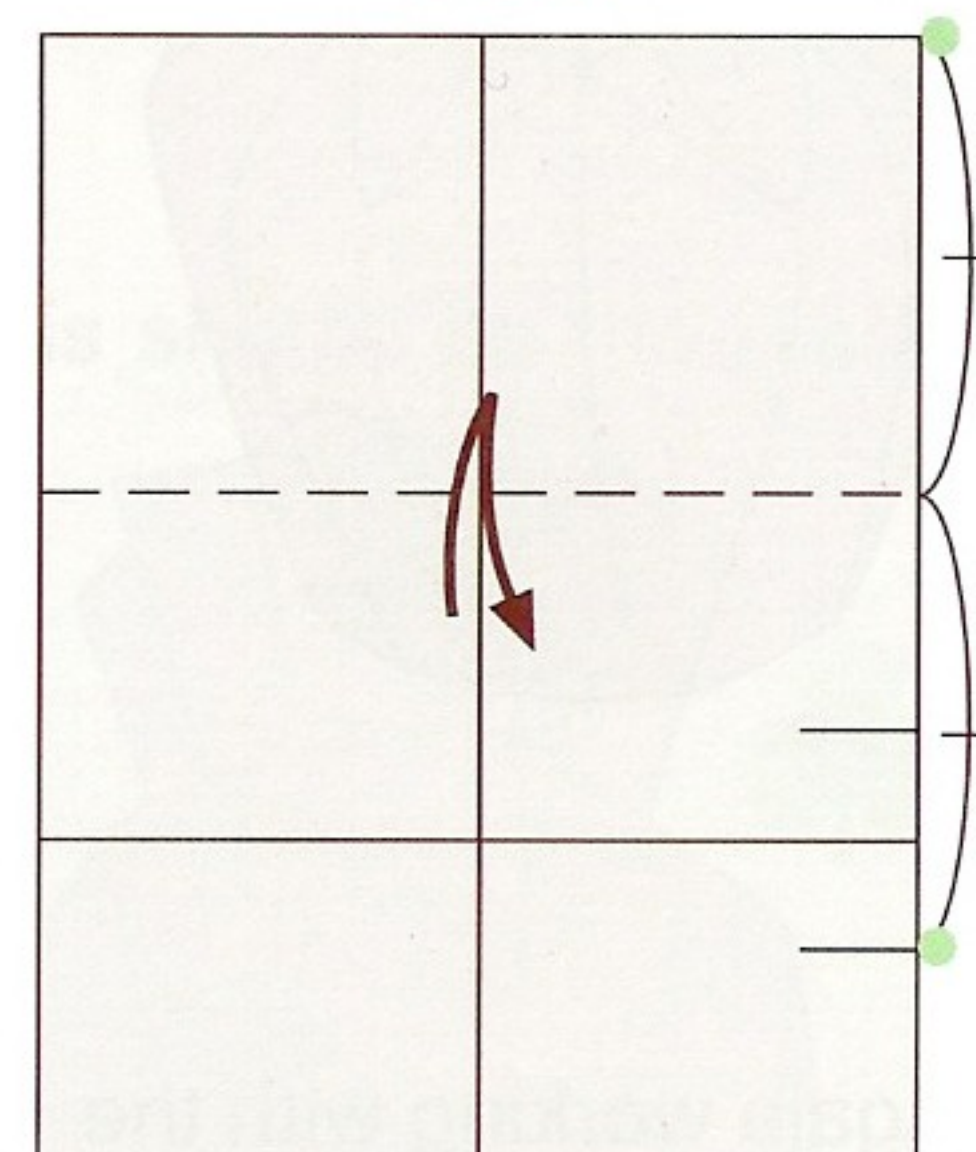
Valley fold the left-hand bottom edge to meet the middle fold-line. Do not press the paper completely flat, but press down on it just a little, at the left-hand edge, thereby making the small diagonal fold-mark. Then, unfold it. Next, on the left-hand edge, make the horizontal fold-mark over the intersection of the small diagonal fold-mark and the left-hand edge.



Valley fold the bottom edge to meet the horizontal fold-mark made in step 2. Do not press the paper completely flat, thereby making just the fold-mark.

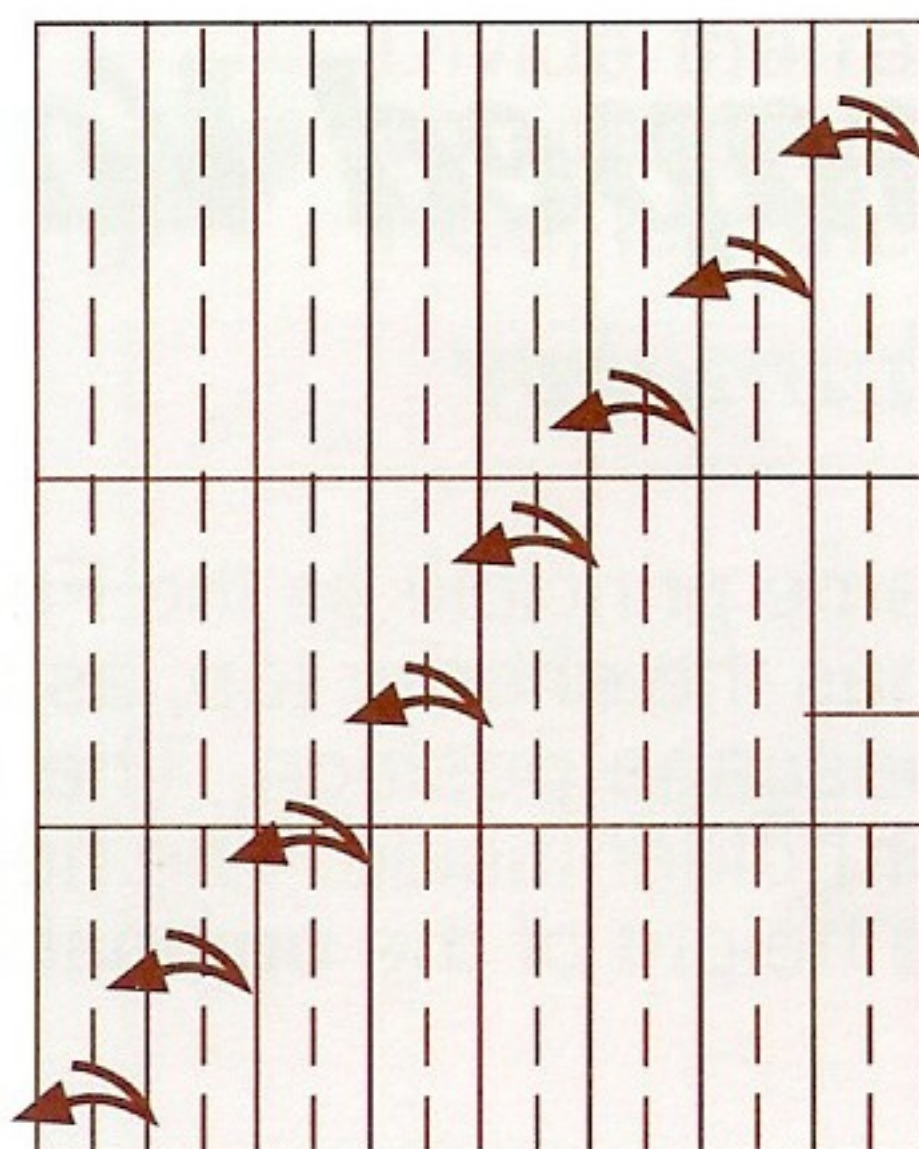
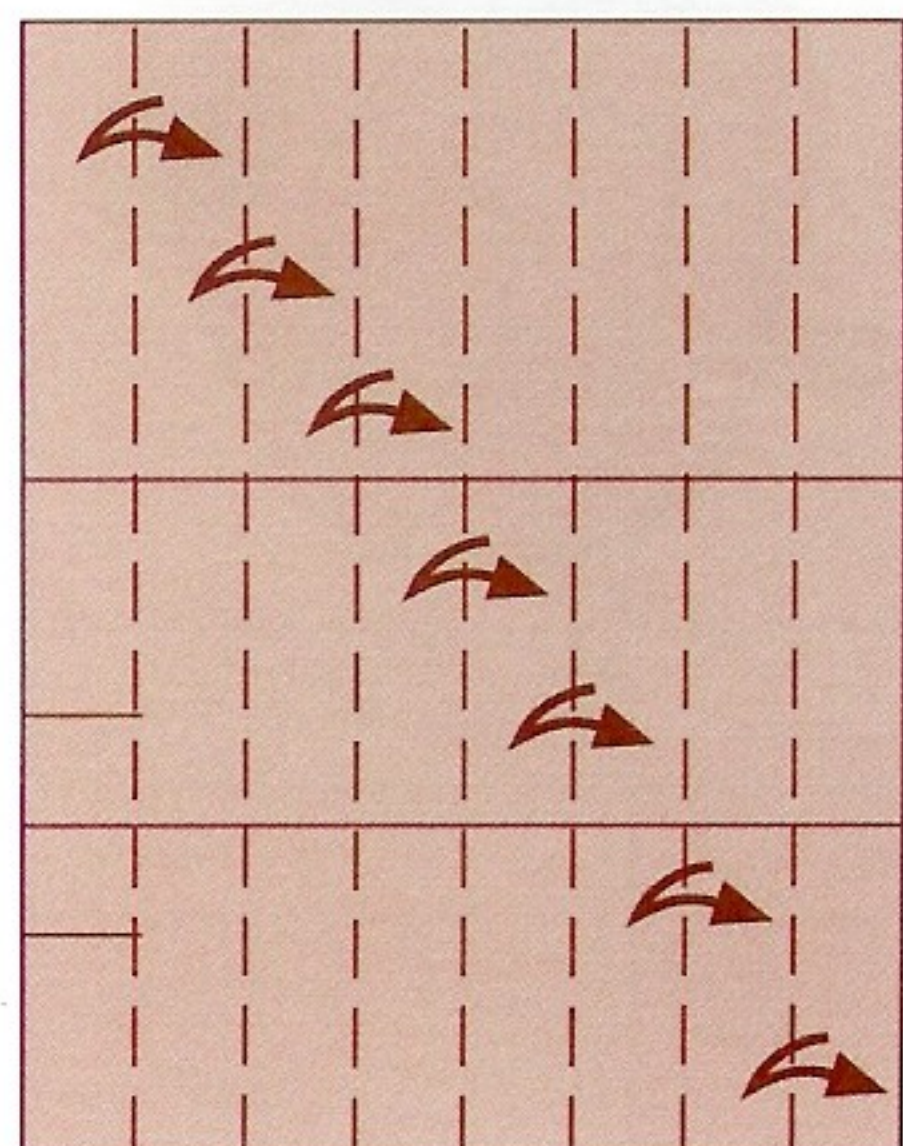


Now, valley fold and unfold the paper between the fold-marks made in steps 2 and 3. Turn the paper over.

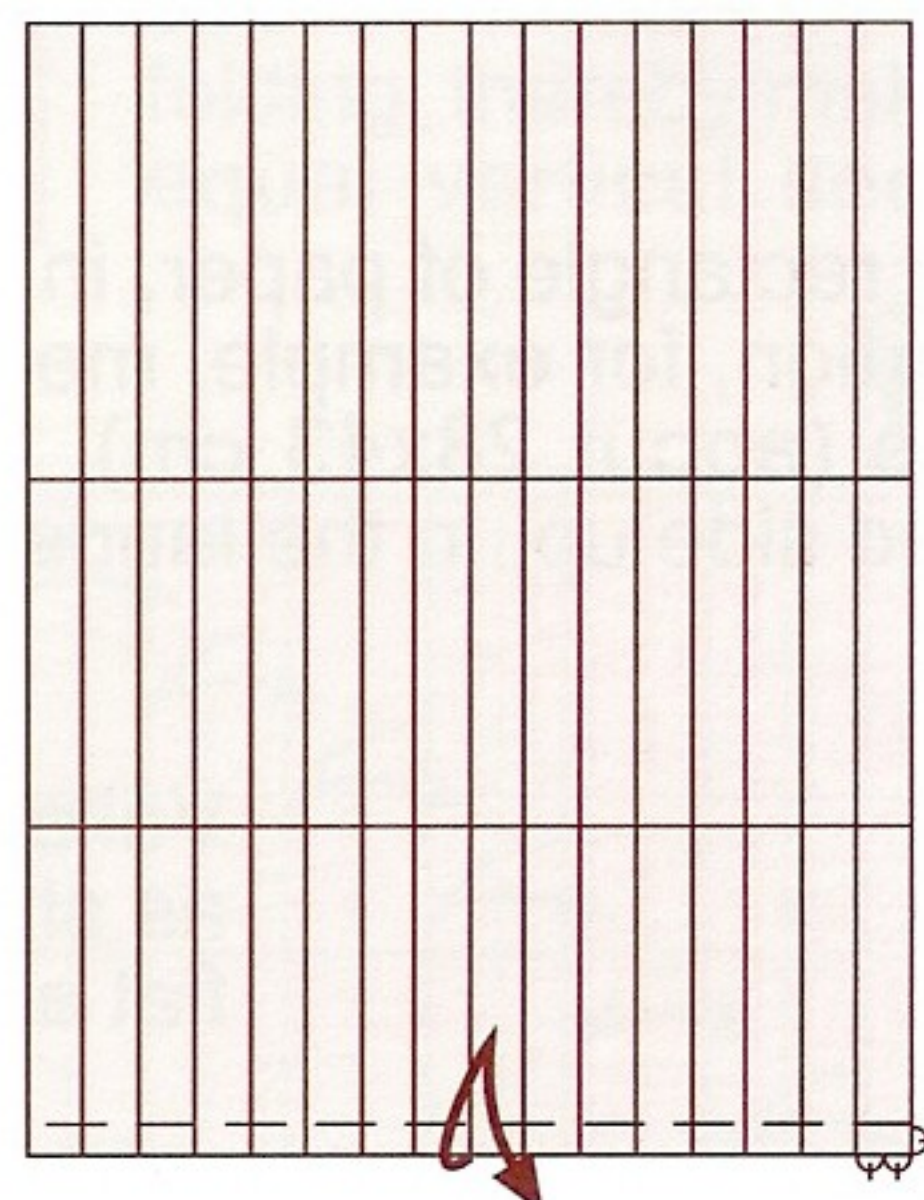


Valley fold the top edge to meet the fold-mark made in step 3. Press the paper flat and unfold it. Next, turn the paper over.

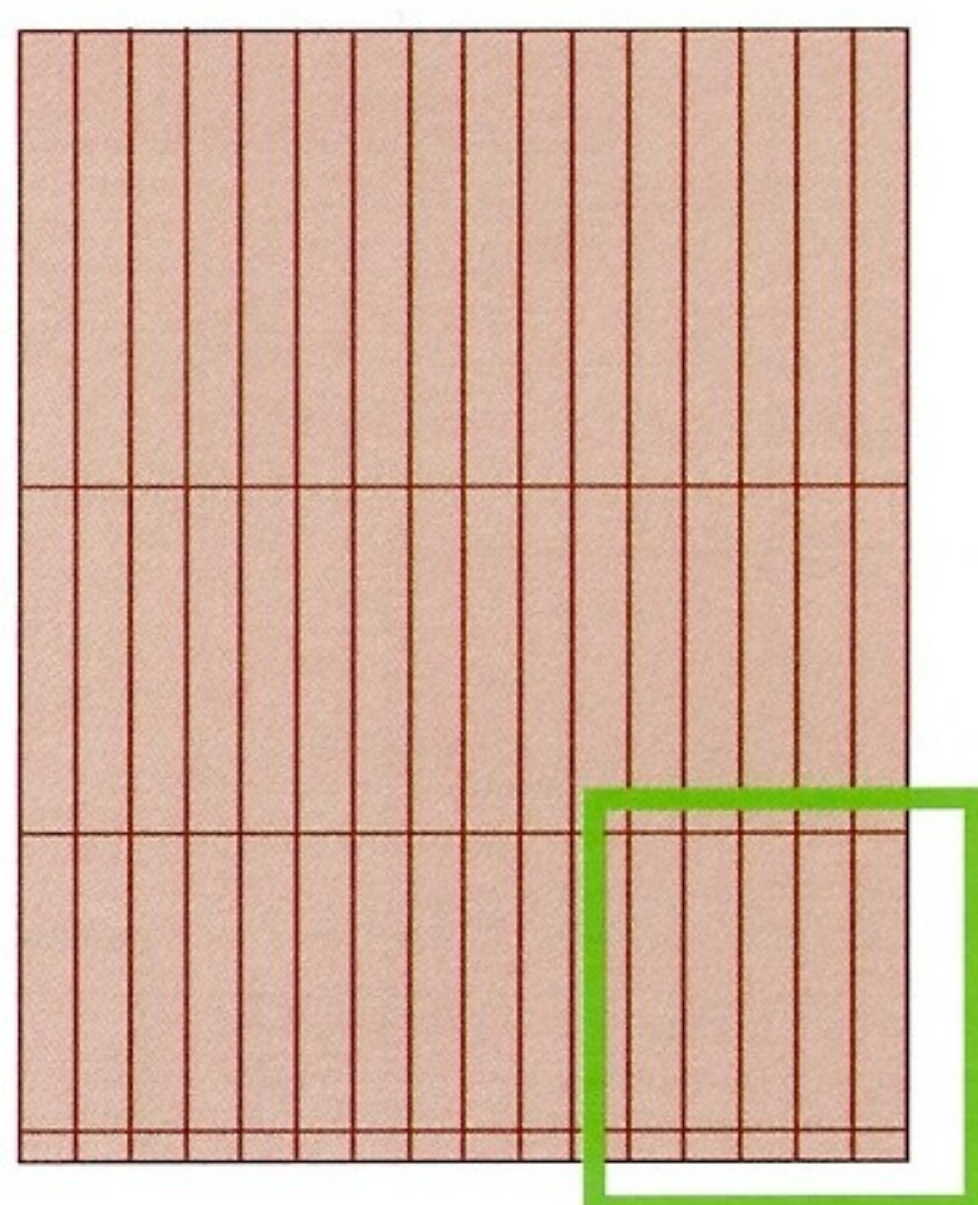
Divide the rectangle into 8 equal vertical sections by valley folding. Next, turn the paper over.



This time, divide each section in half by valley folding, thereby making 16 equal vertical sections.



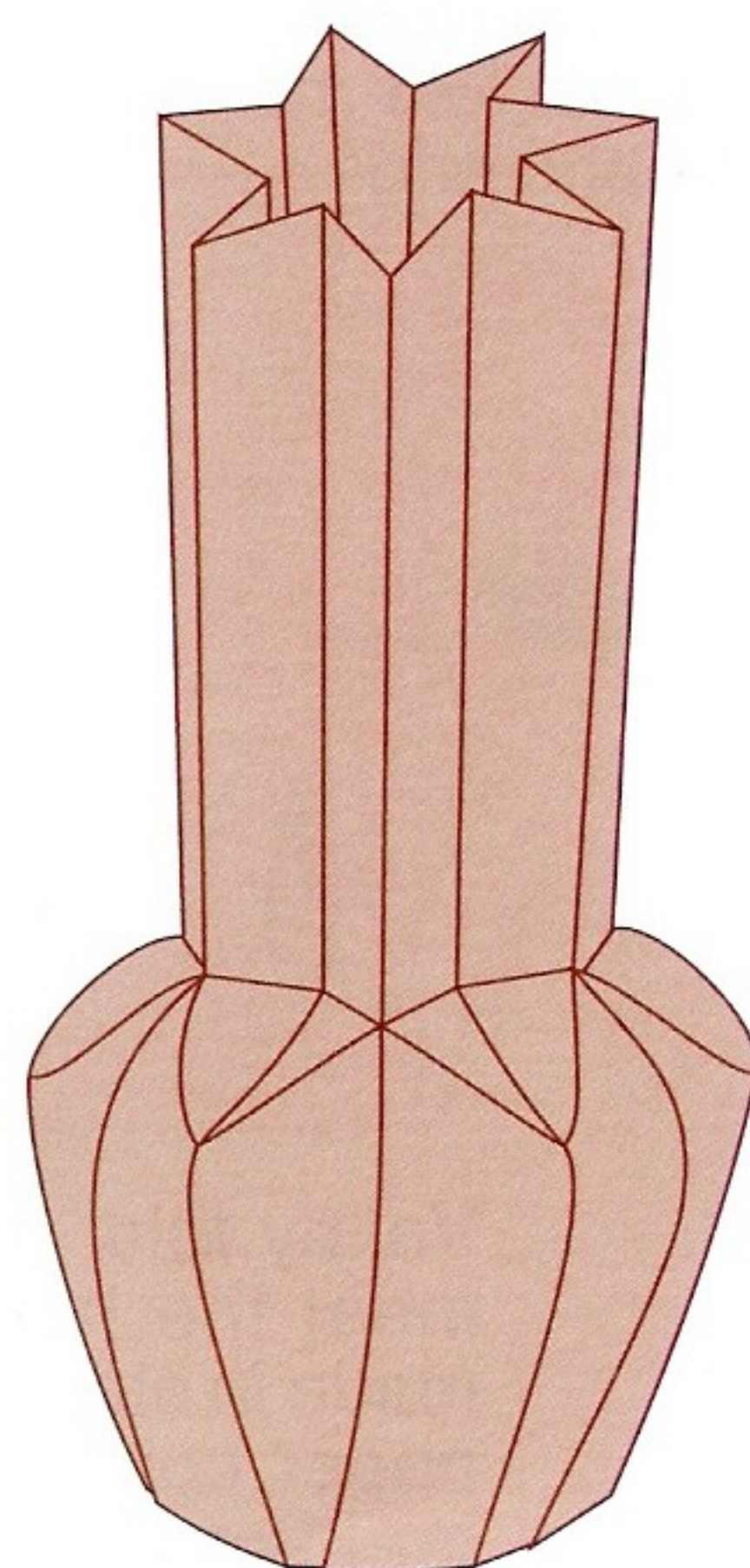
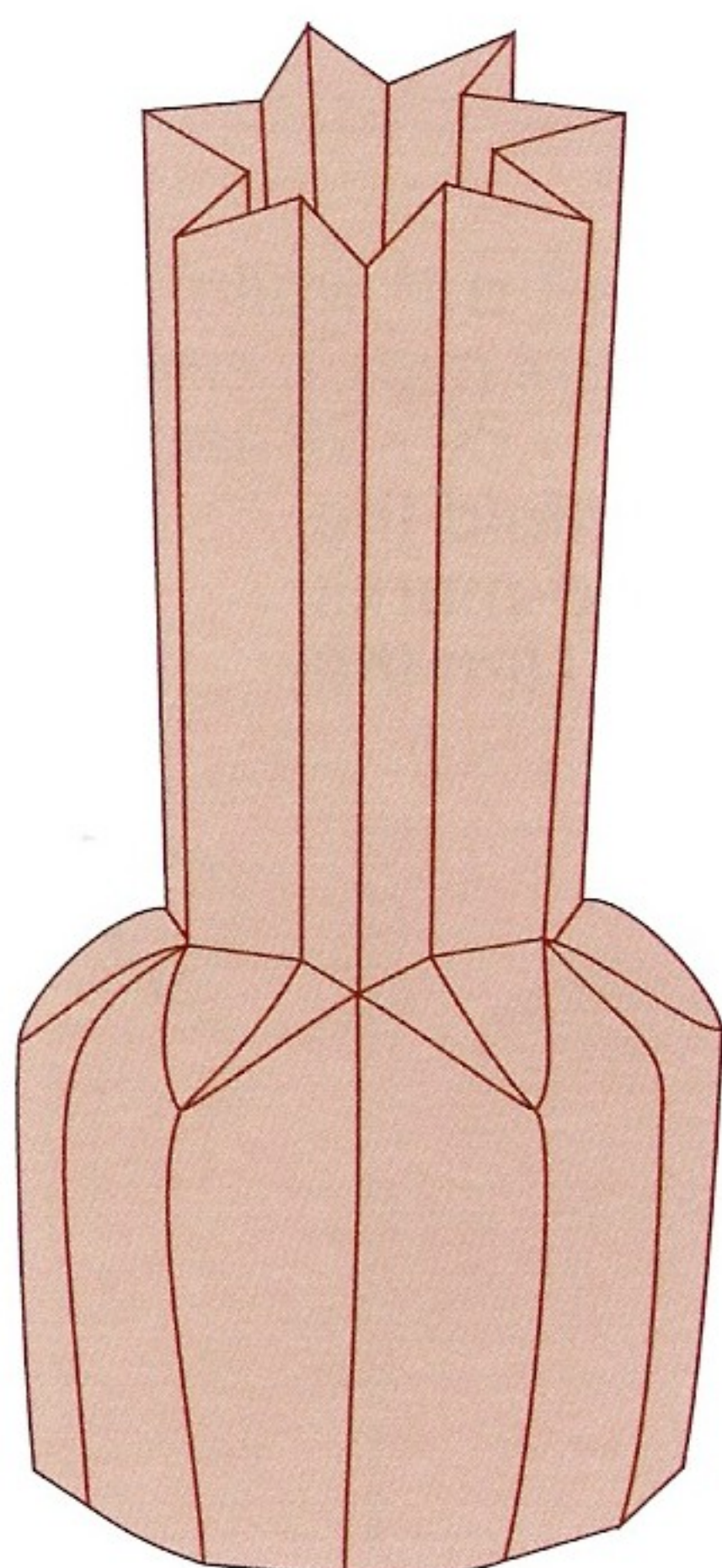
Valley fold and unfold the bottom edge over as shown. Next, turn the paper over.



Next, follow the Fancy Vase's diagrams shown in steps 8 to 34 on pages 92 - 95.

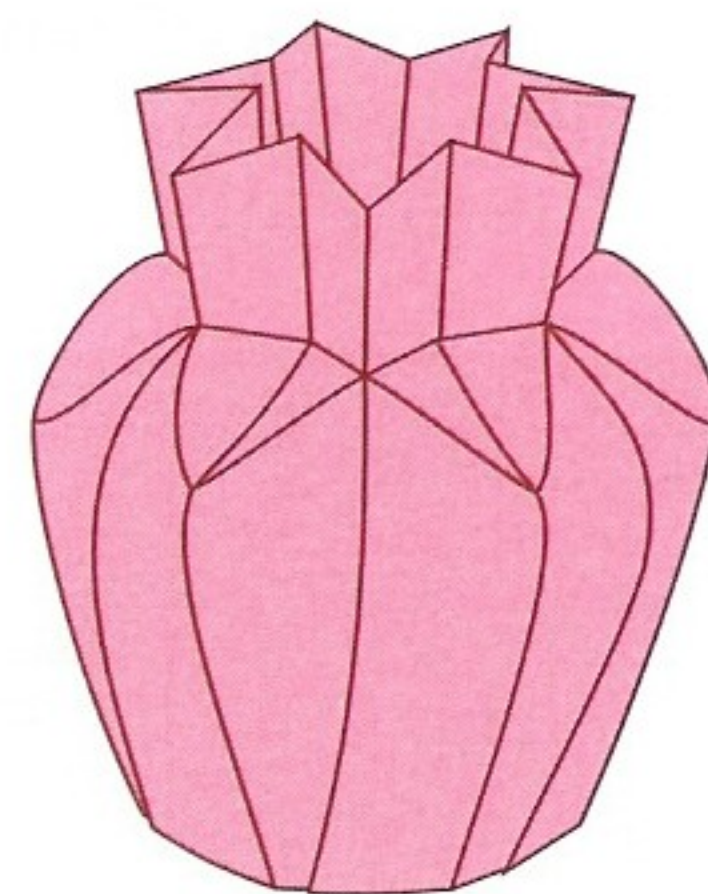
Here is the completed 'Elegie' vase.

You can make variations of this vase by changing its bottom or the top edge, for example, as shown in steps 35 to 38 on page 95.



Low Bowl-Shaped Vase

by *Katrin Shumakov*

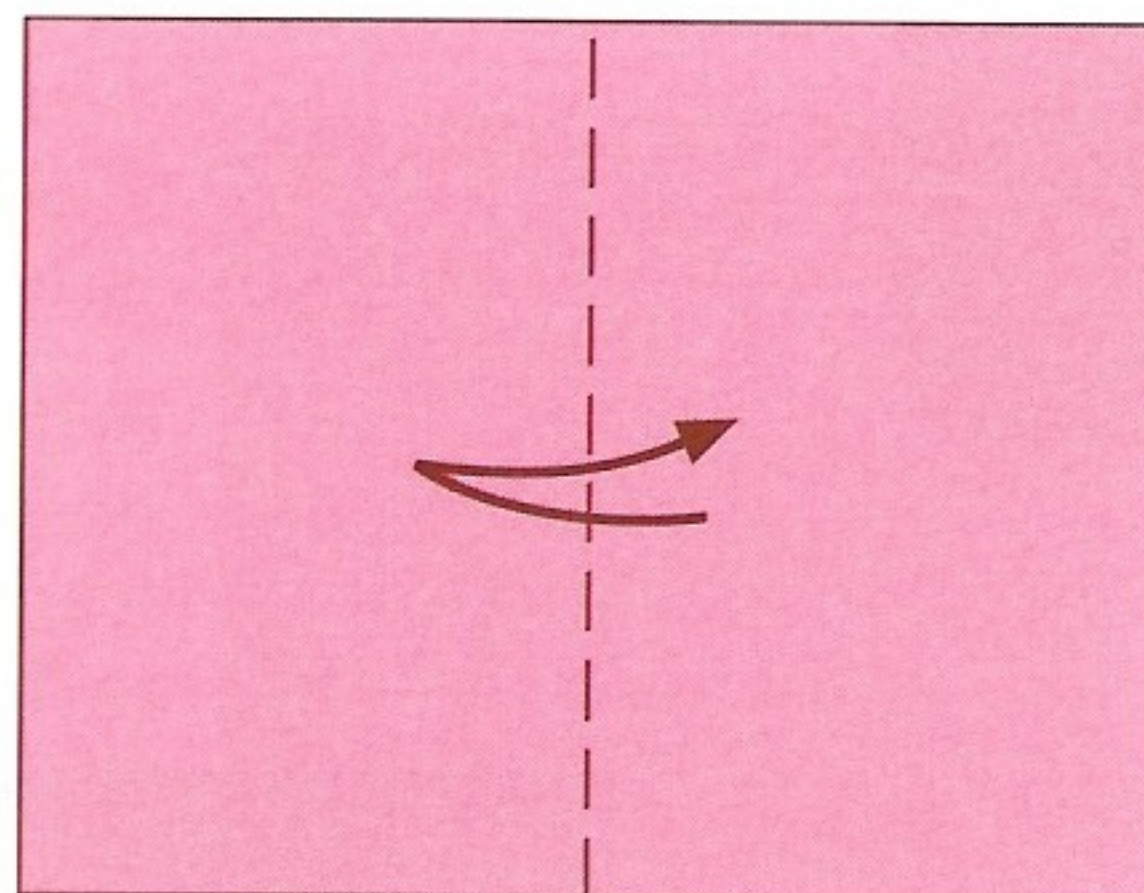


This vase is made according to the same principle as the Fancy Vase. In contrast to the last one, this vase has the shorter top, as it is folded from a rectangle of paper in the landscape position. The low bowl-shaped vase also has a built-in flower holder inside. The height of the finished vase will be about half of the height of the original rectangle.

Use a rectangle of paper, in 'Letter' or 'A4' proportion, for example, measuring 11x17 inches (about 28x43 cm). Start with the colored side up, in the landscape position.

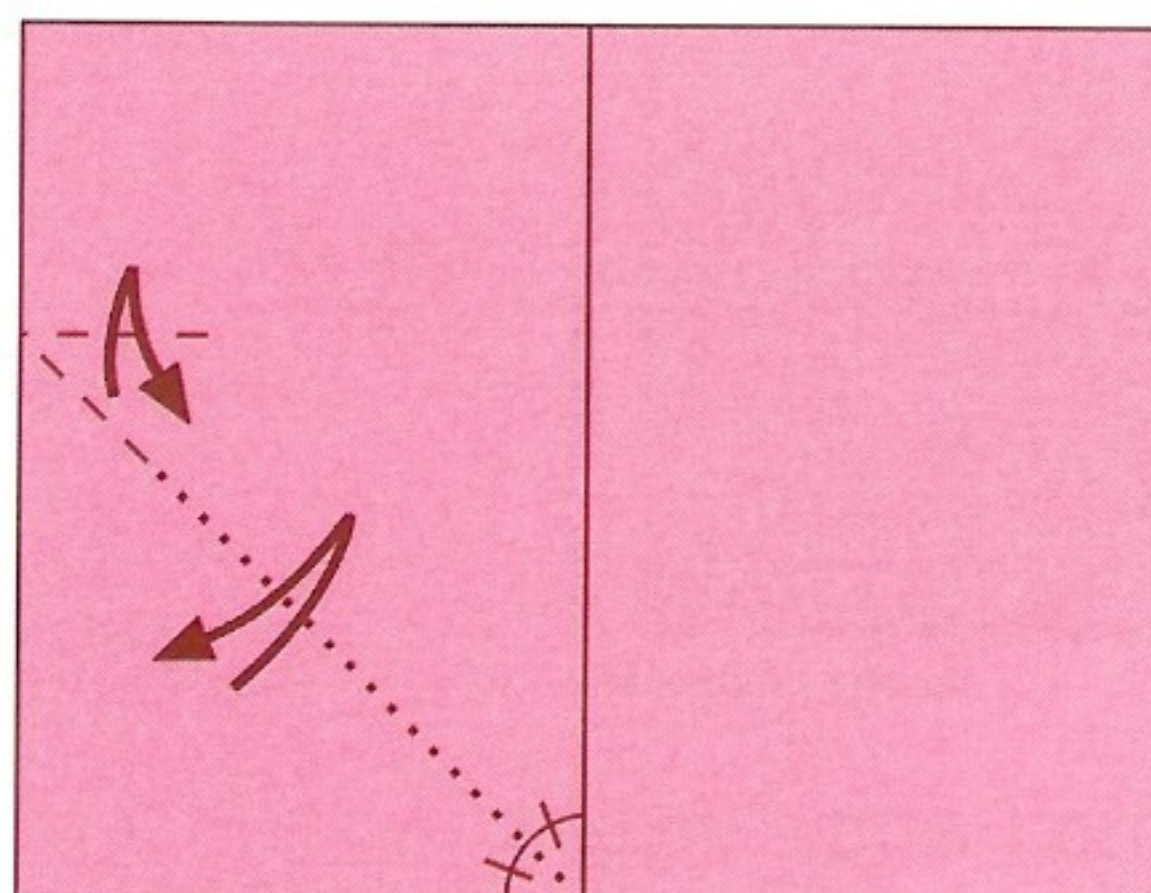
1

Valley fold the paper in half as shown. Press the paper flat and unfold it.

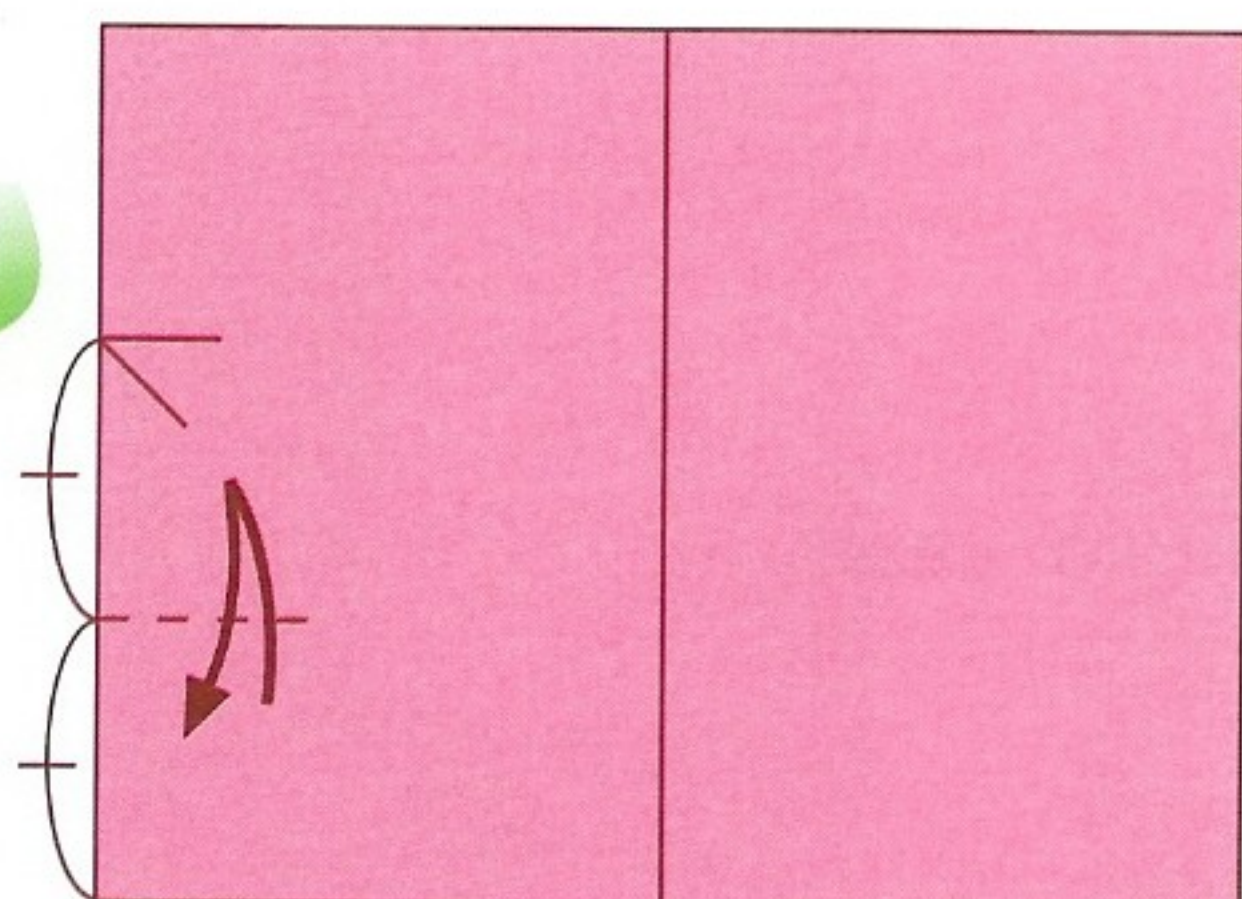


2

Valley fold the left-hand bottom edge to meet the middle fold-line. Do not press the paper completely flat, but press down on it just a little, at the left-hand edge, thereby making the small diagonal fold-mark. Then, unfold it. Next, on the left-hand edge, make the horizontal fold-mark over the intersection of the small diagonal fold-mark and the left-hand edge.



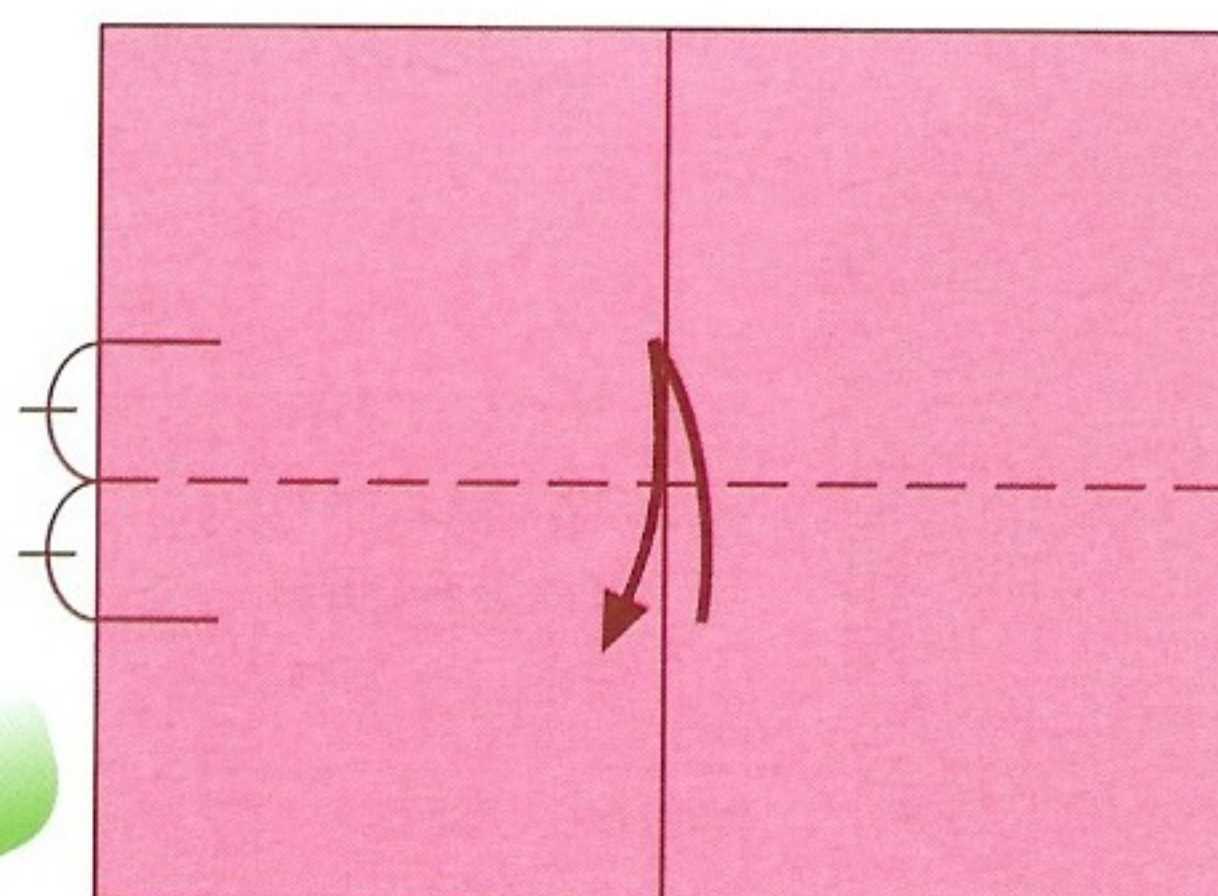
3



Valley fold the bottom edge to meet the horizontal fold-mark made in step 2. Do not press the paper completely flat, thereby making just the fold-mark.

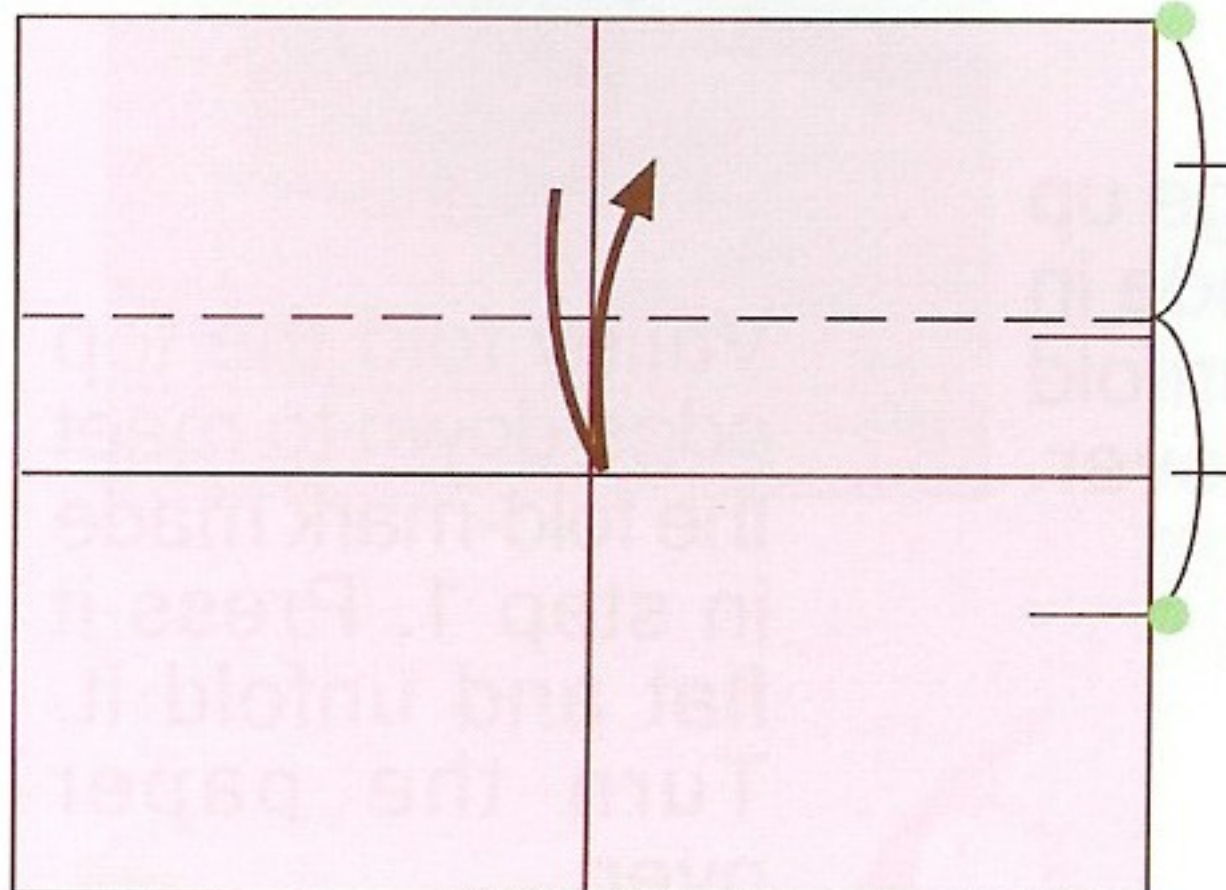
Now, valley fold and unfold the paper between the fold-marks made in steps 2 and 3. Turn the paper over.

4



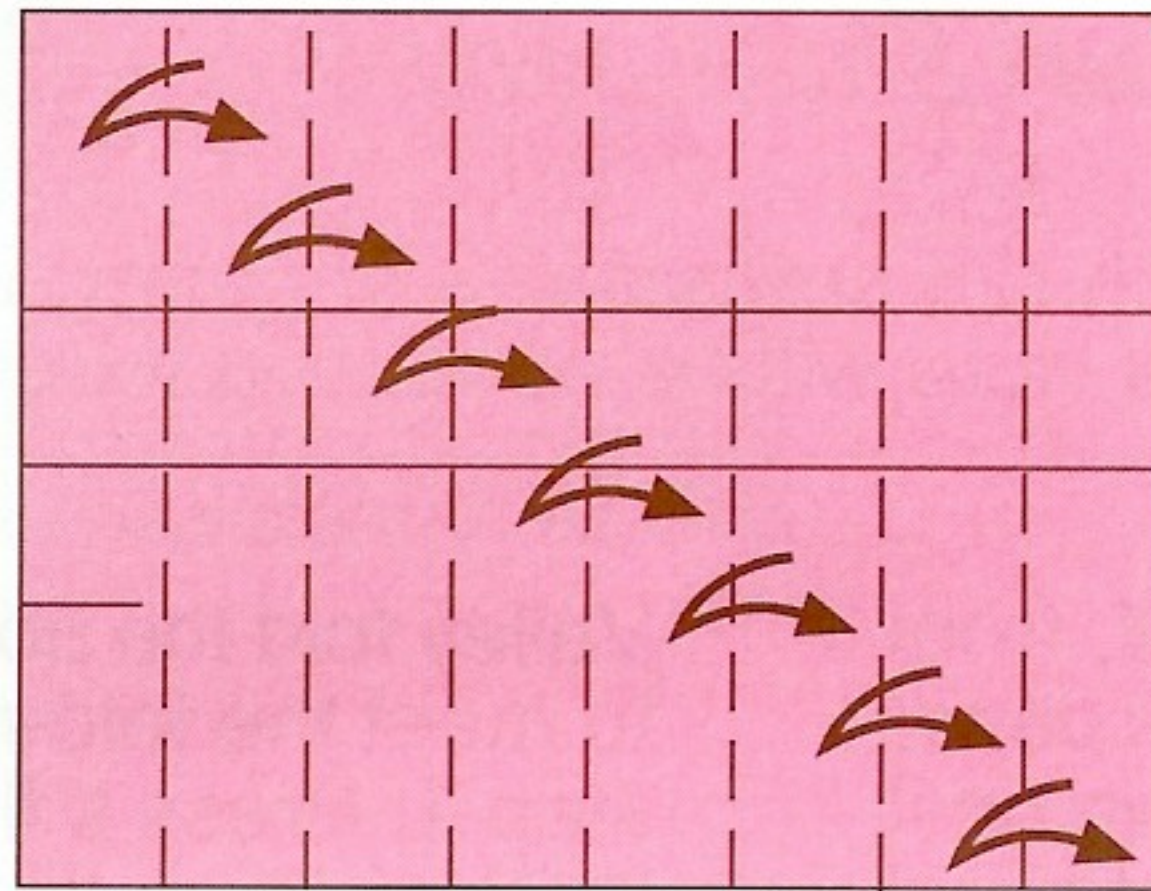
Valley fold the top edge to meet the fold-mark made in step 3. Press the paper flat and unfold it. Next, turn the paper over.

5



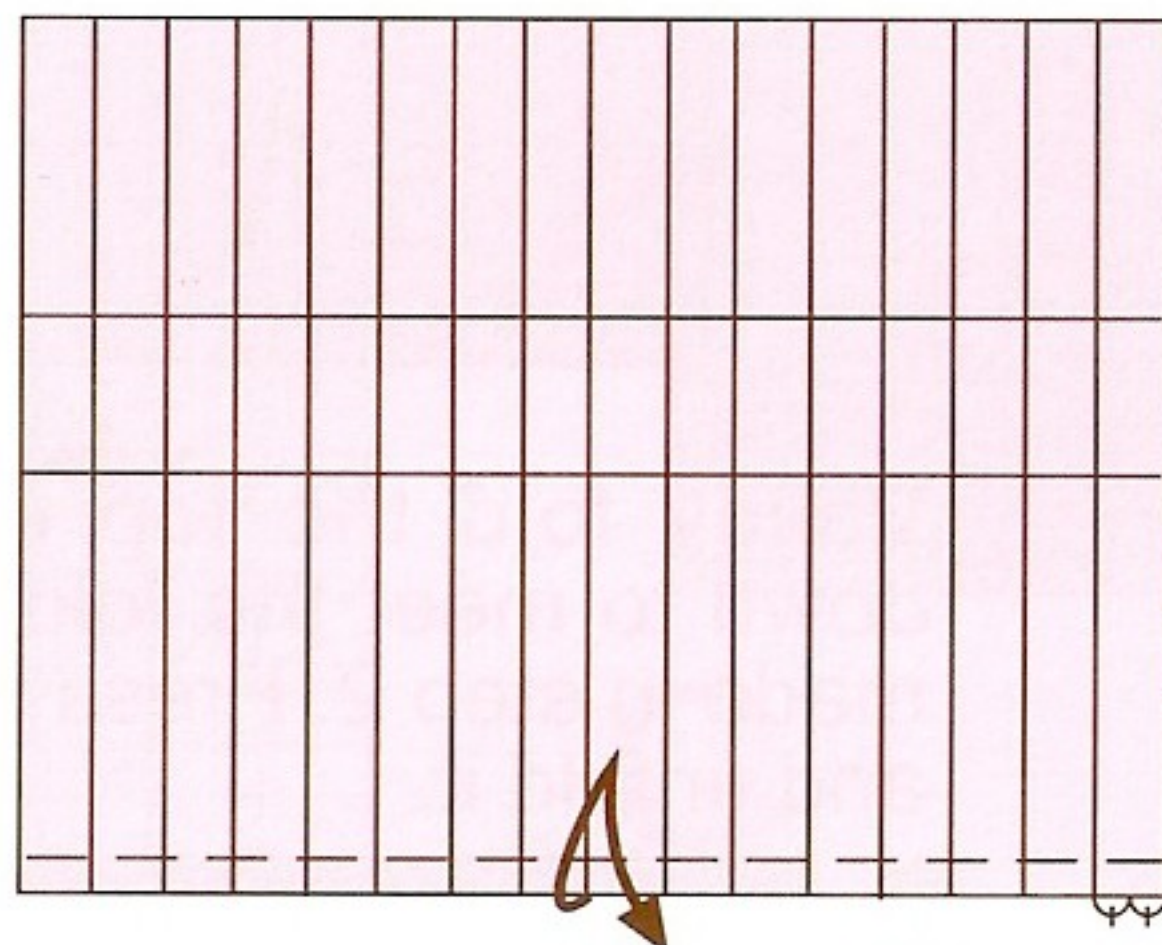
6

Divide the rectangle into 8 equal vertical sections by valley folding. Next, turn the paper over.



This time, divide each section in half by valley folding, thereby making 16 equal vertical sections.

7



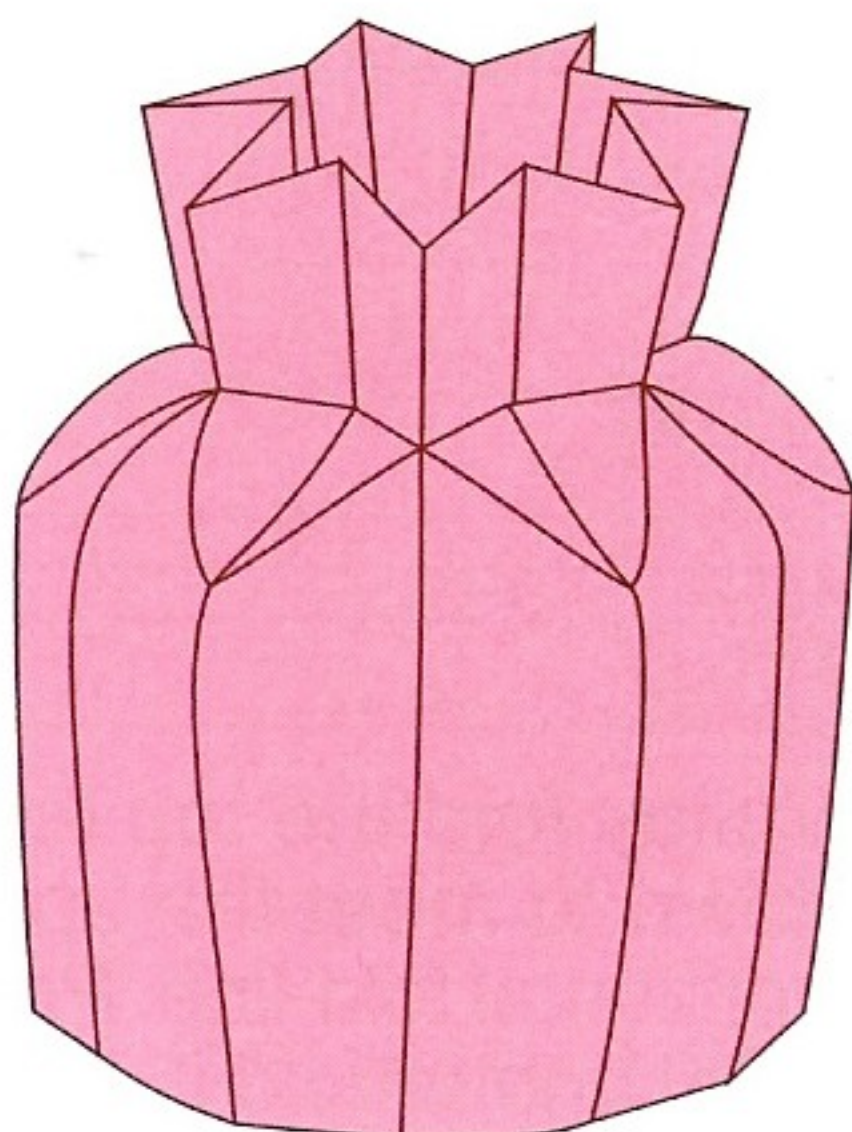
8

Valley fold and unfold the bottom edge over as shown. Next, turn the paper over.

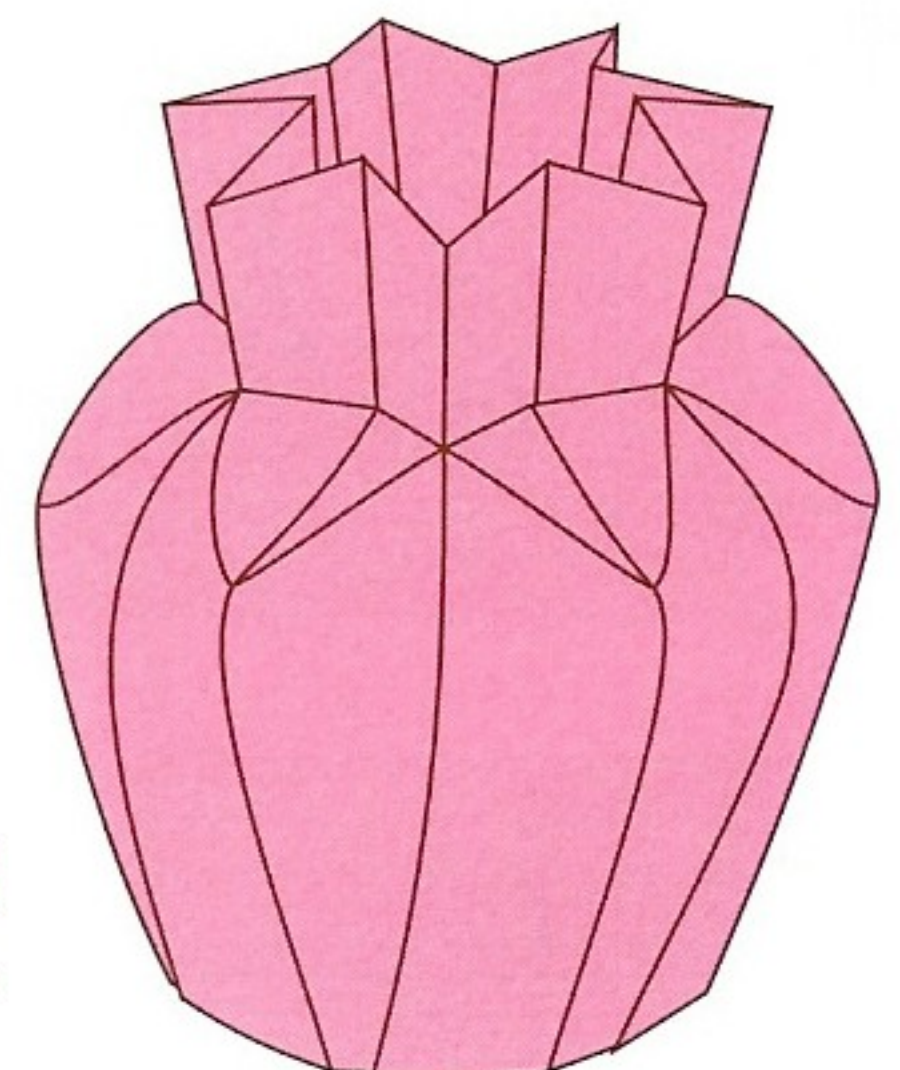
9



Next, follow the Fancy Vase's diagrams shown in steps 8 to 34 on pages 92 - 95.



Here is the completed low bowl-shaped vase.



You can make variations of this vase by changing its bottom or the top edge, for example, as shown in steps 35 to 38 on page 95.

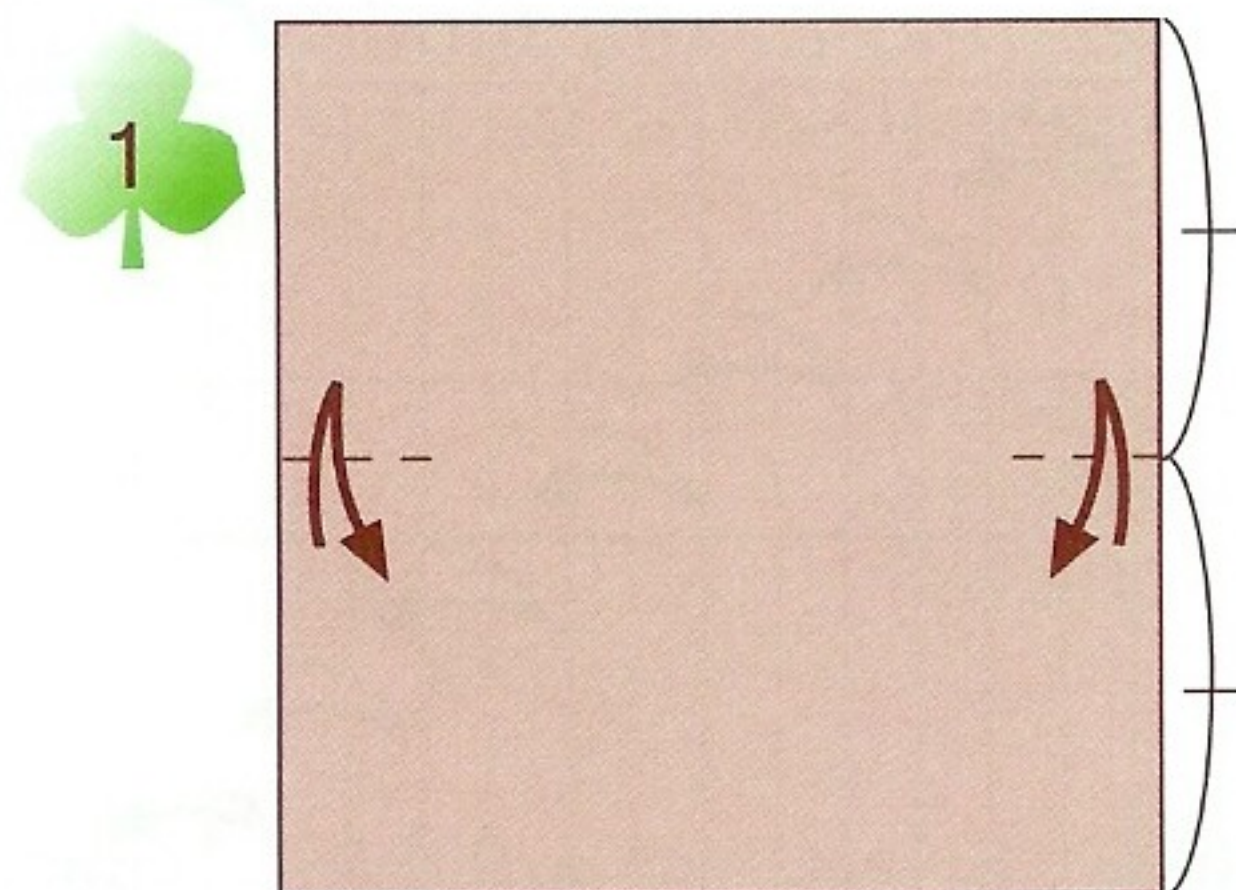
This vase looks good when folded both from fancy paper, or from simple copy paper.

Vase 'Caprice'

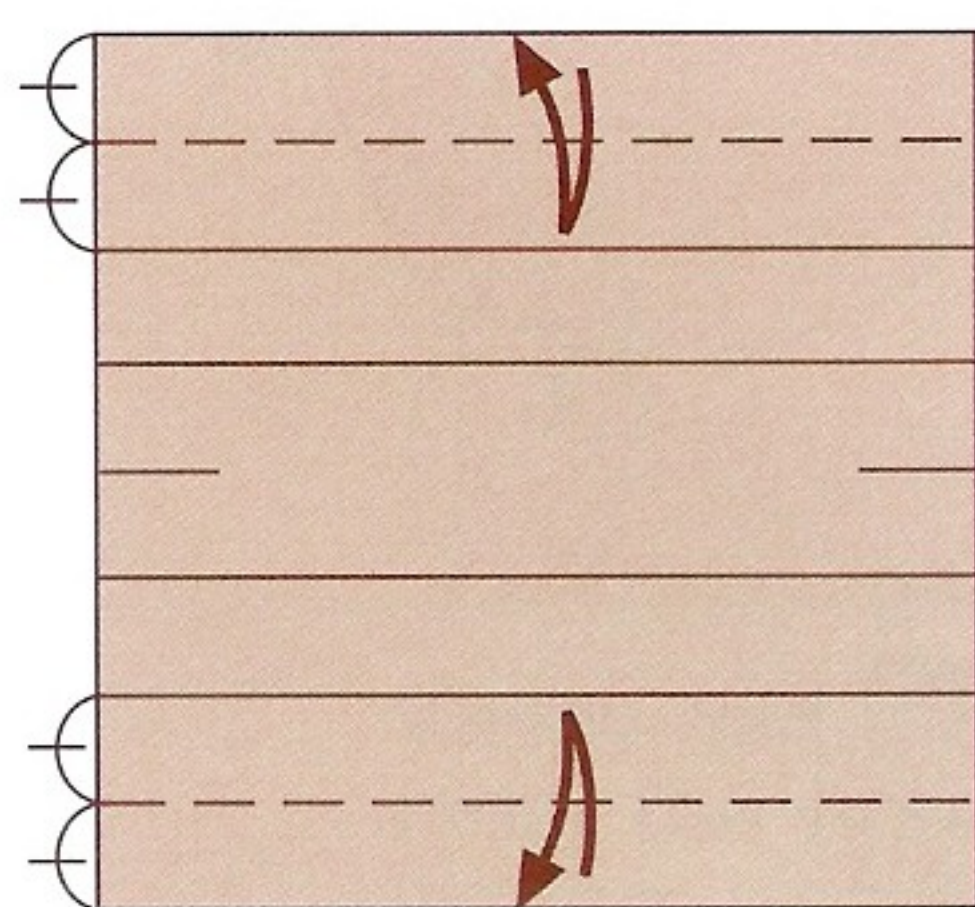
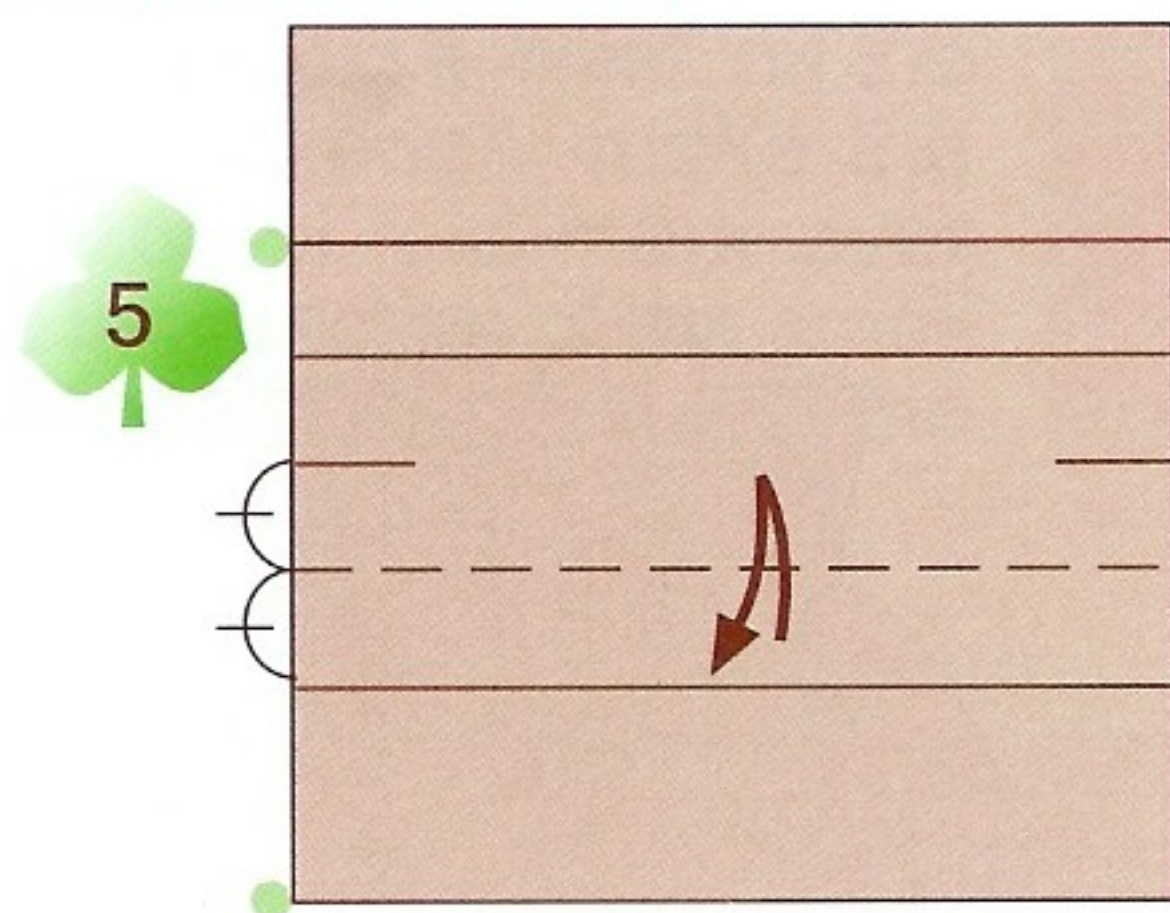
by Yuri Shumakov

Use an approximately 10-inch (25 cm) square of paper, colored side up. The height of the finished vase will be about two thirds of the size of the original square.

Valley fold the square in half, from bottom to top. Do not press the paper completely flat, but press down on it just a little, at the left- and right-hand points. Then, unfold it.

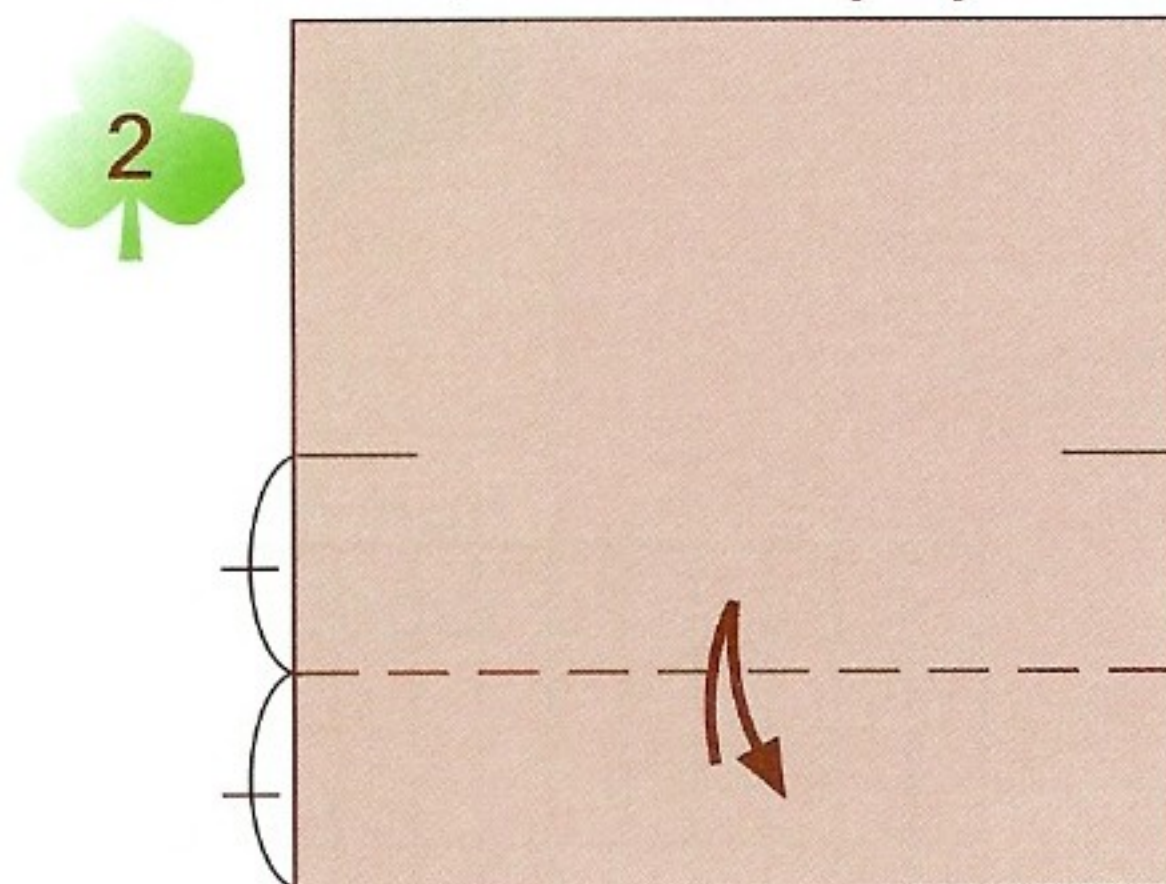


Valley fold the bottom edge up to meet the fold-line made in step 3. Press it flat and unfold it.

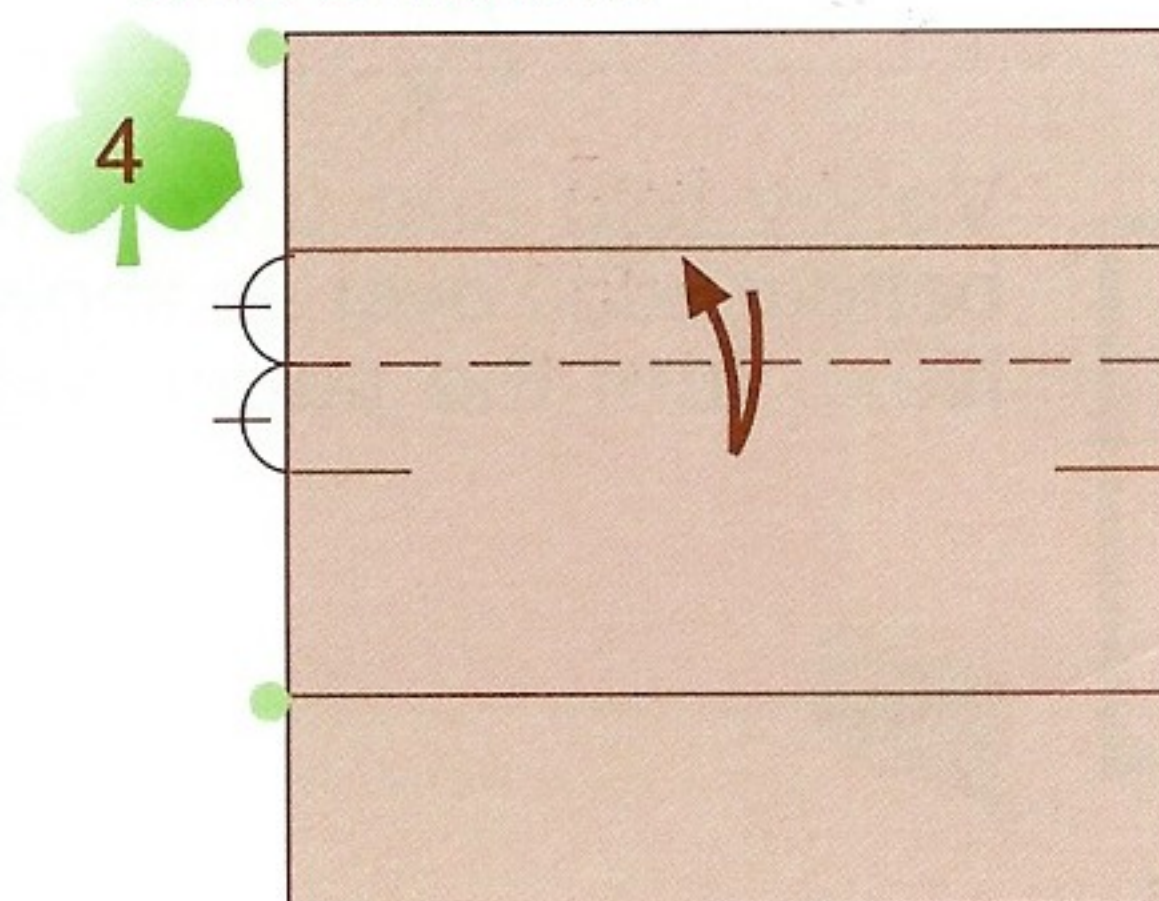


Valley fold the top and bottom edges to meet the horizontal fold-lines as shown. Press them flat and unfold them. Turn the paper over.

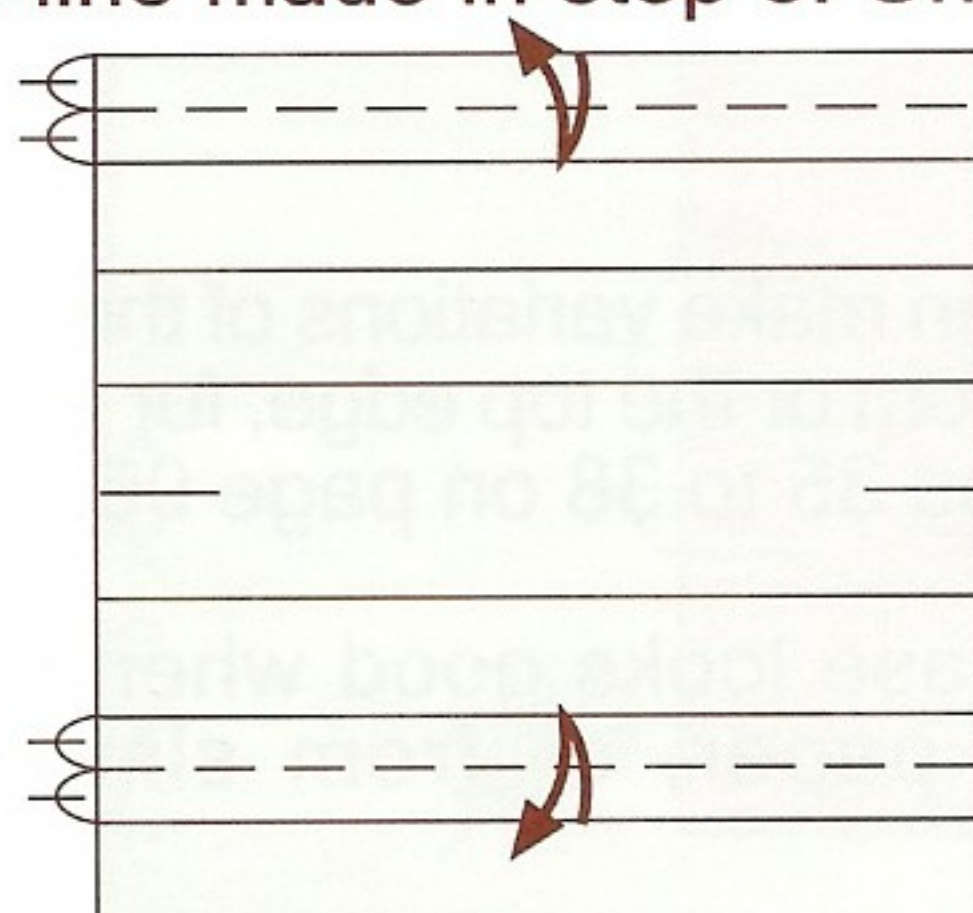
Valley fold the bottom edge up to meet the fold-mark made in step 1. Press it flat and unfold it. Then, turn the paper over.



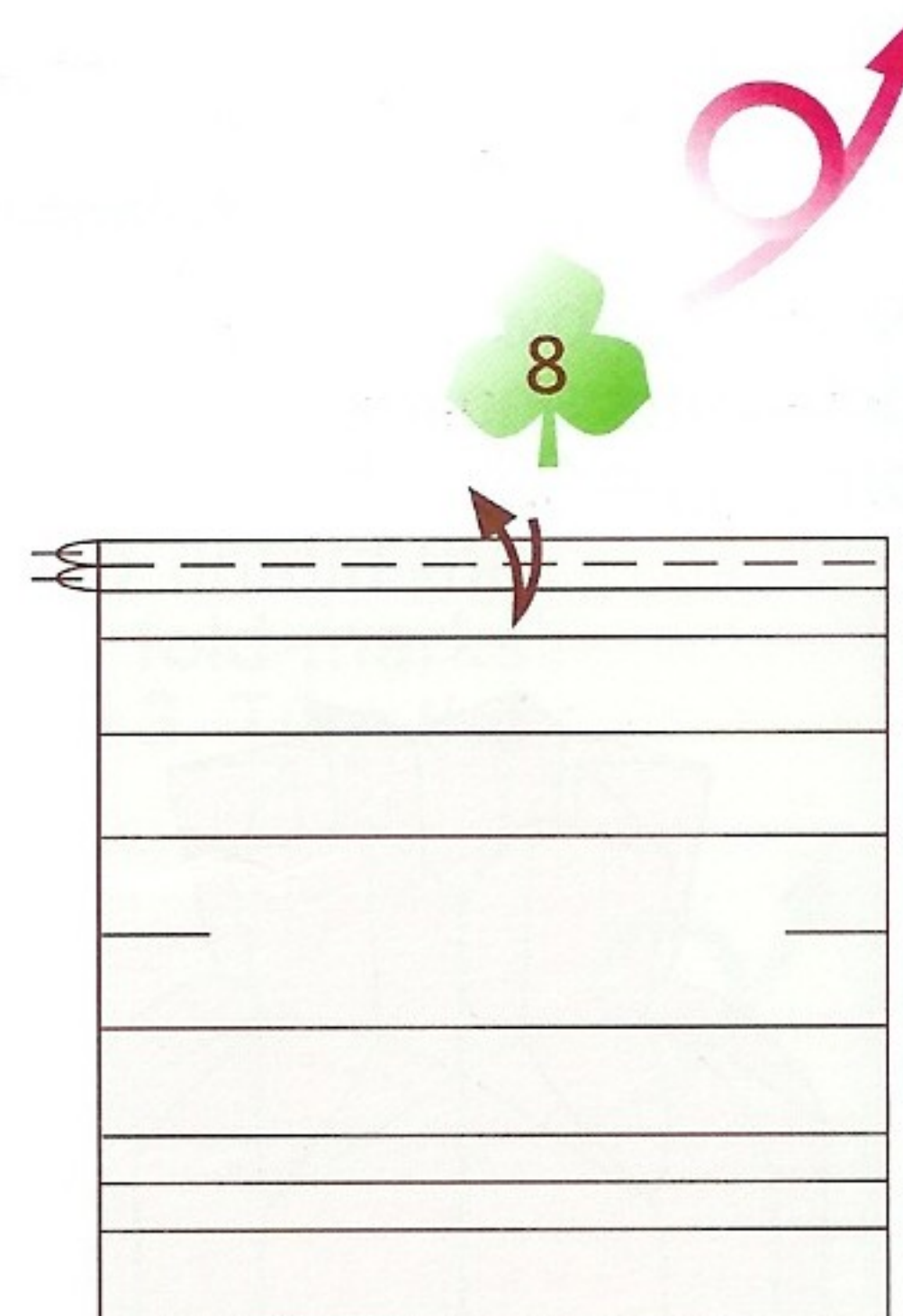
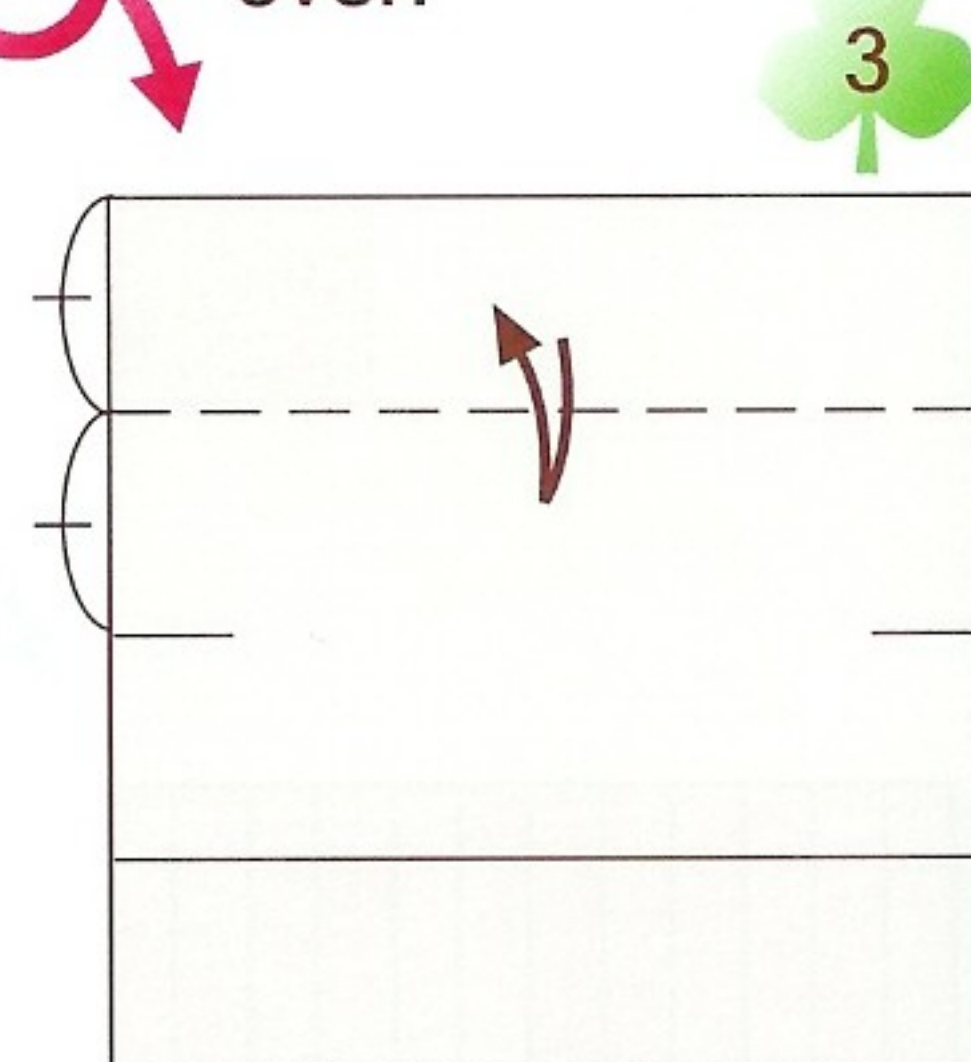
Valley fold the top edge down to meet the fold-line made in step 2. Press it flat and unfold it.



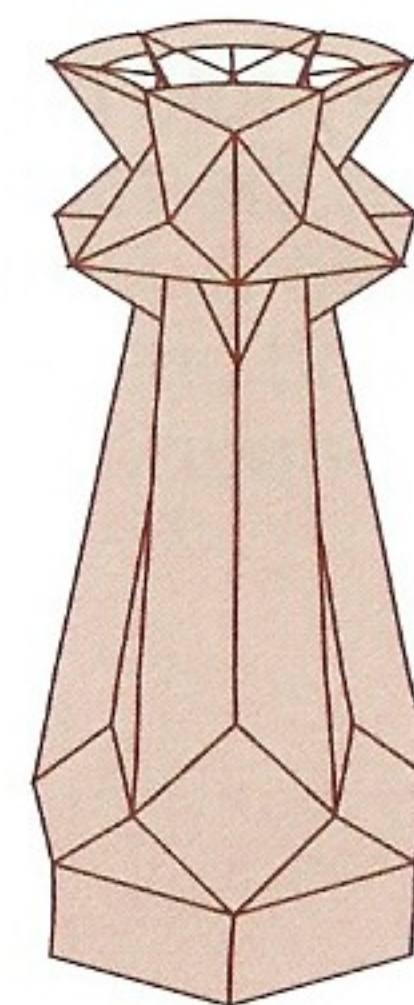
Valley fold the top edge down to meet the upper horizontal fold-line. Press it flat and unfold it. And, valley fold the bottom edge up to meet the fold-line made in step 5. Unfold it.



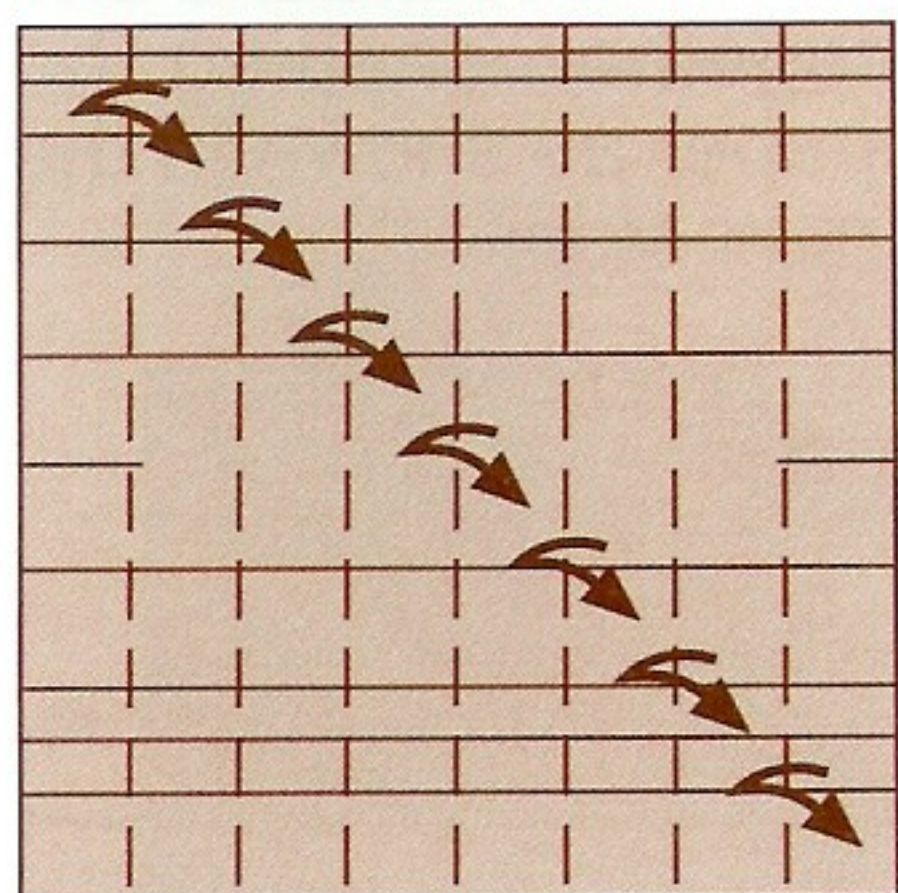
Valley fold the top edge down to meet the fold-mark made in step 1. Press it flat and unfold it. Turn the paper over.



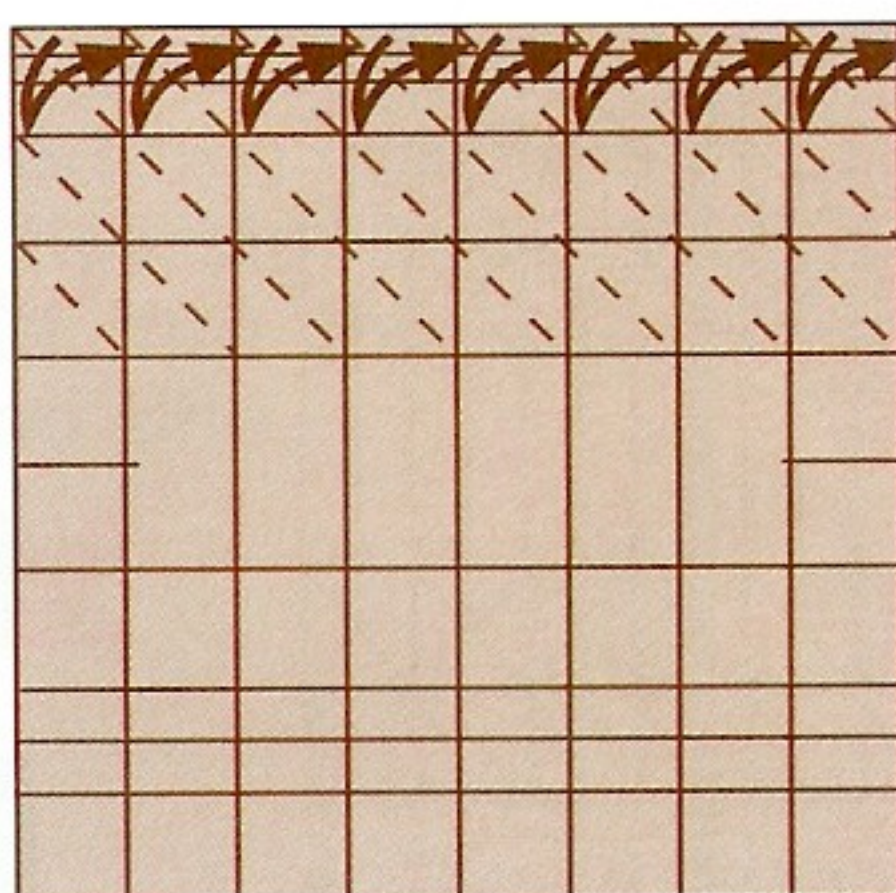
Valley fold the top edge down to meet the upper horizontal fold-line. Press it flat and unfold it. Then, turn the paper over.



Divide the square of paper into eight equal sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them.



9

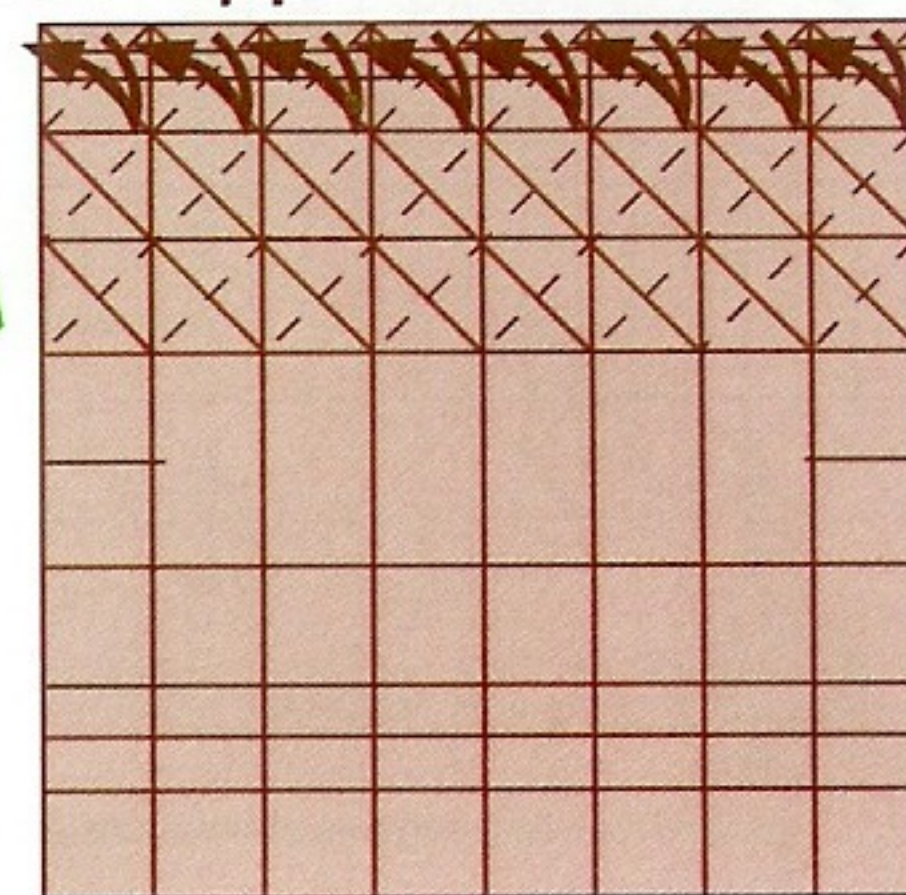


Fold and unfold the diagonal fold-lines on the three uppermost sections as shown.

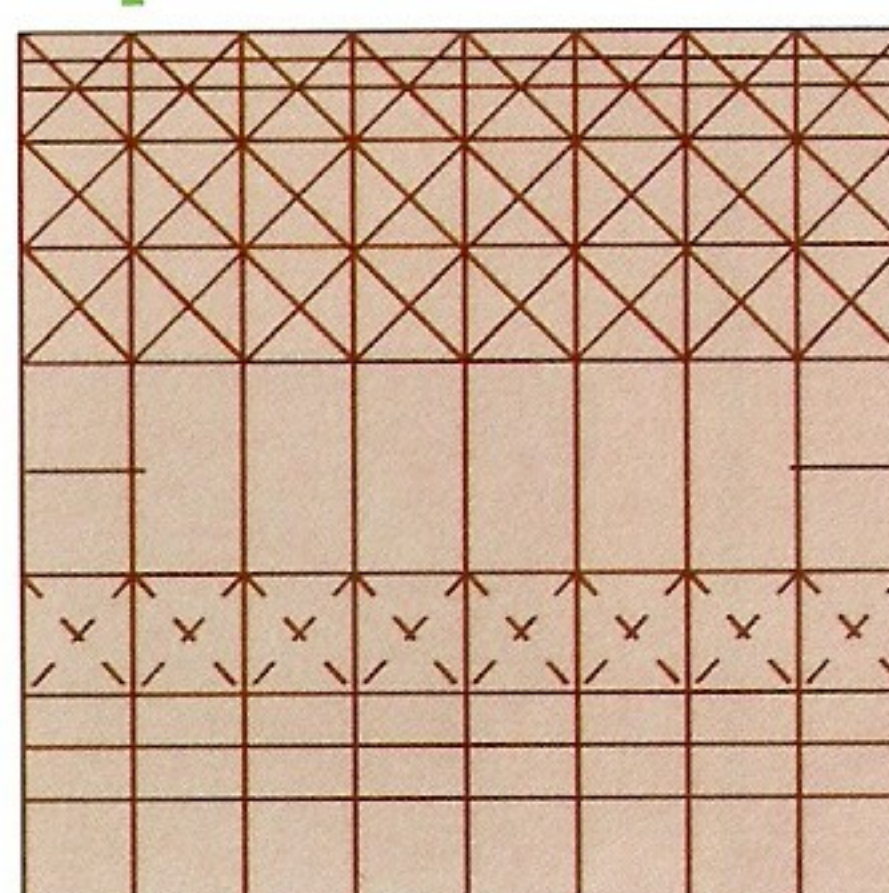
10

This time, fold and unfold the diagonal fold-lines in the opposite direction.

11

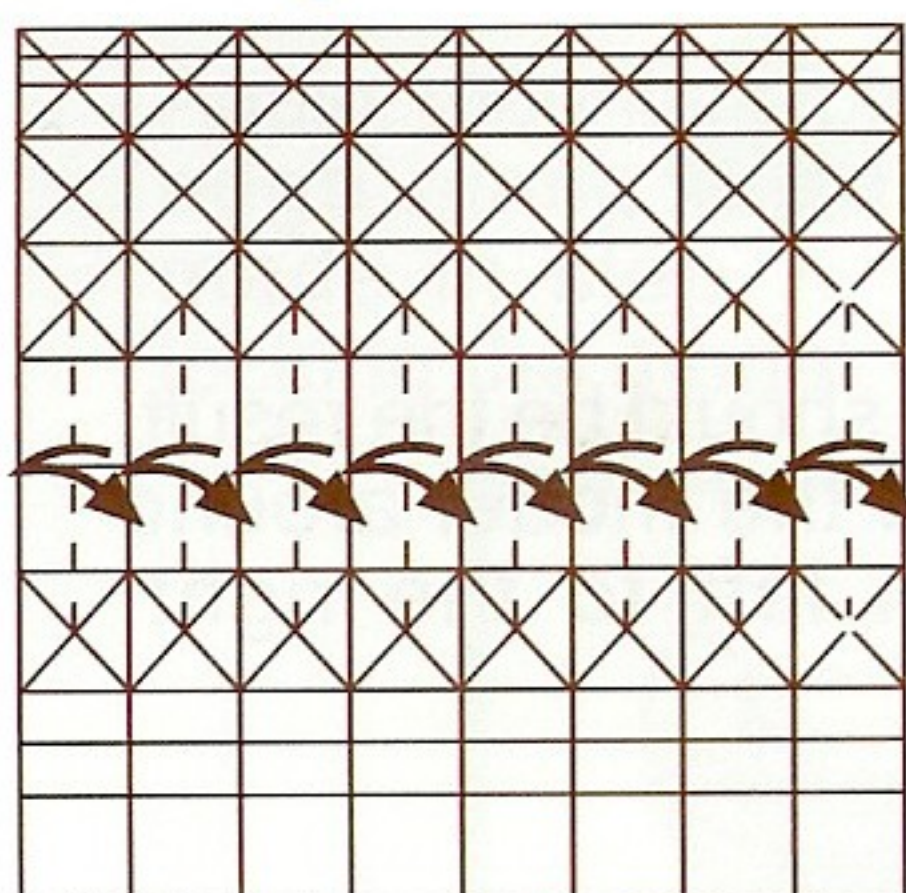


12



By 'valley' folding, make the diagonal fold-lines as shown. Then, turn the paper over.

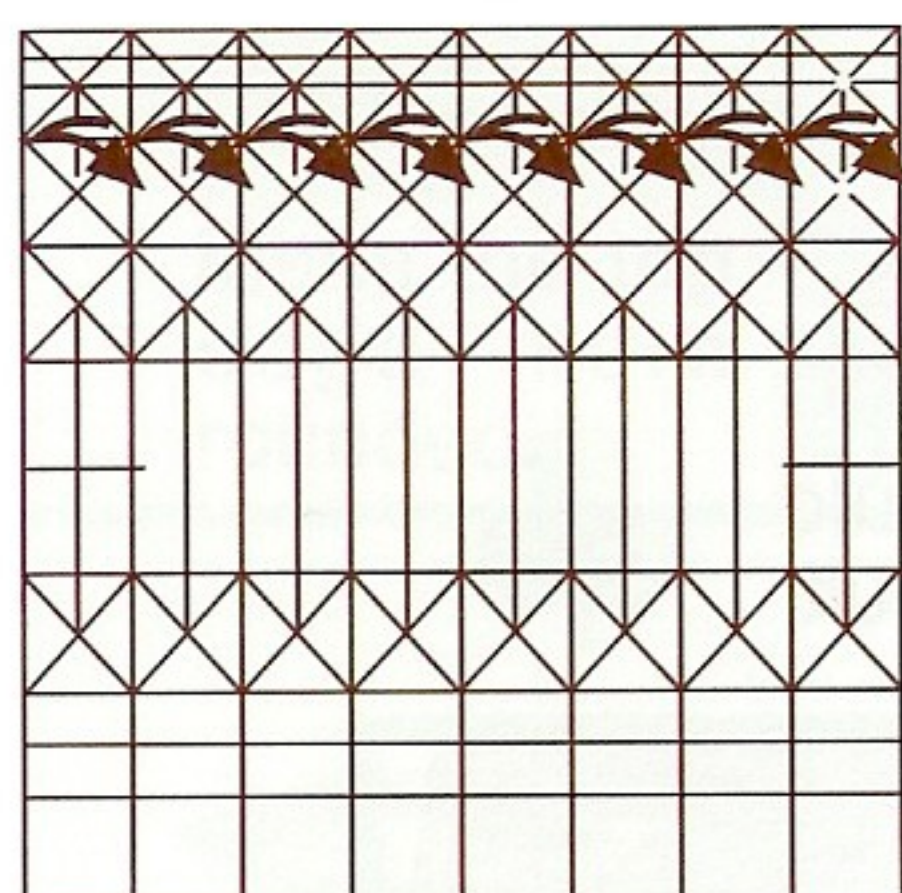
Valley fold and unfold each section in half. Note that the valley folds take place between the intersections.



13



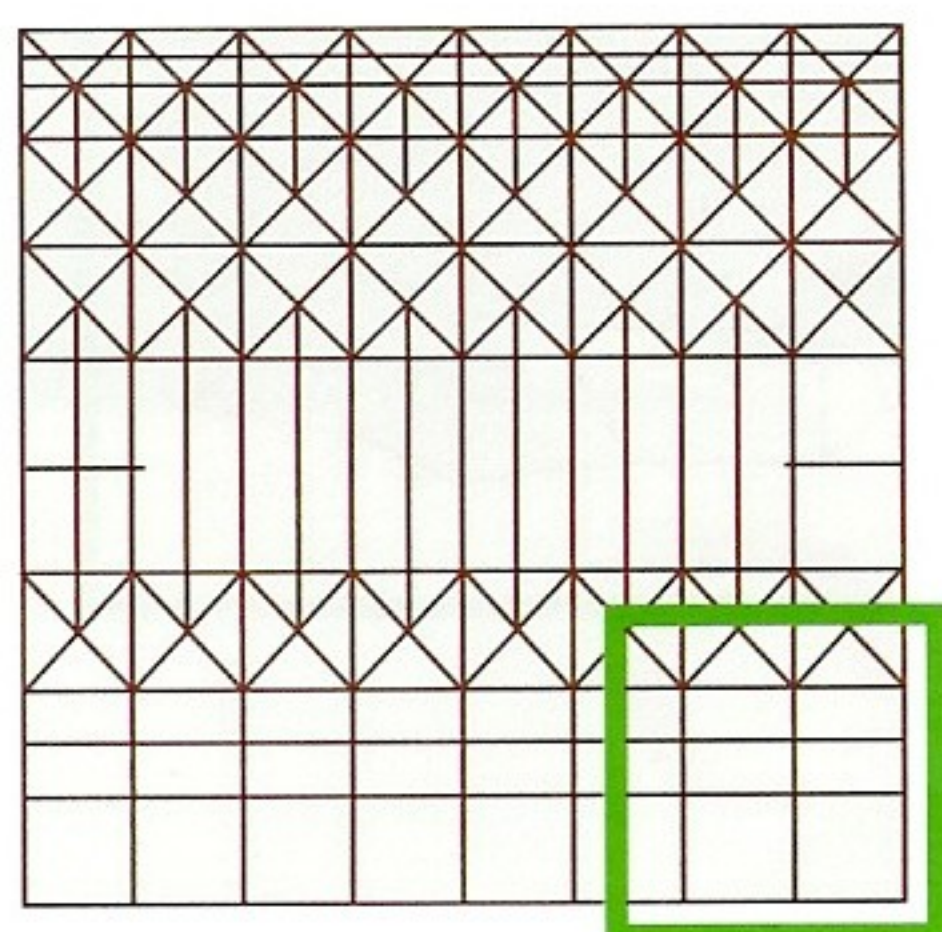
14



This time, fold and unfold the 'valley' folds at the top, as shown.

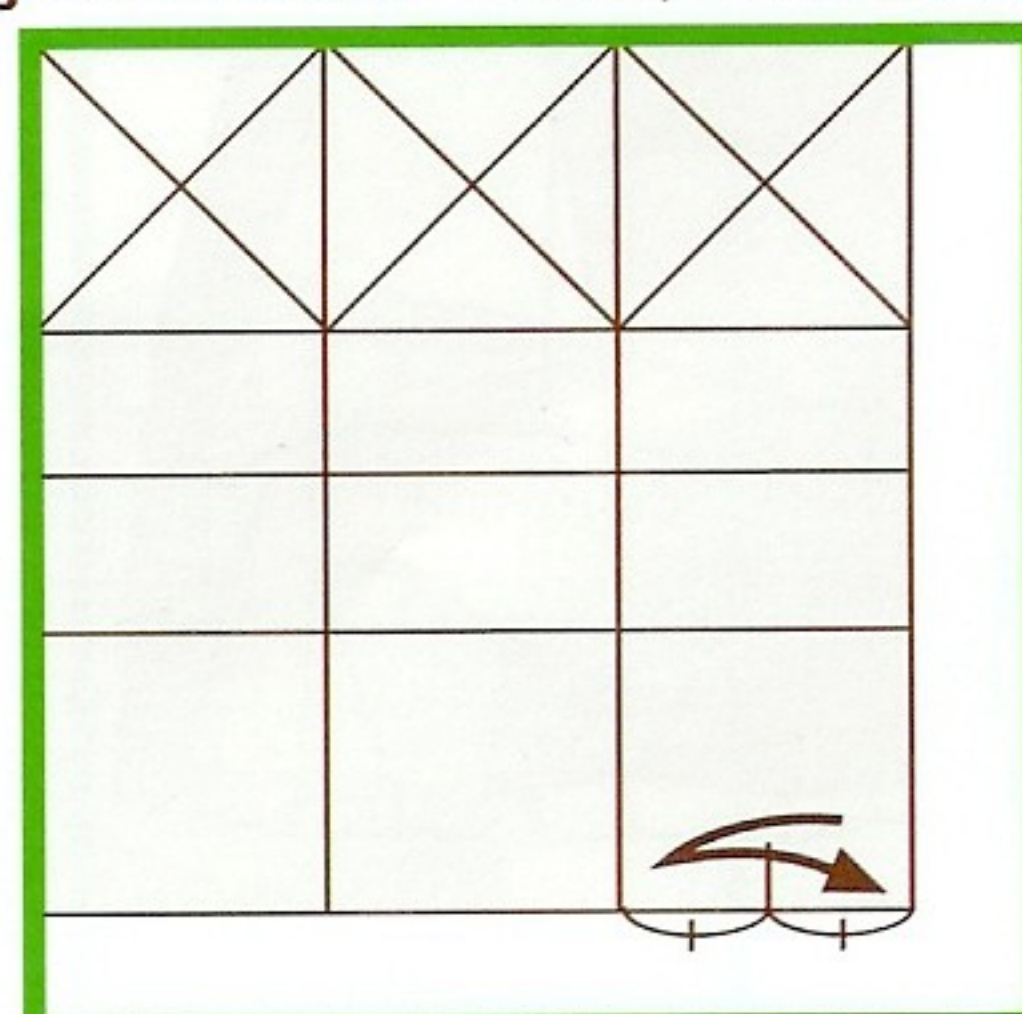
Valley fold the first section in half, as shown. Do not press the paper completely flat, but press down on it just a little. Then, unfold it.

15

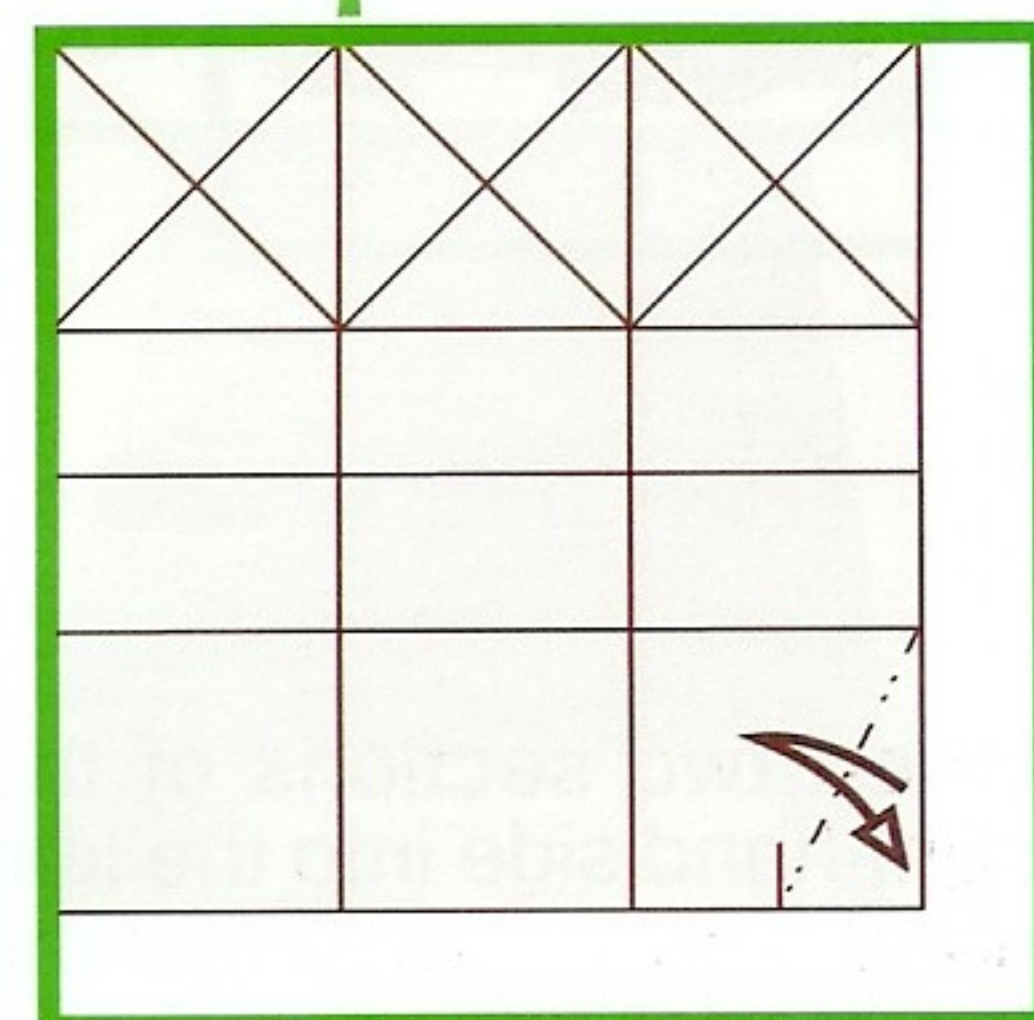


The marked place is shown in the following steps.

16



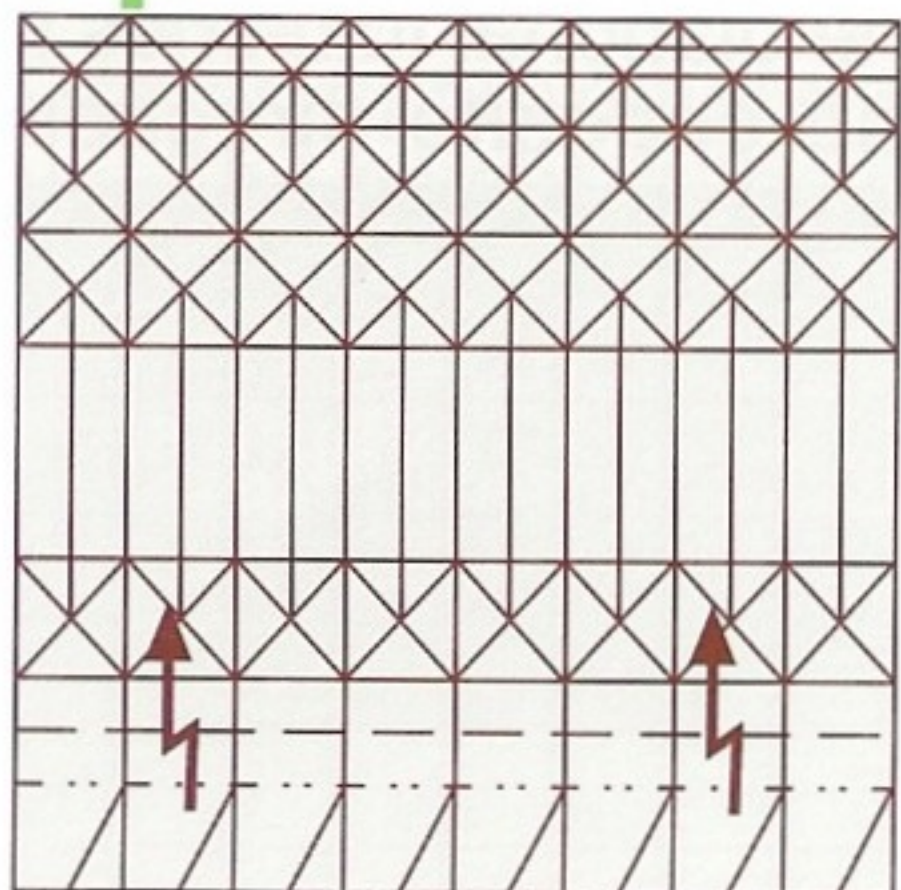
17



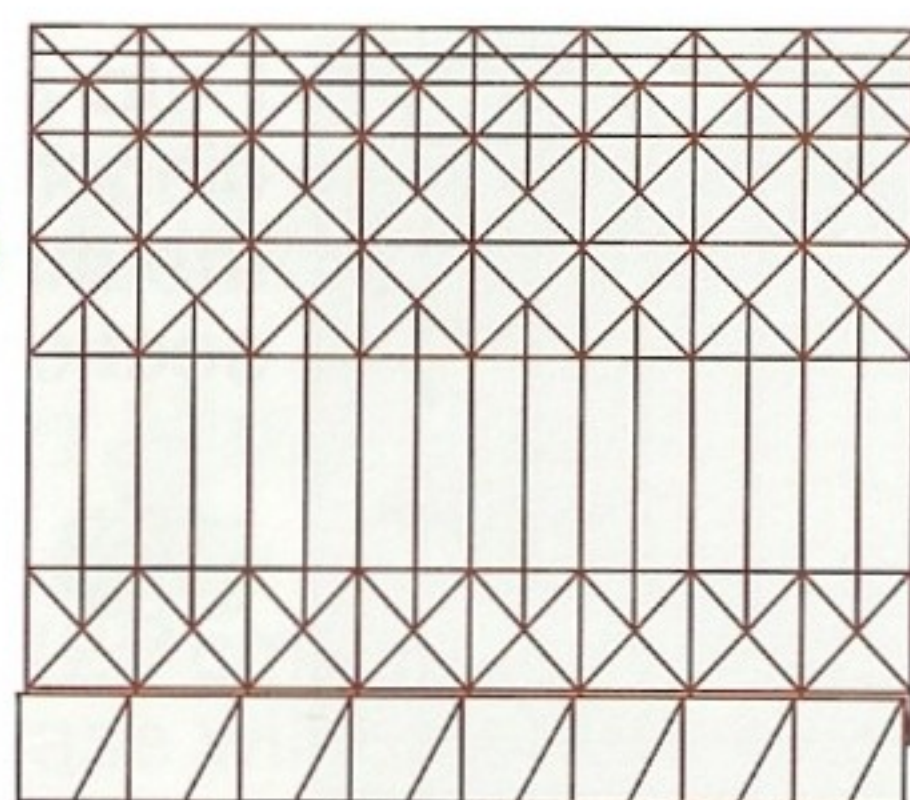
Make the 'mountain' fold in the first section as shown. Repeat step 16 and 17 for each section.

Step fold the bottom of the paper along the existing fold-lines.

18



19

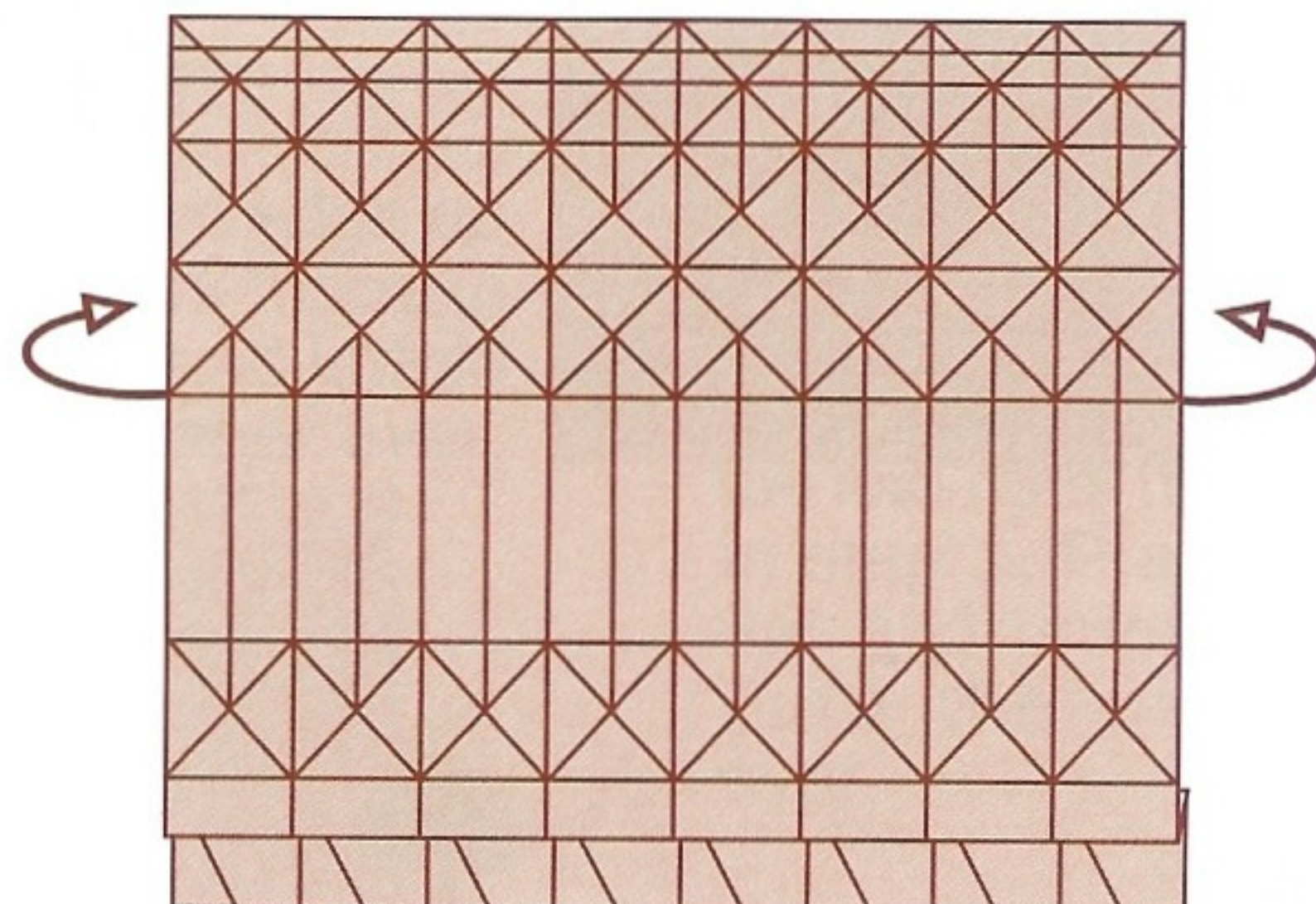


This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

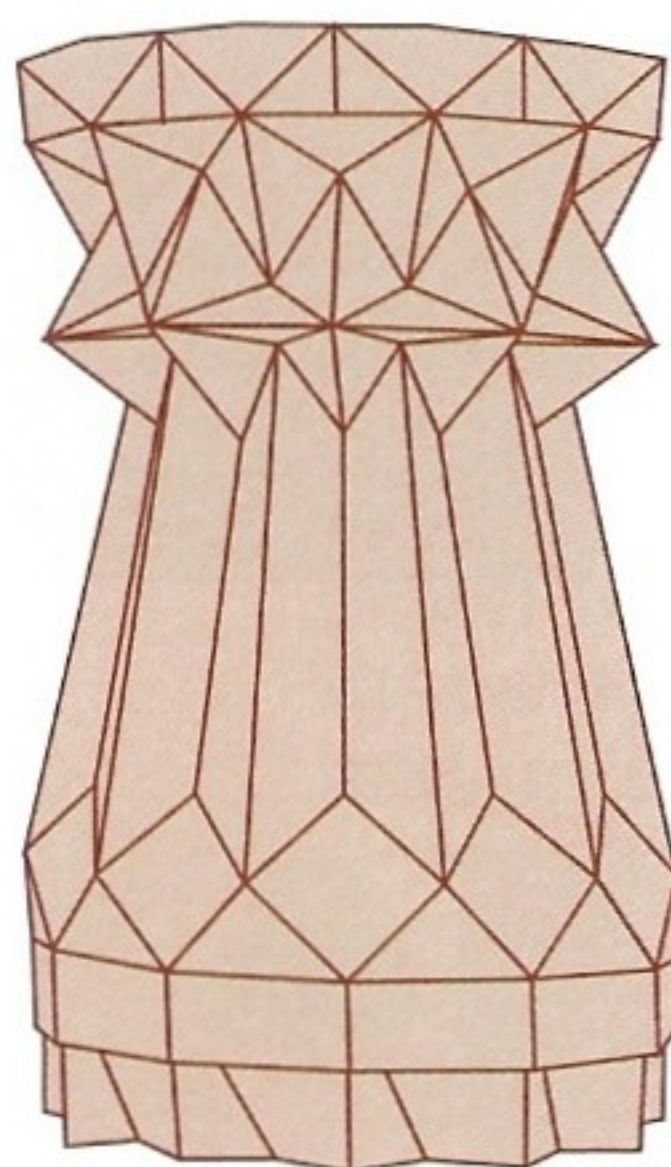
20



Bring the left- and right-hand sides around and together, shaping the paper as shown in the next step.



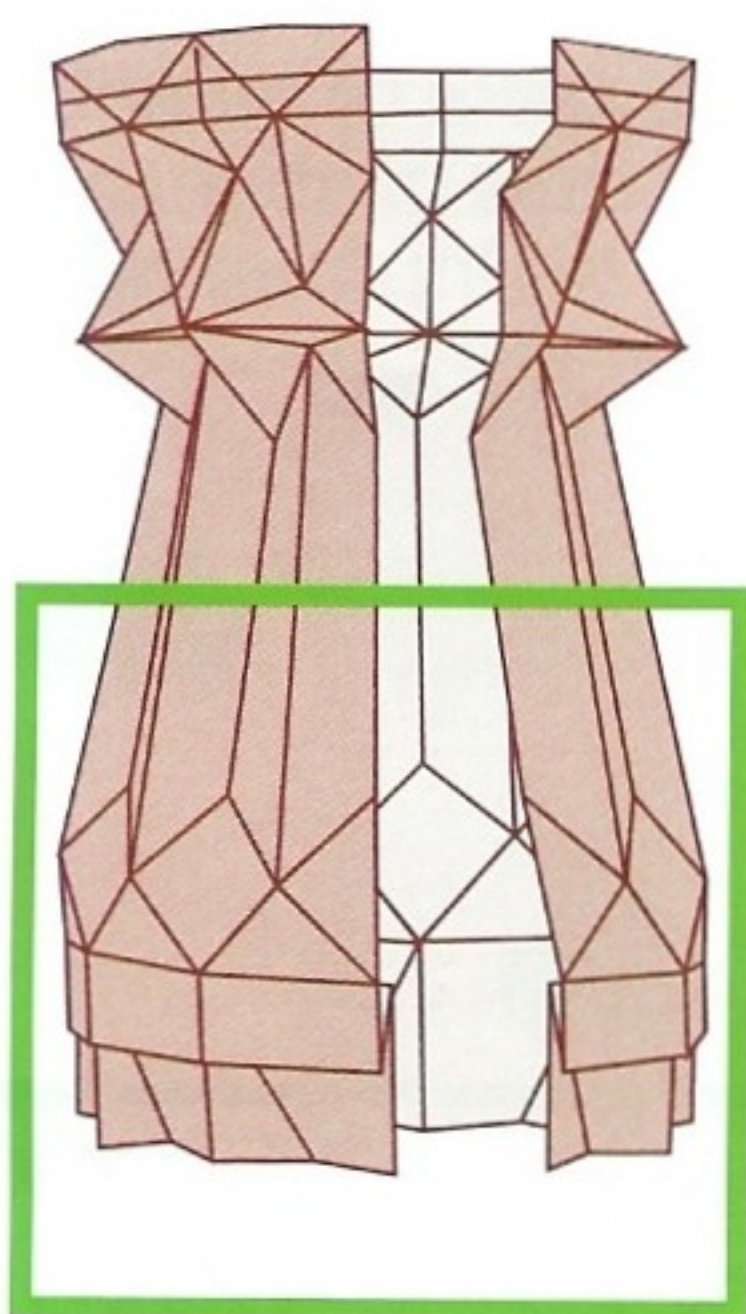
21



This should be the result. Turn the model around from left to the right.



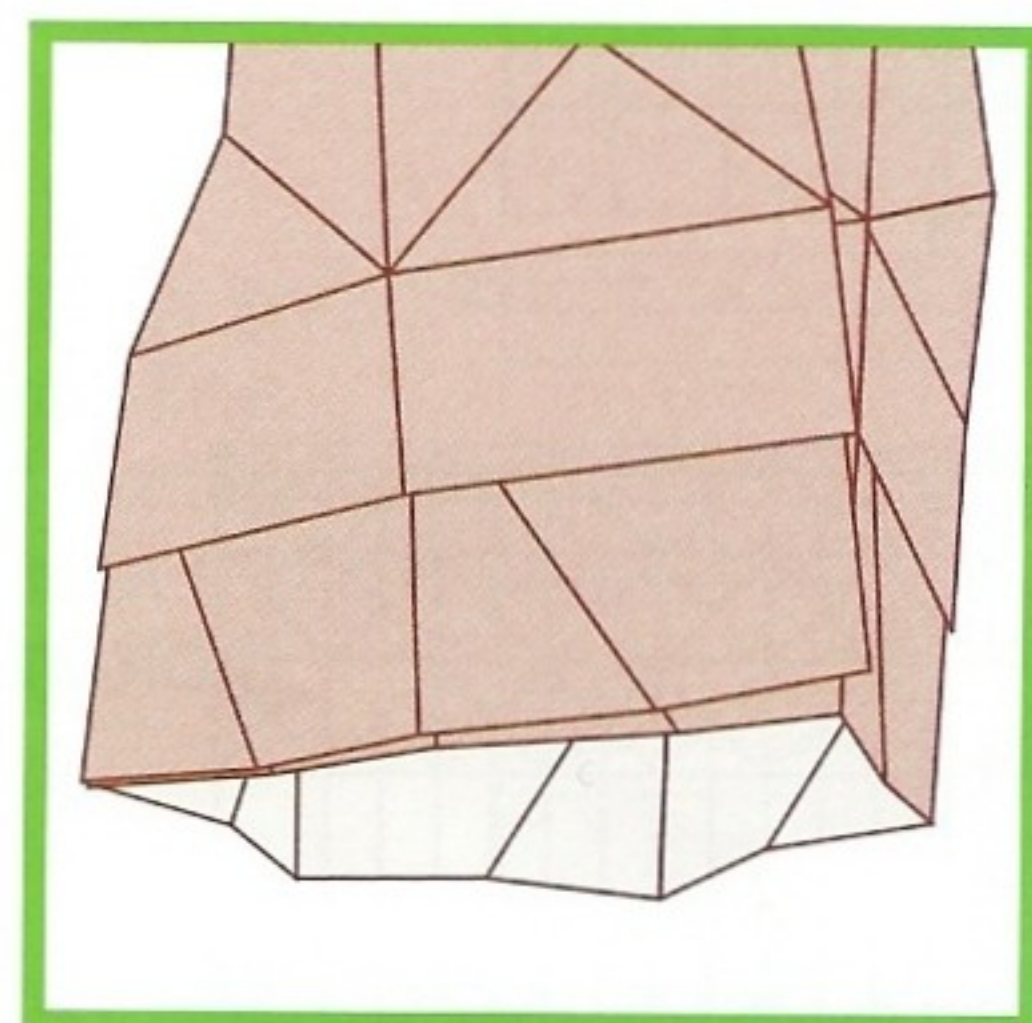
22



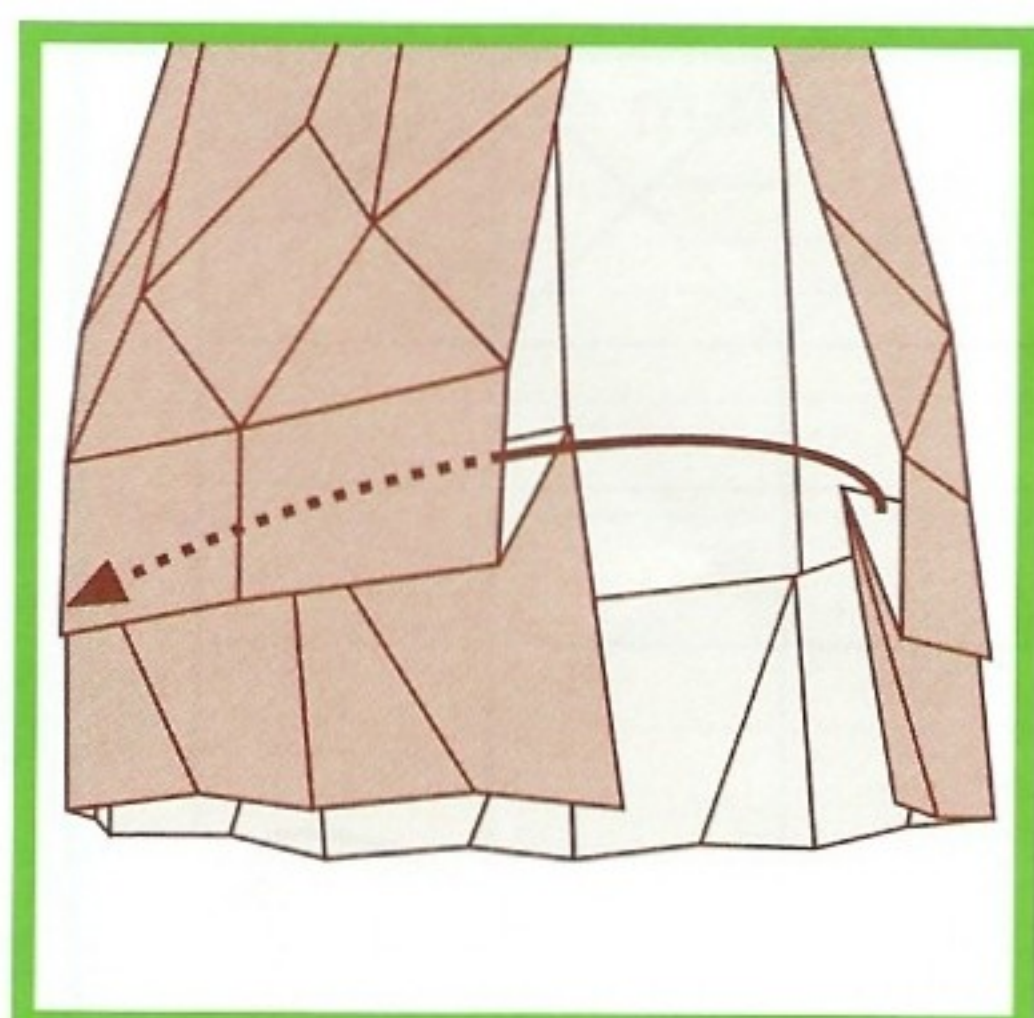
The marked place is shown in the following steps.

This should be the result.

24

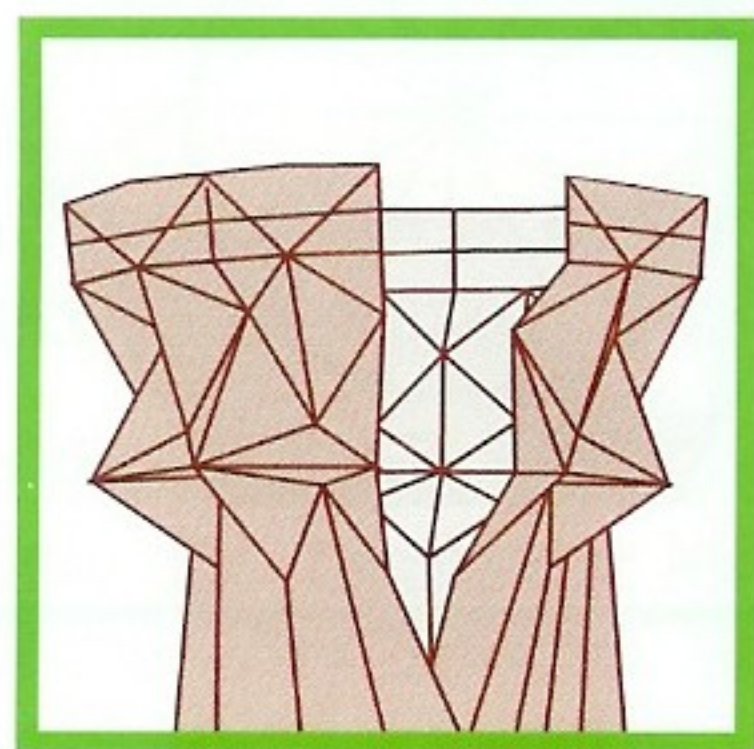


23



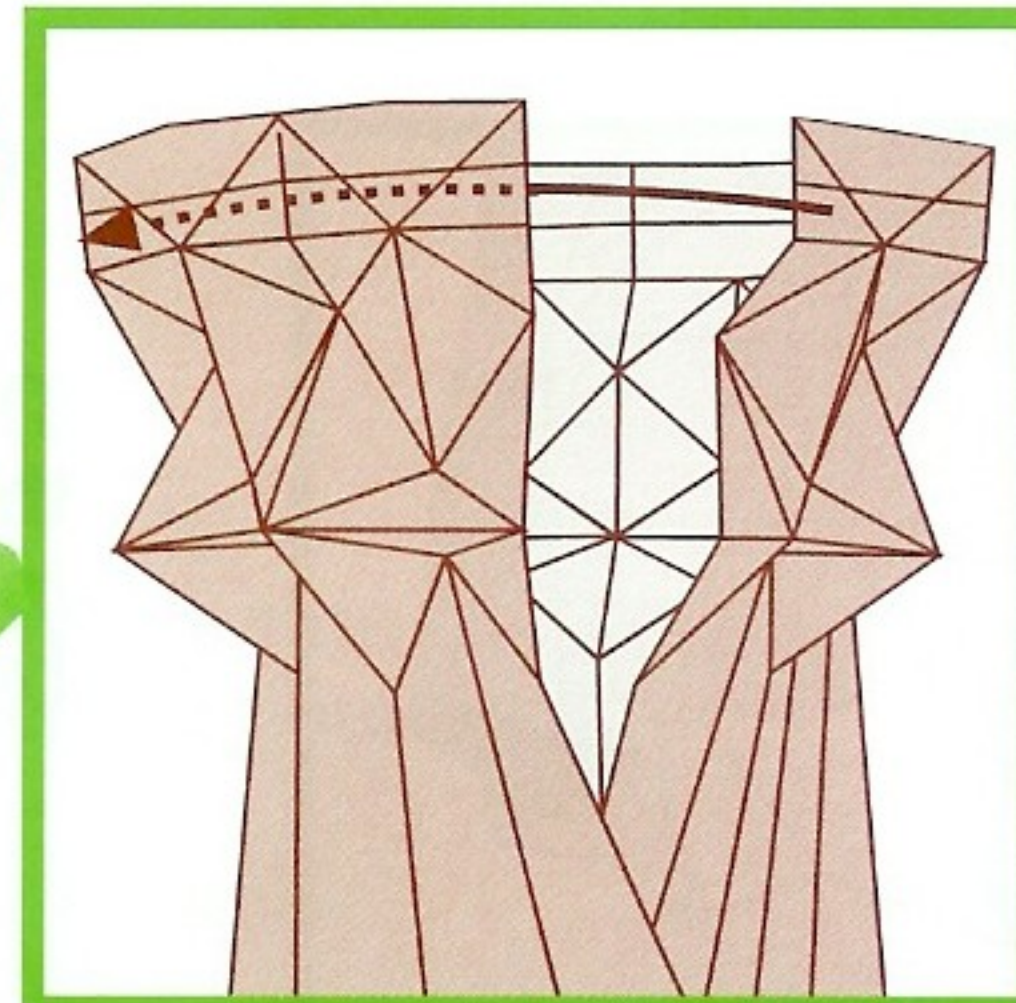
Insert two sections of the right-hand side into the left-hand side, thereby making the model hexagonal and three-dimensional. If you will insert one section, the finished vase has seven sides.

The marked place is shown in the following steps.



25

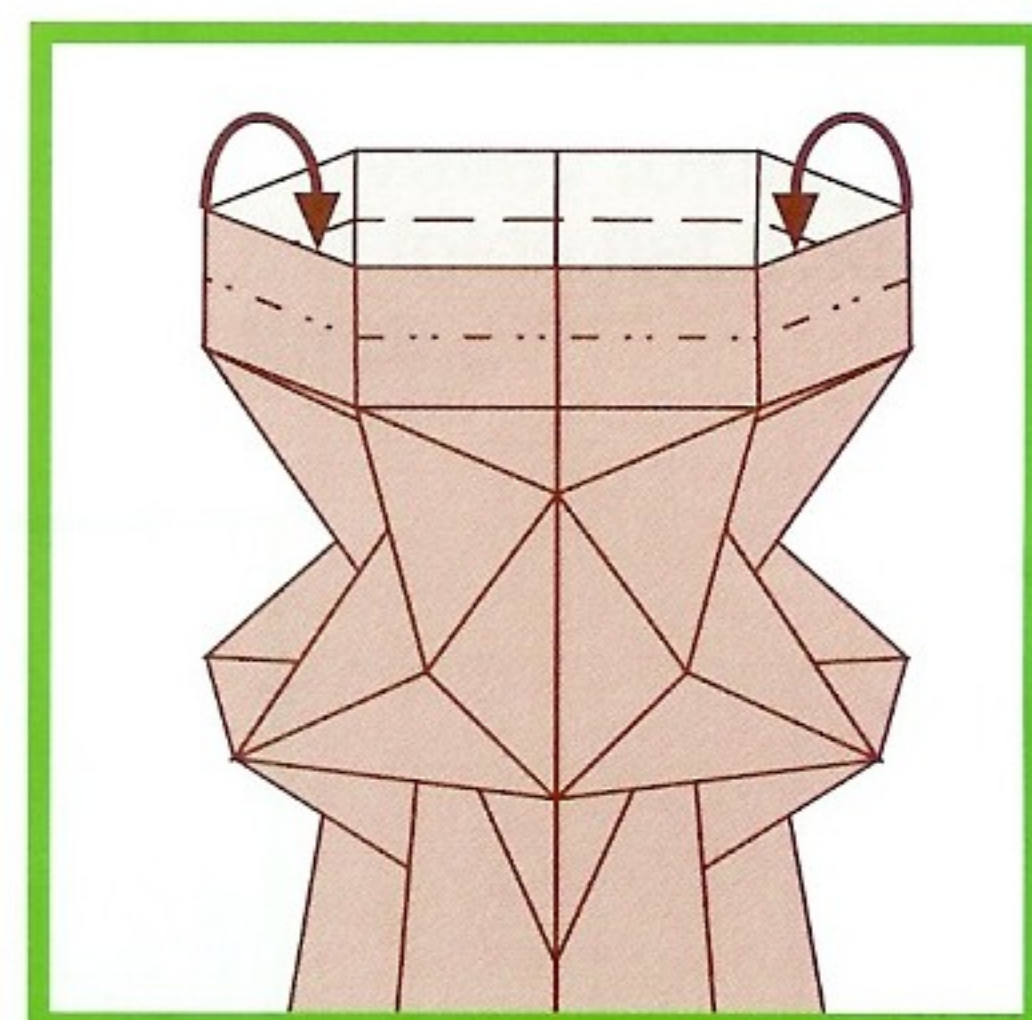
Insert two sections of the right-hand side into the left-hand side.



26

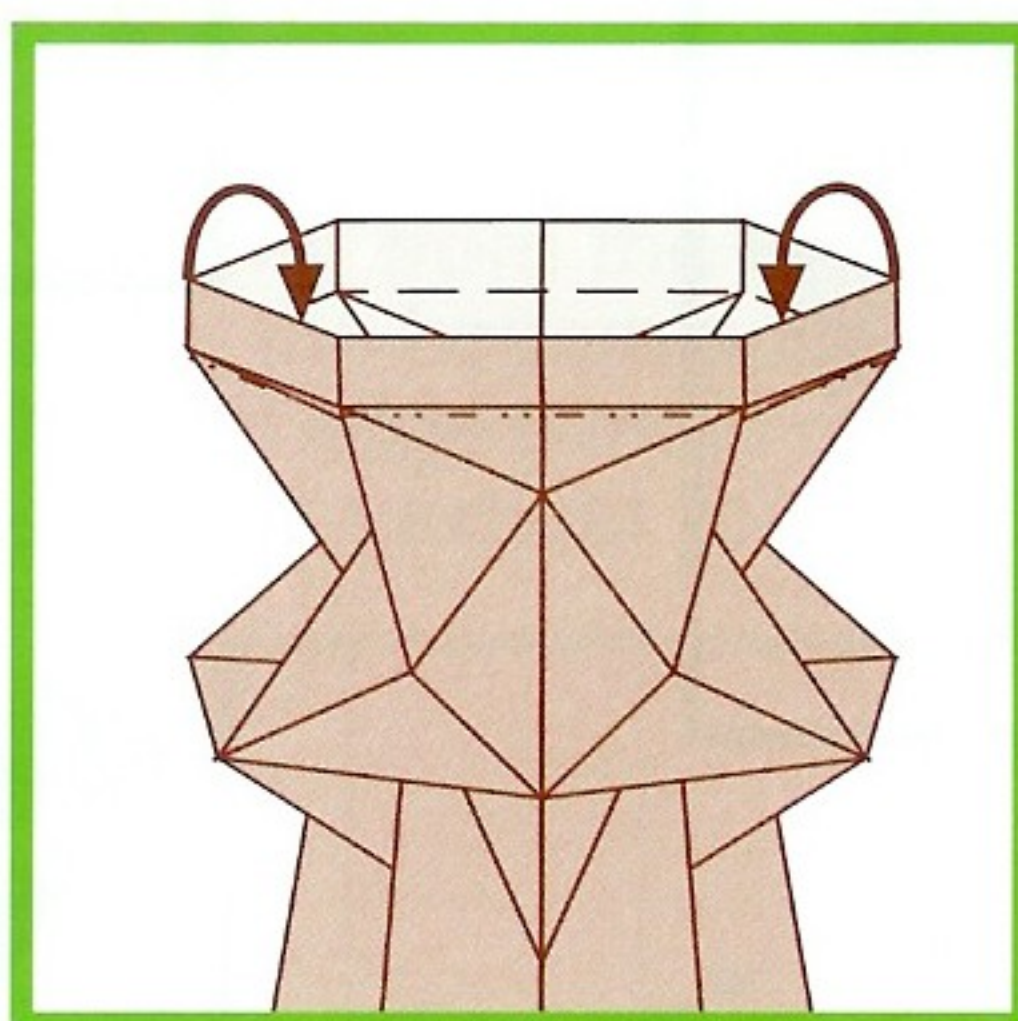
Mountain fold the top edge along the fold-line made in step 8.

27



Again, mountain fold the top edge along the fold-line made in step 7, thereby locking the model.

28



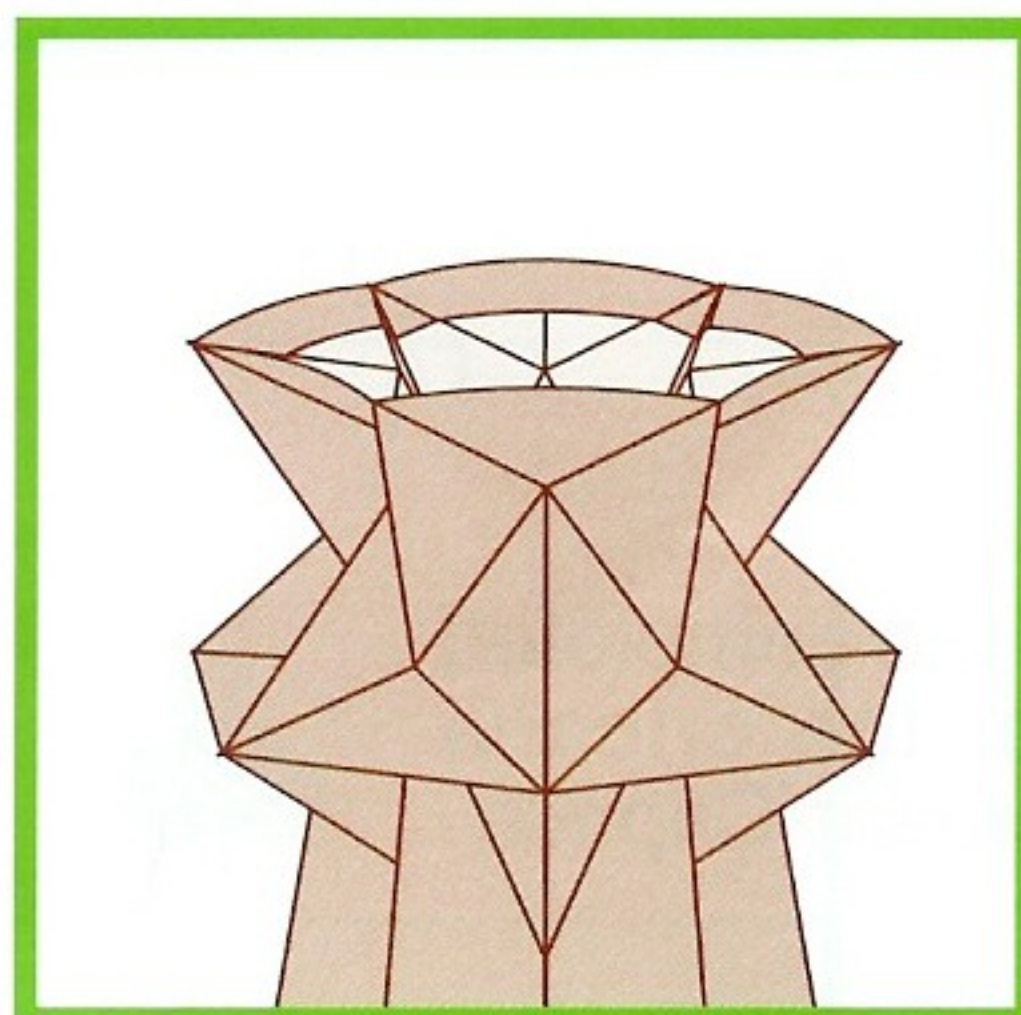
Make the top edge more rounded.

29



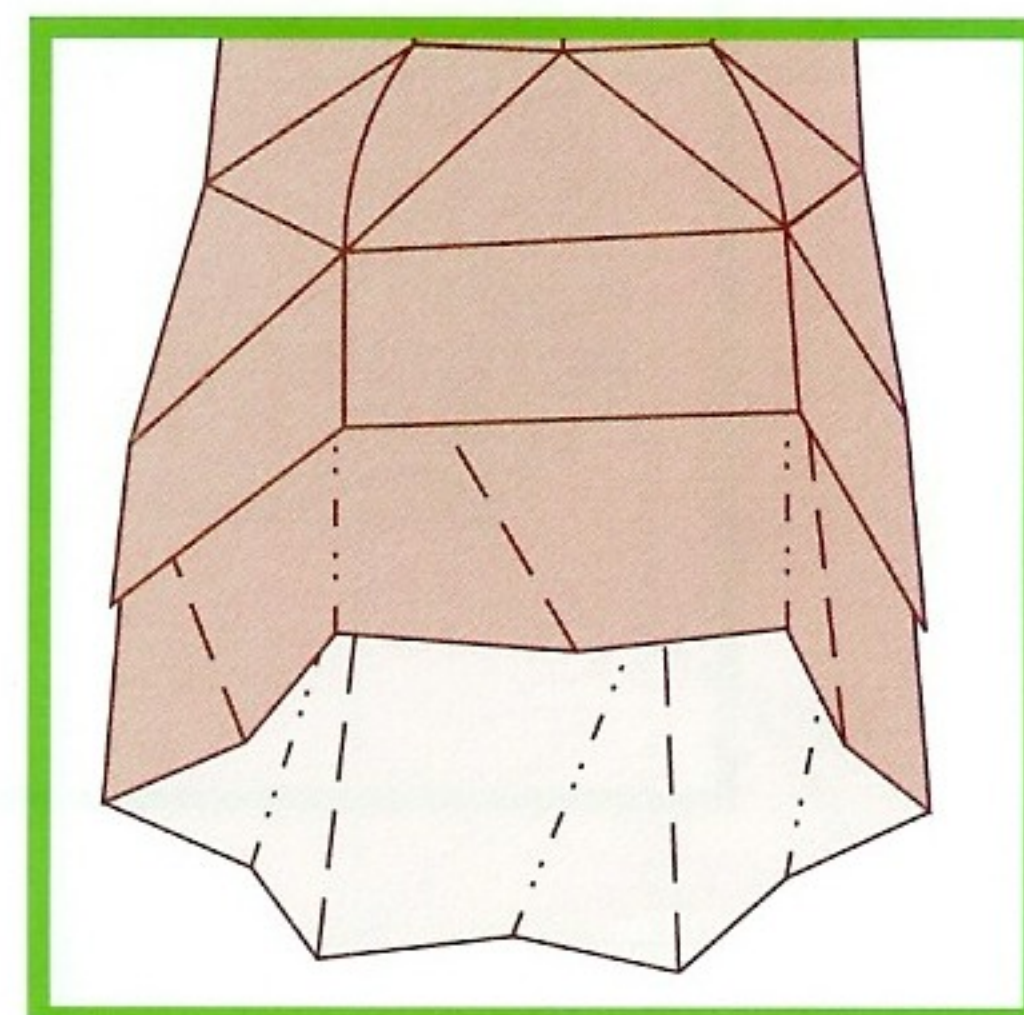
This should be the result. Turn the model around to work with the bottom.

30

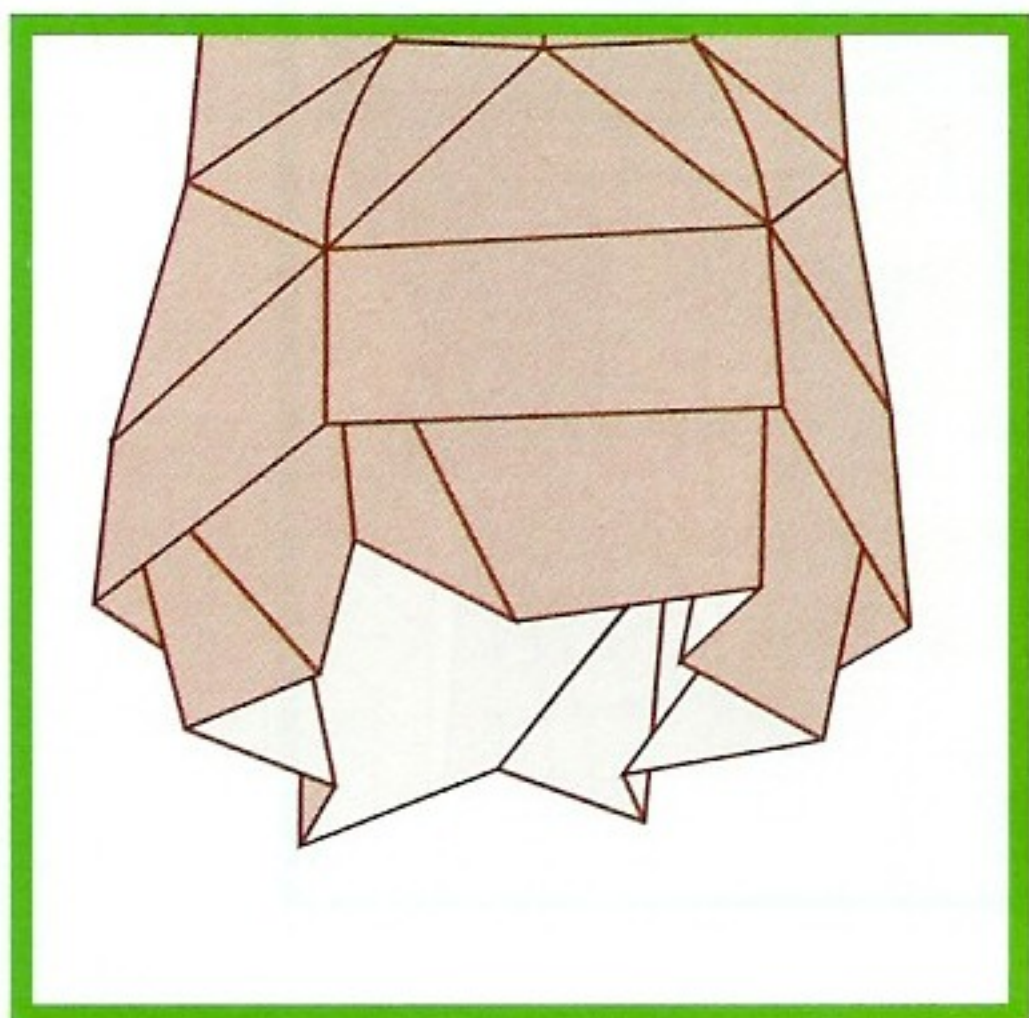


Form the 'valley' and 'mountain' folds along the existing fold-lines as shown.

31



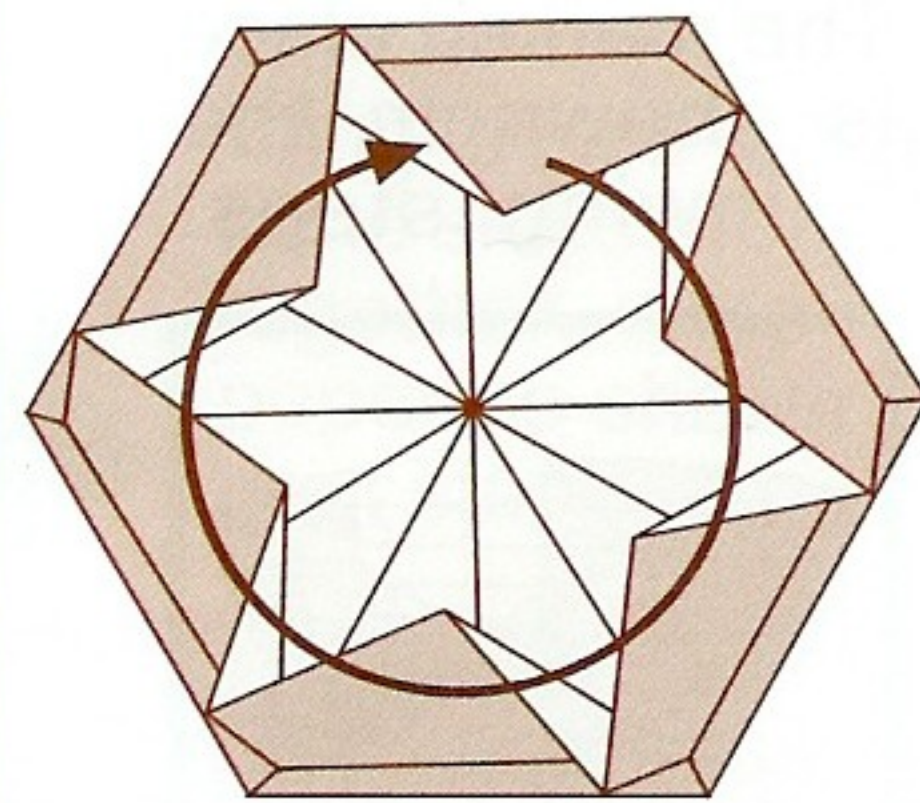
32



This should
be the result.

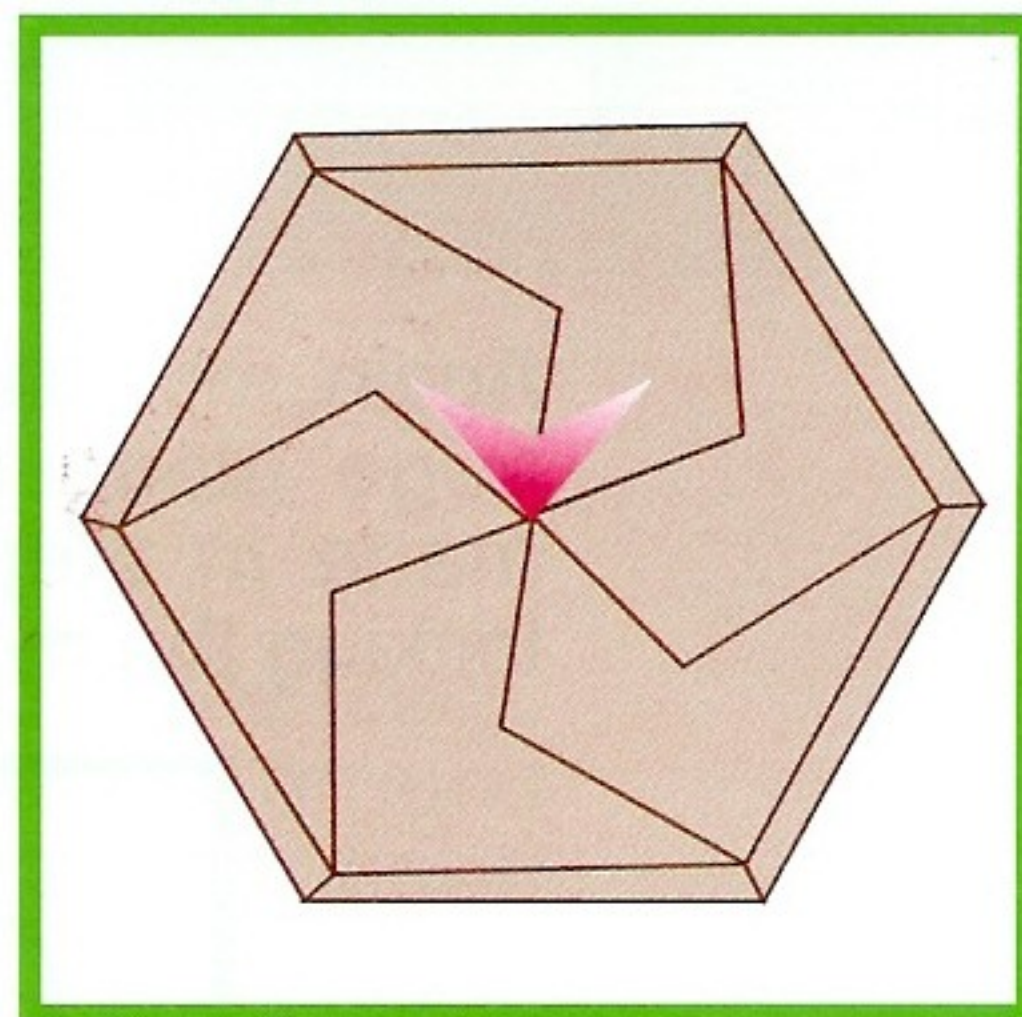
33

The bottom view. Twist
the layers like a spiral
in the direction shown
by the arrow.

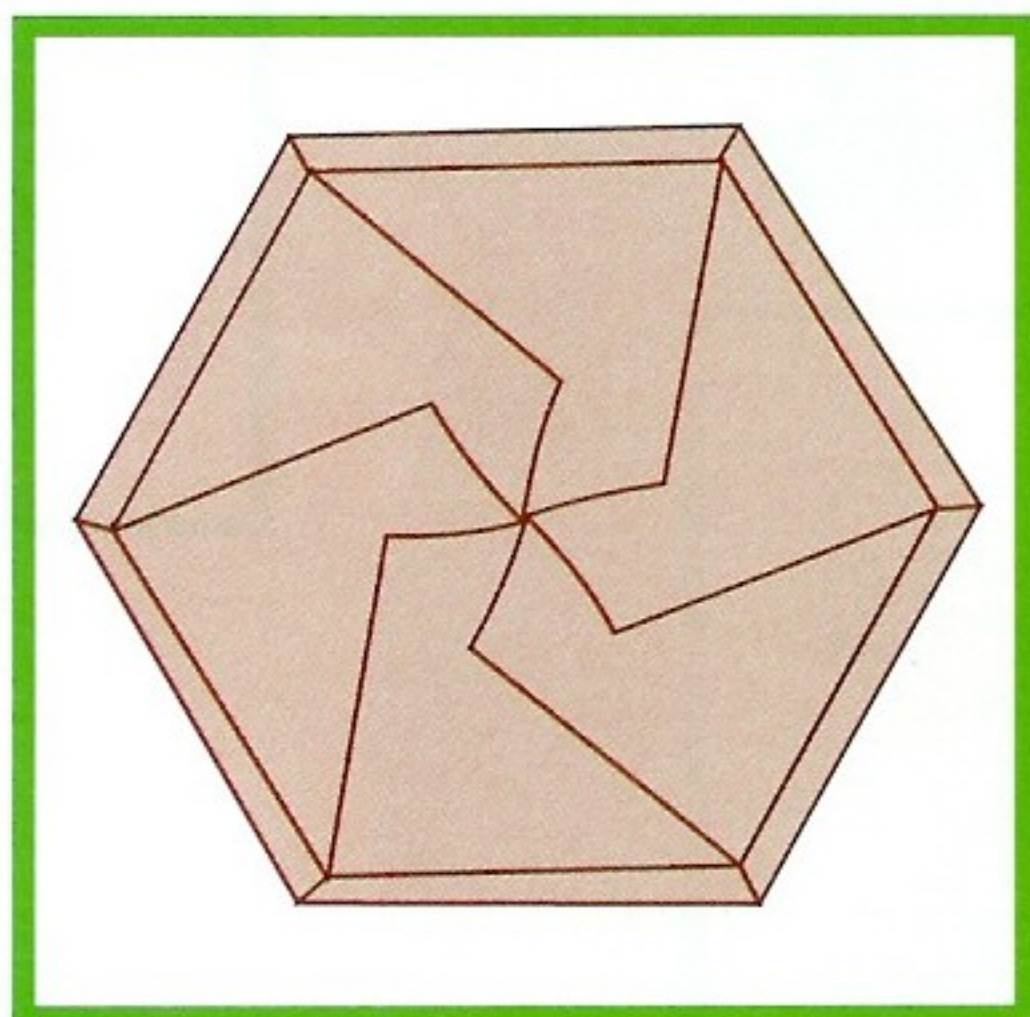


By twisting, press
the middle until the
closed layers pop
down.

34

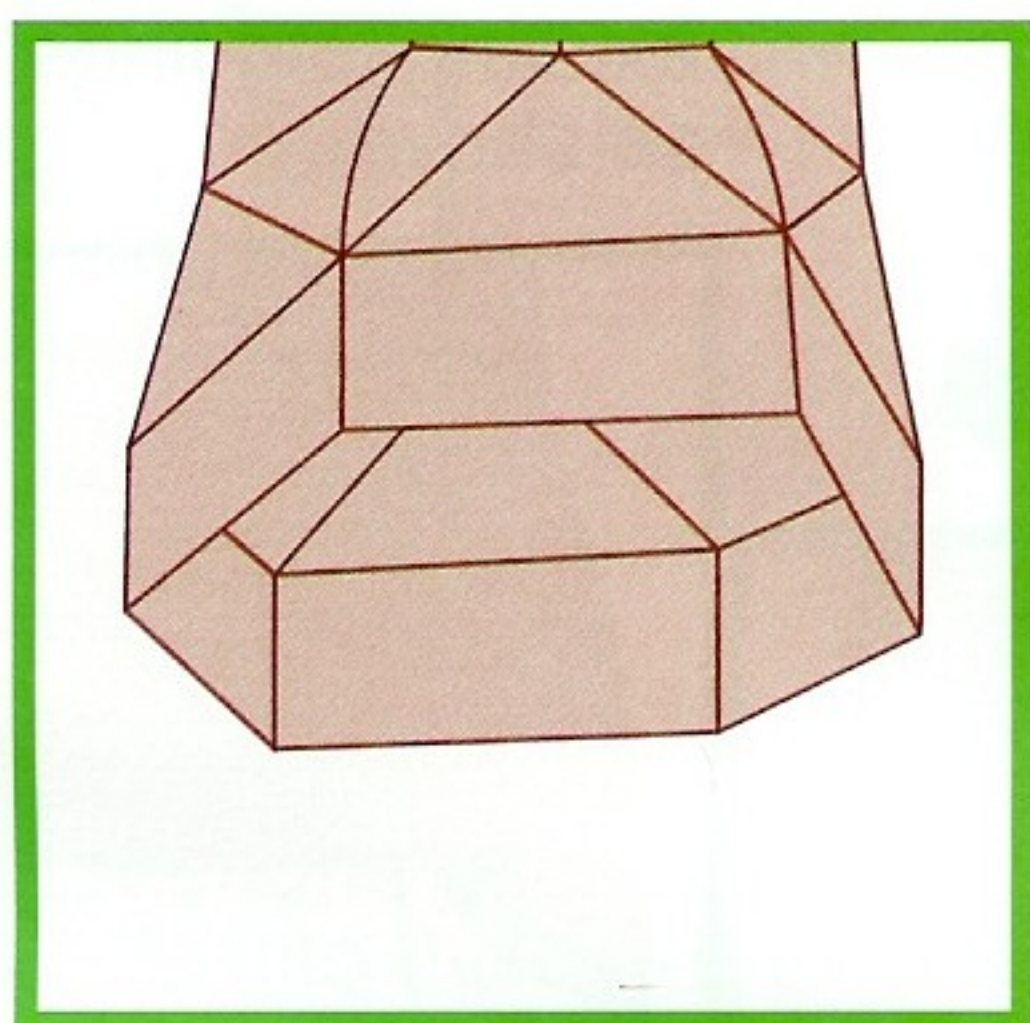


35



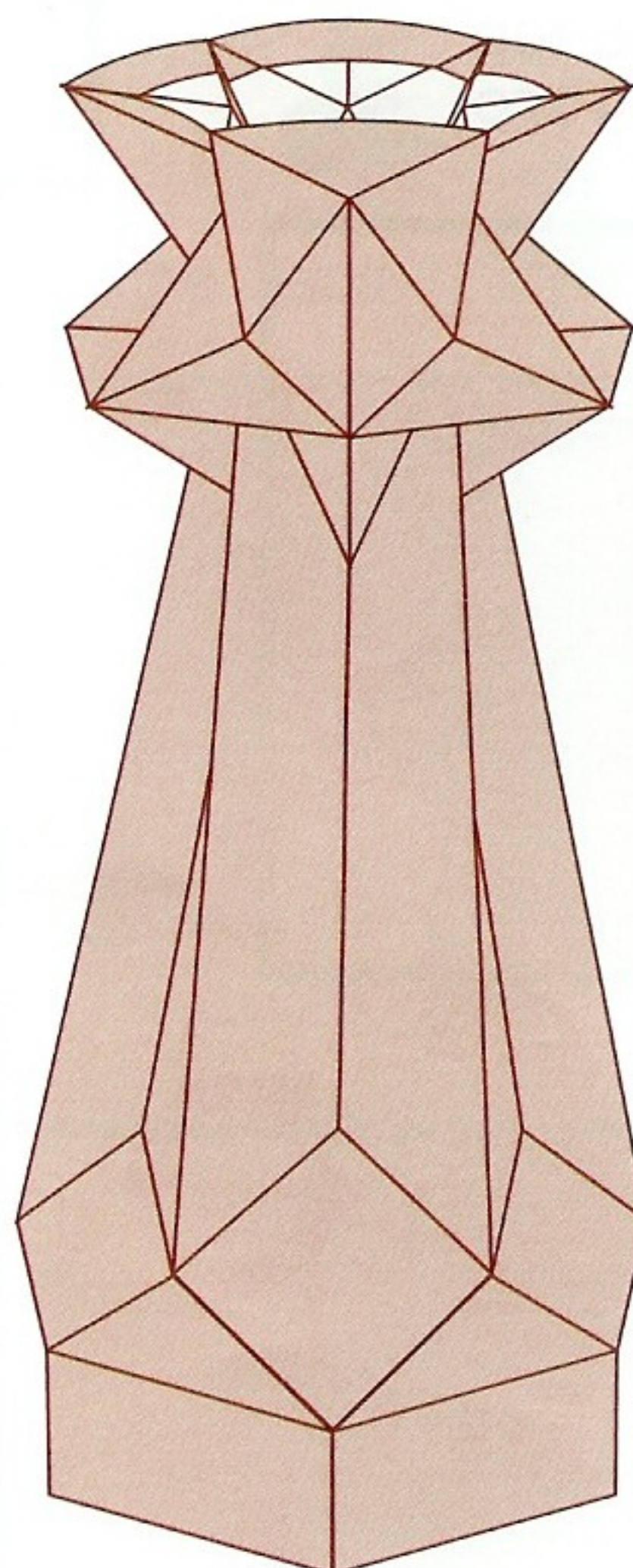
This should
be the result.

36



Here is the completed
vase for the oribana
arrangement 'Caprice'.

37

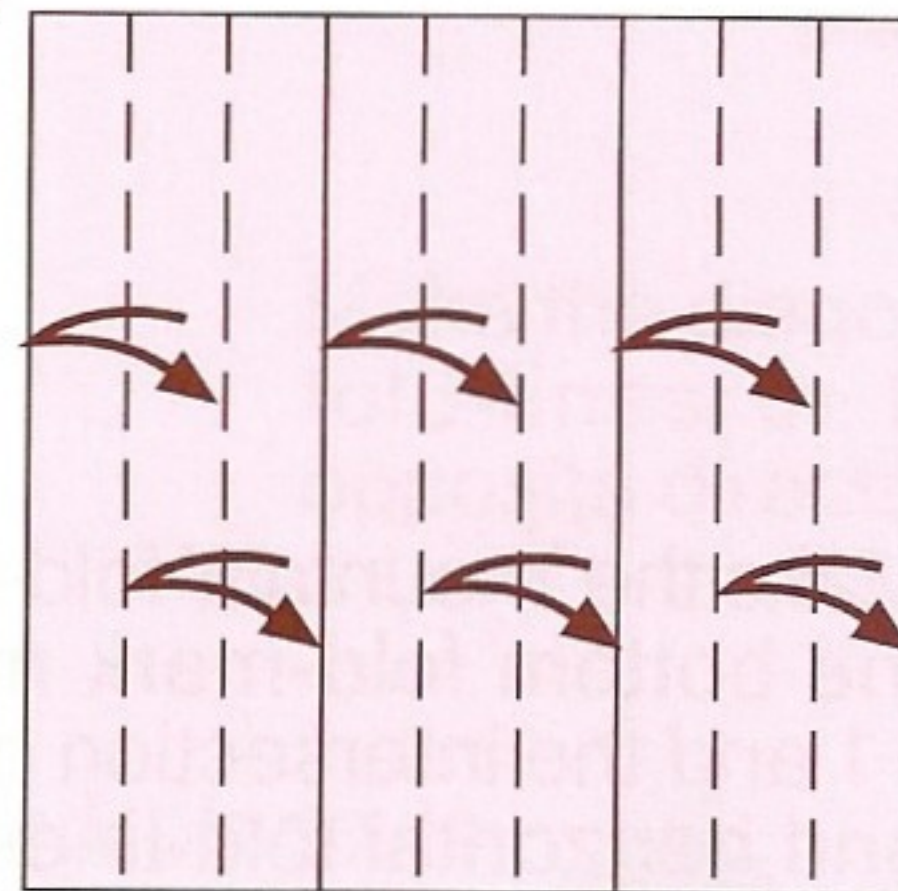
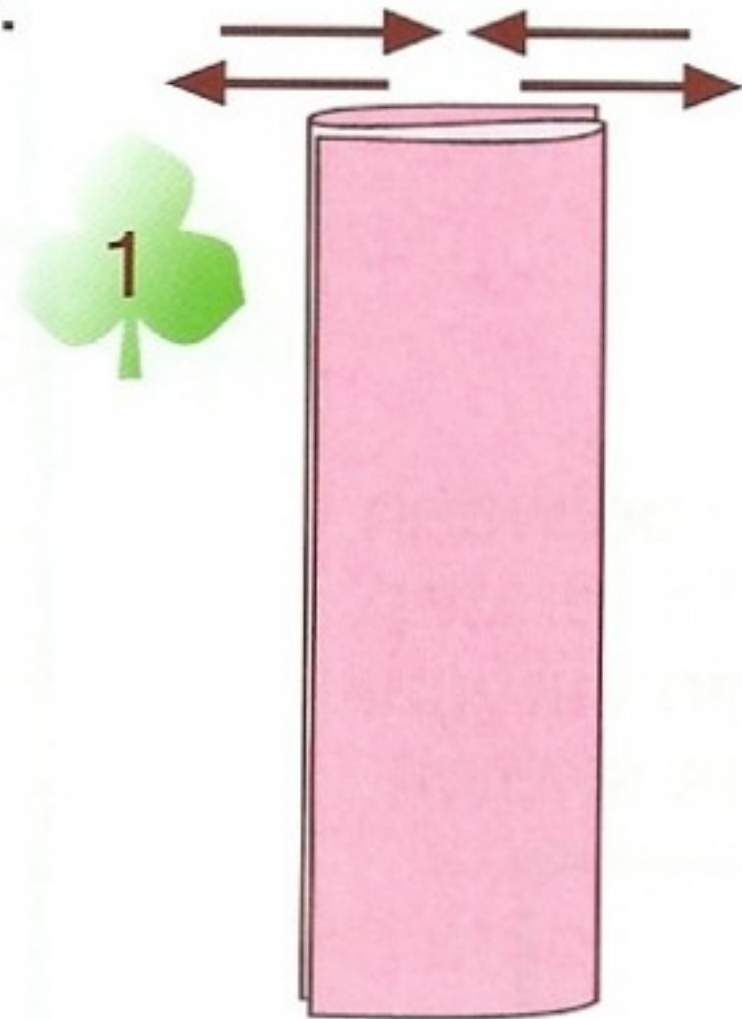
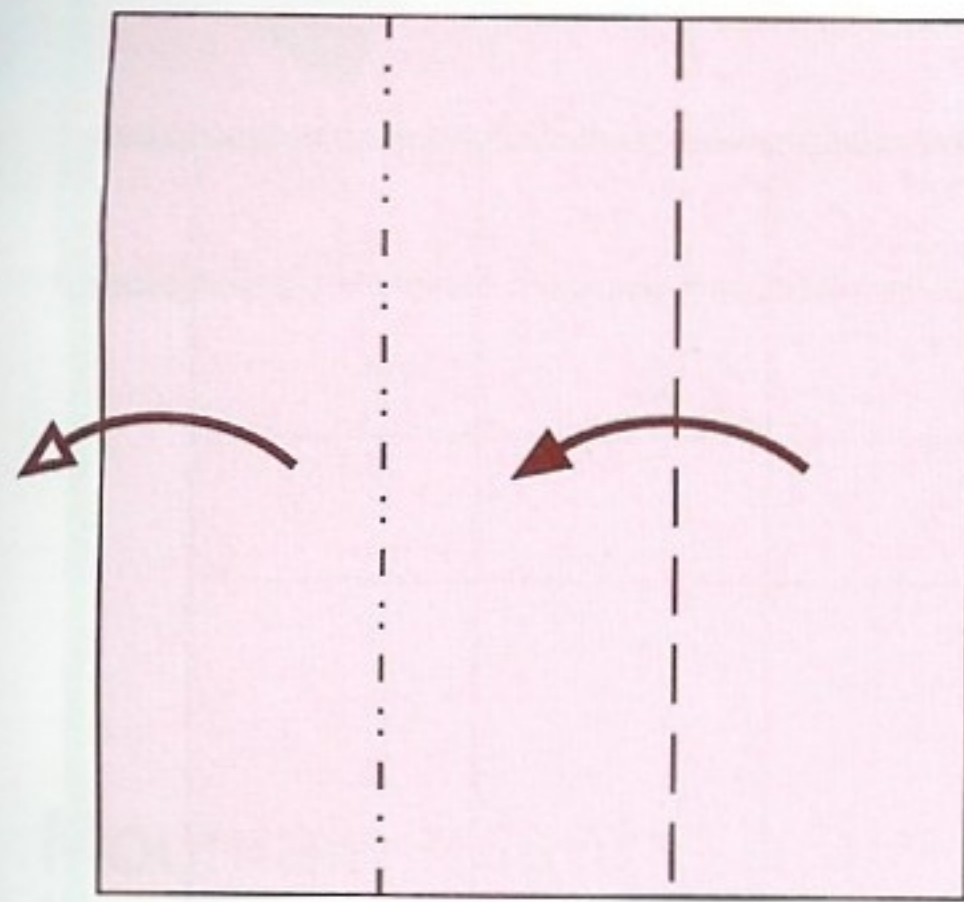


Special Vase

by Yuri Shumakov

Use no less than a 10-inch (25 cm) square of paper, white side up. The finished vase will be about two thirds of the size of the original square.

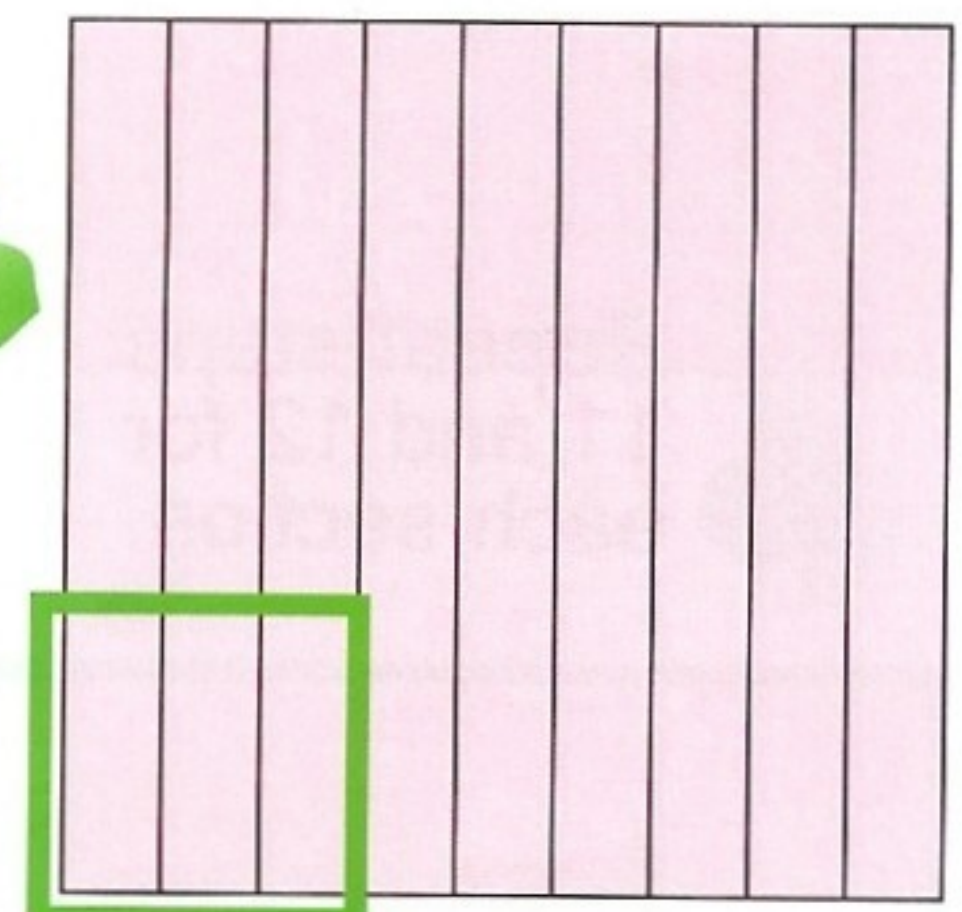
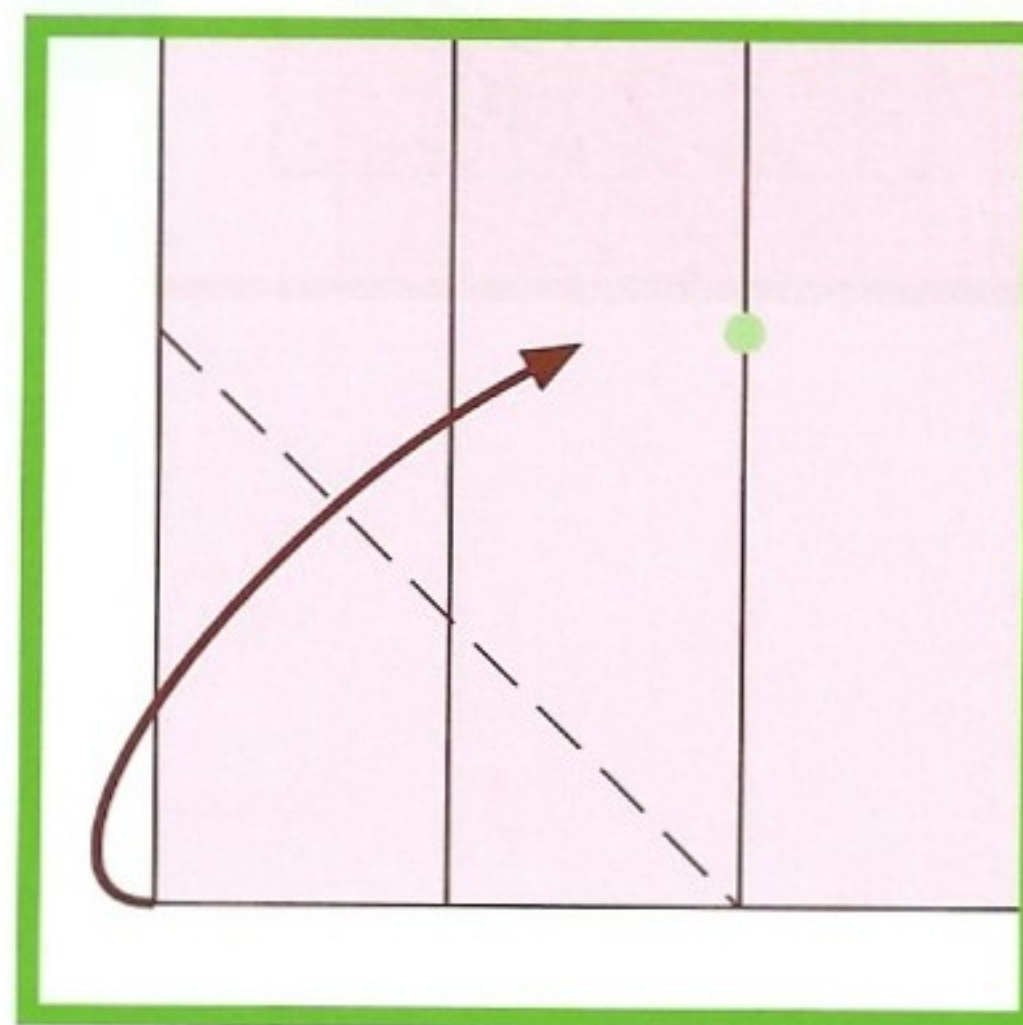
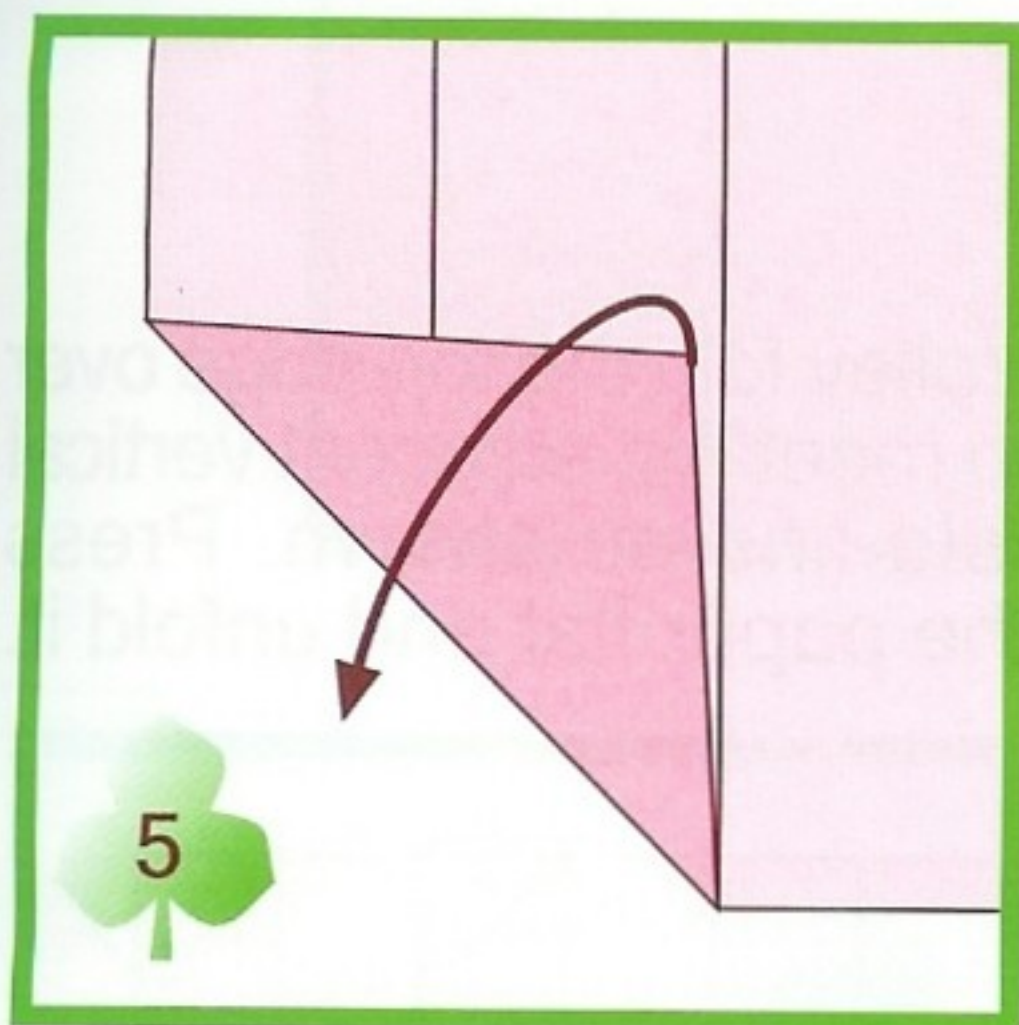
Divide the square into 3 equal sections. This is what you do: bend the left-hand edge over one-third of the way behind, and the right-hand edge over one-third towards you. Adjust them until you have three equal sections and press the folds flat and unfold them.



Divide the square into 9 equal vertical sections by valley folding. Press the folds flat and unfold them.

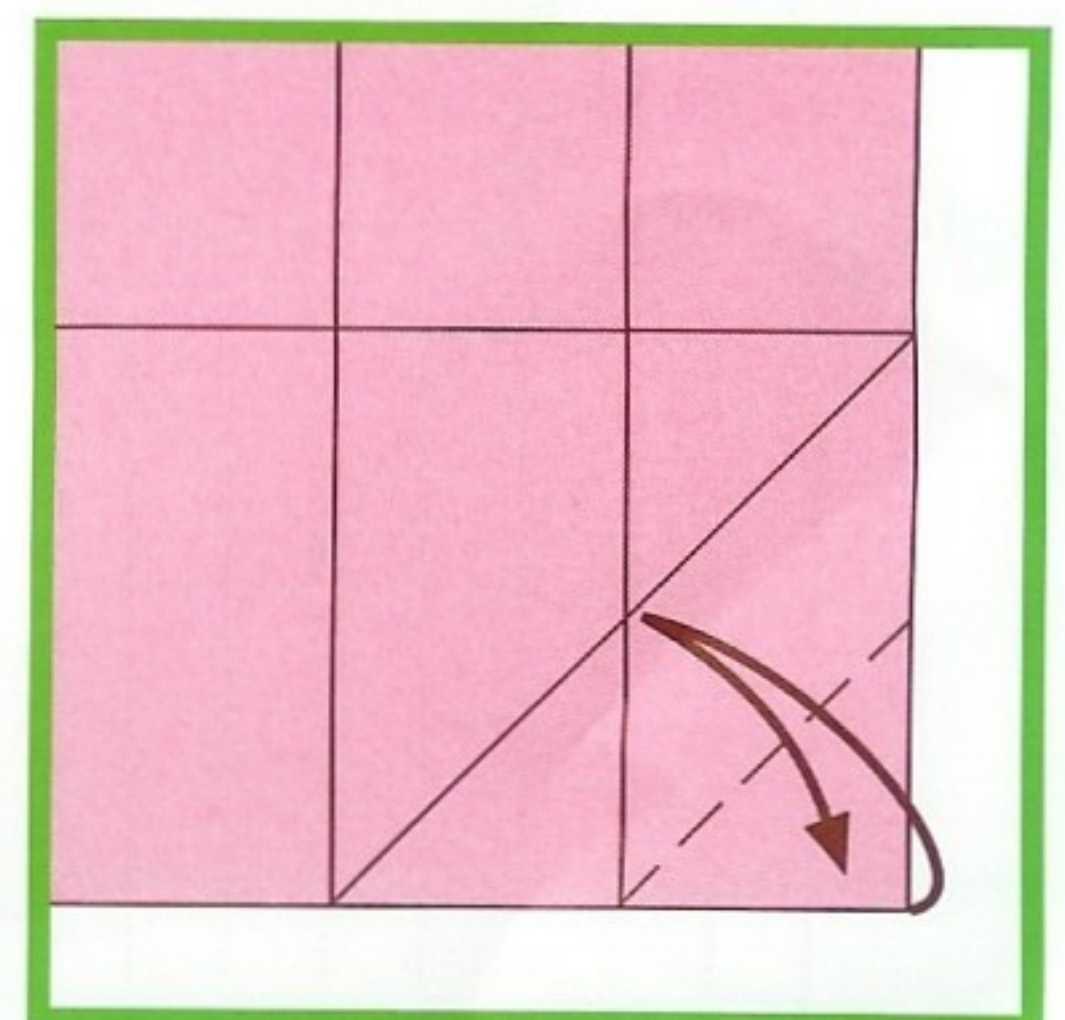
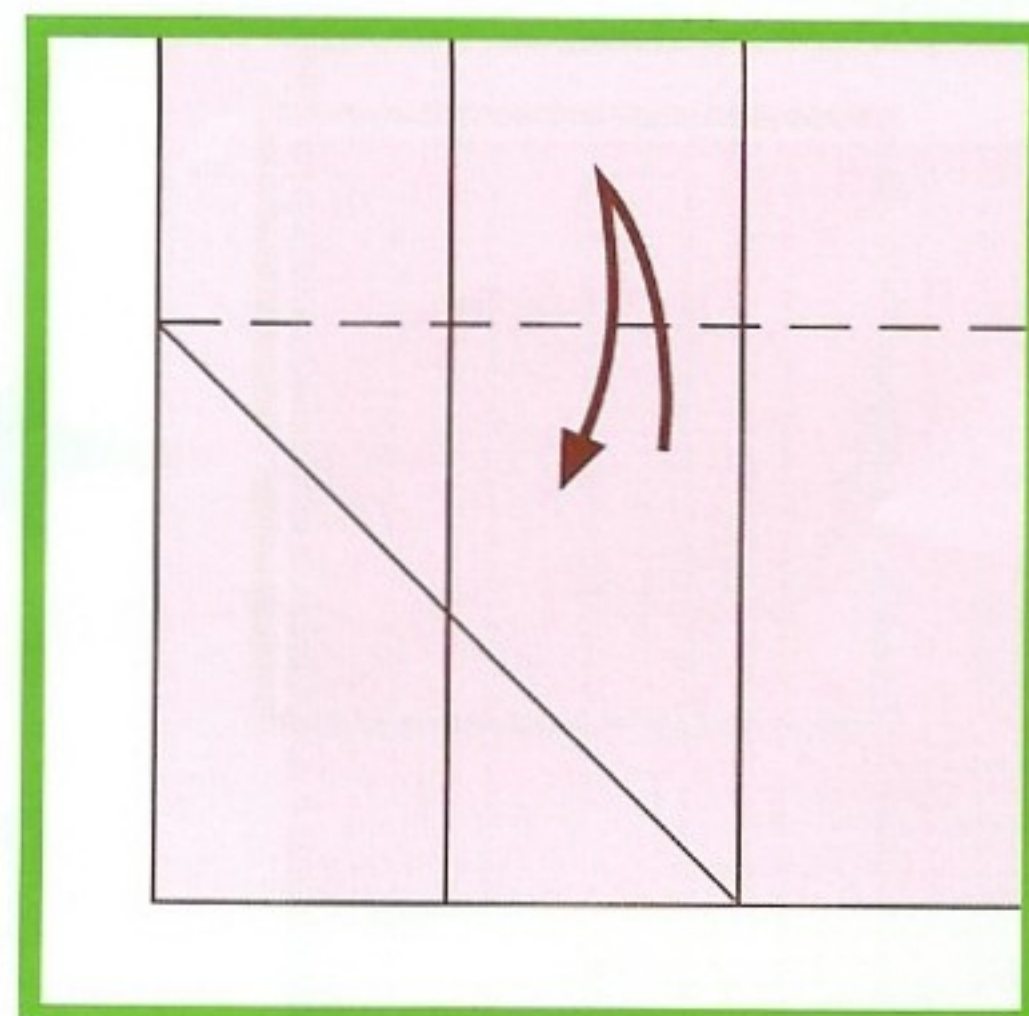
Working from the left-hand side and along the bottom edge, valley fold the bottom edge over to meet the adjacent second vertical fold-line as shown.

Press the paper flat and unfold it.

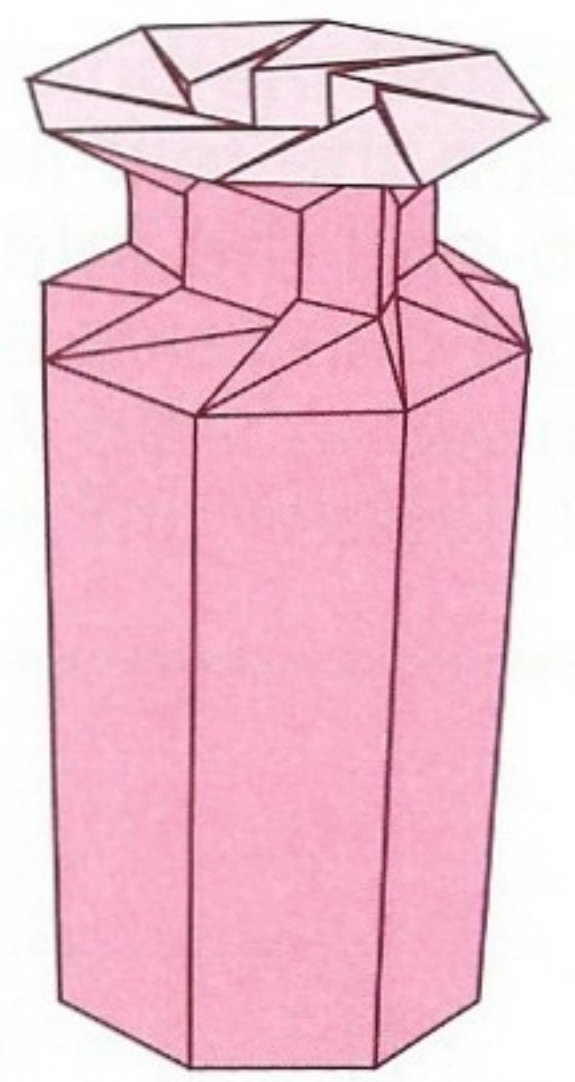


This should be the result. The marked place is shown in the following steps.

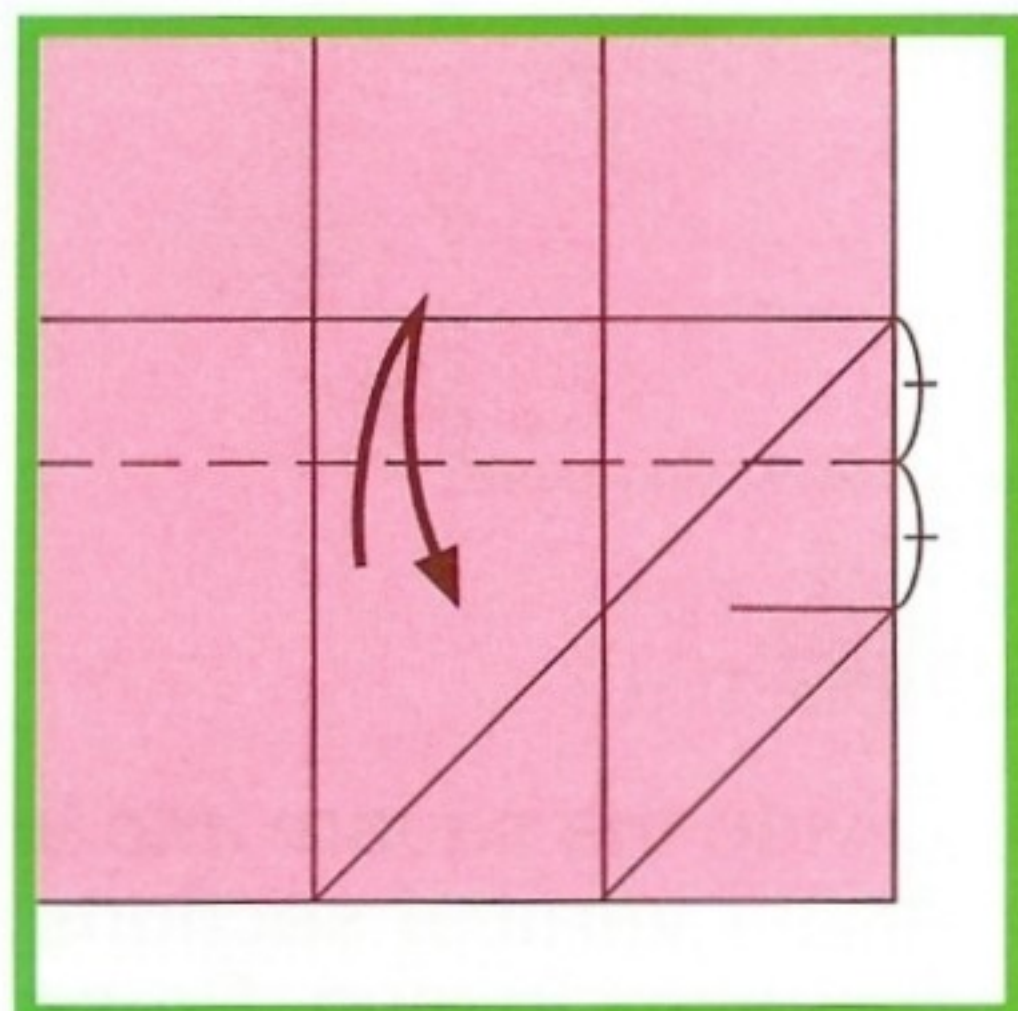
Valley fold the bottom edge up along the intersection of the left-hand side and the fold-line made in step 4. Press the paper flat and unfold it. Then, turn the paper over.



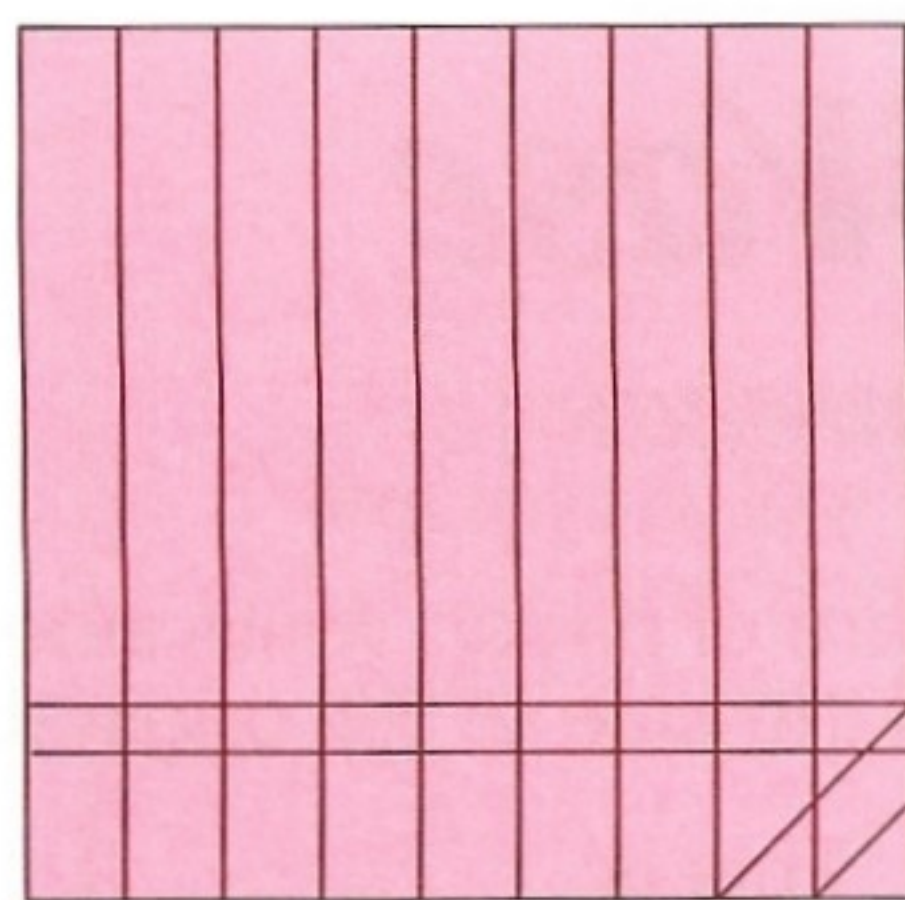
Valley fold the bottom edge over to meet the adjacent vertical fold-line, as shown. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



Valley fold the bottom edge up between the fold-line made in step 6 and the intersection of the right-hand side and the fold-line made in step 7. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



8

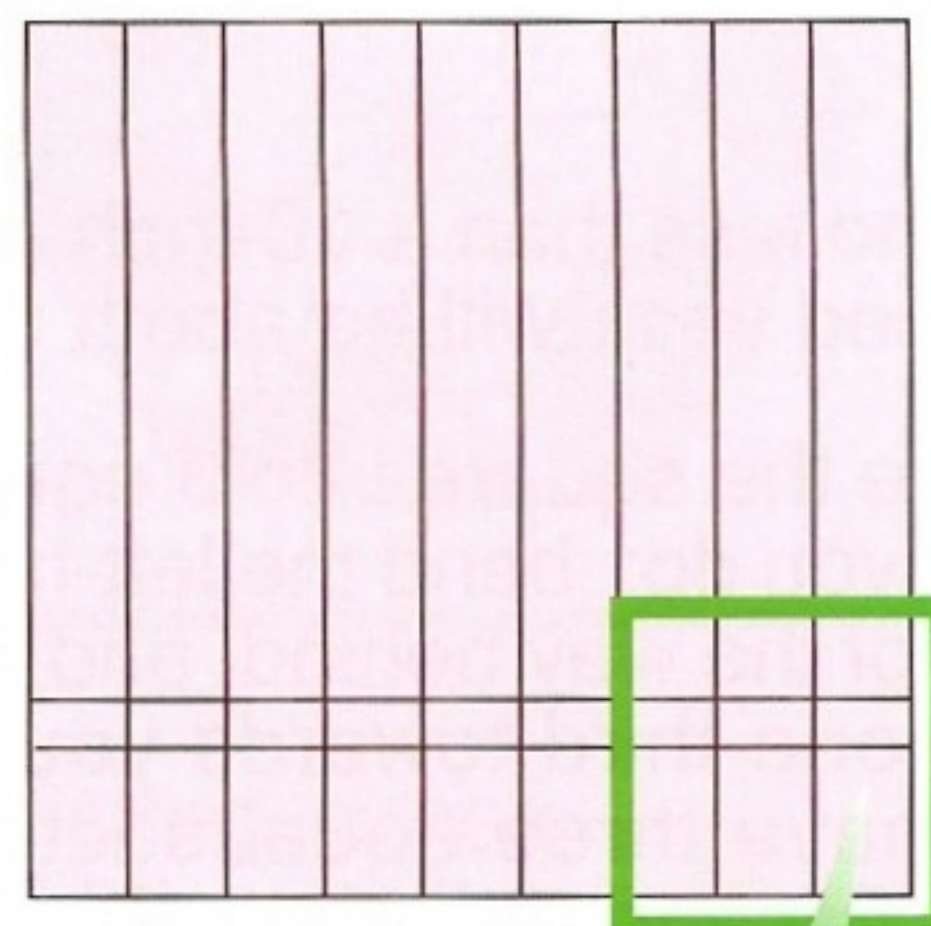


9

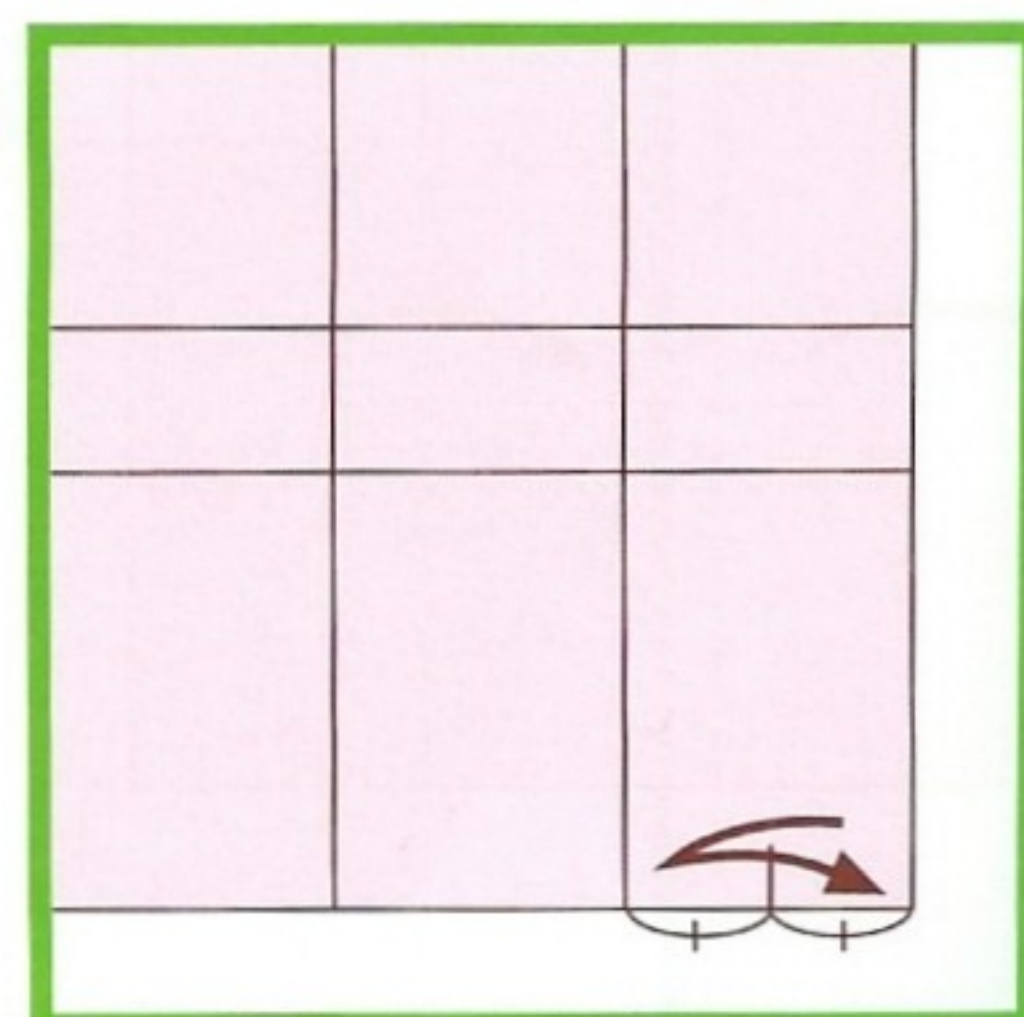
This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

The marked place is shown in the following steps.

10

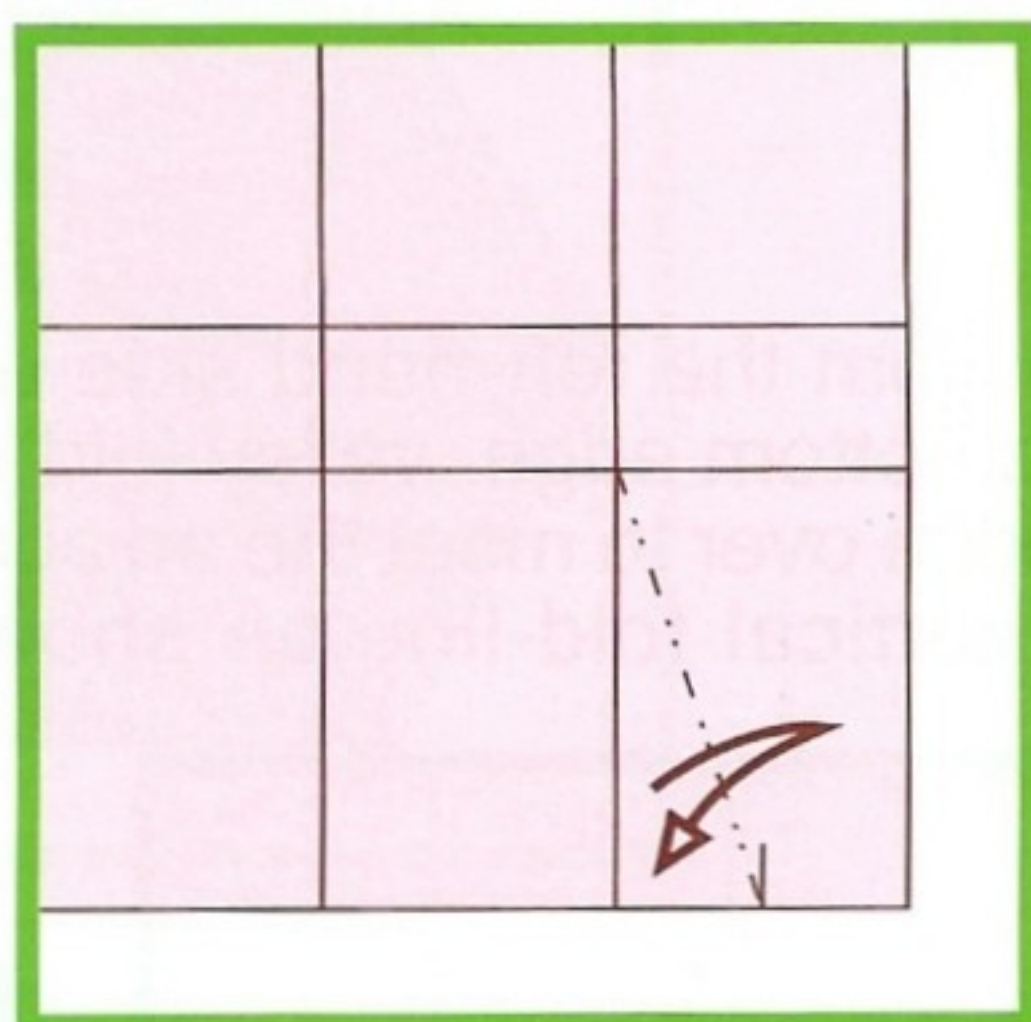


11



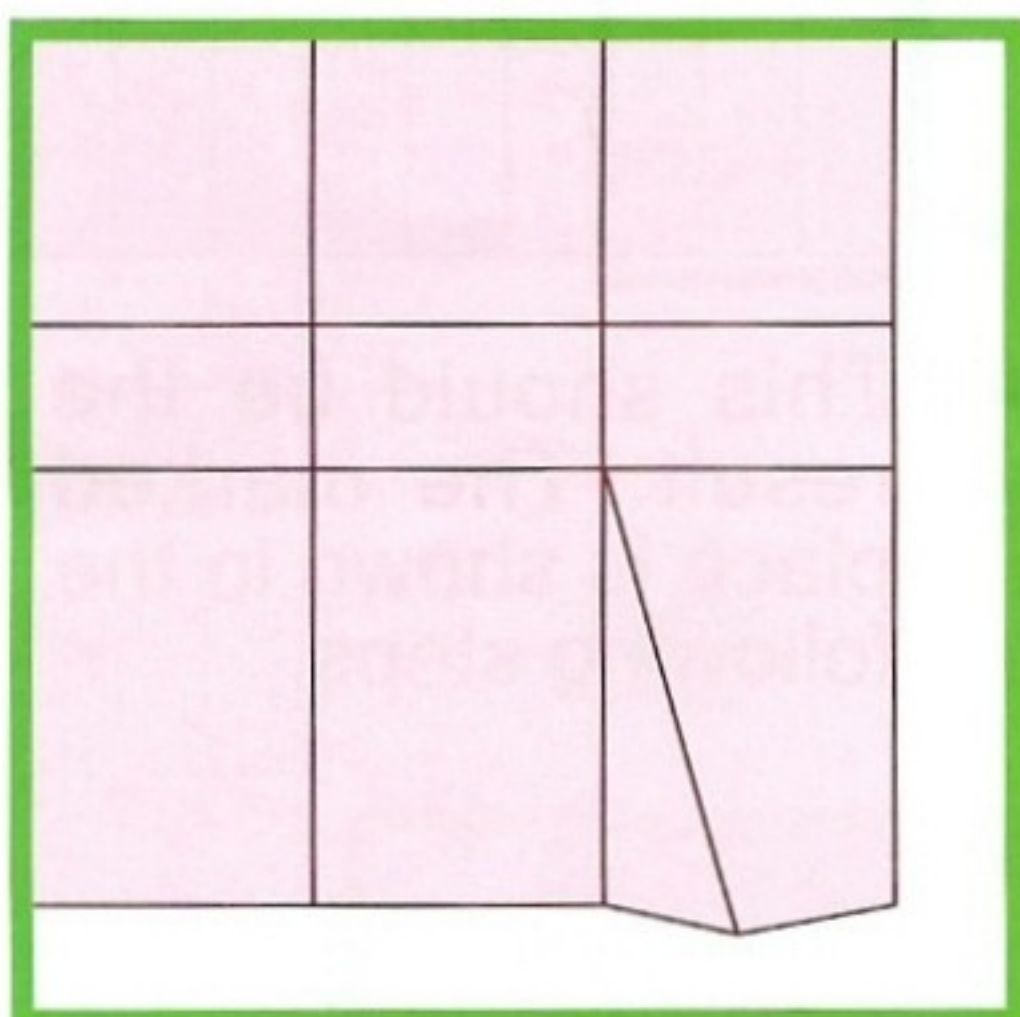
Make the 'mountain' fold-line between the bottom fold-mark made in step 11 and the intersection of the vertical and horizontal fold-lines, as shown.

12

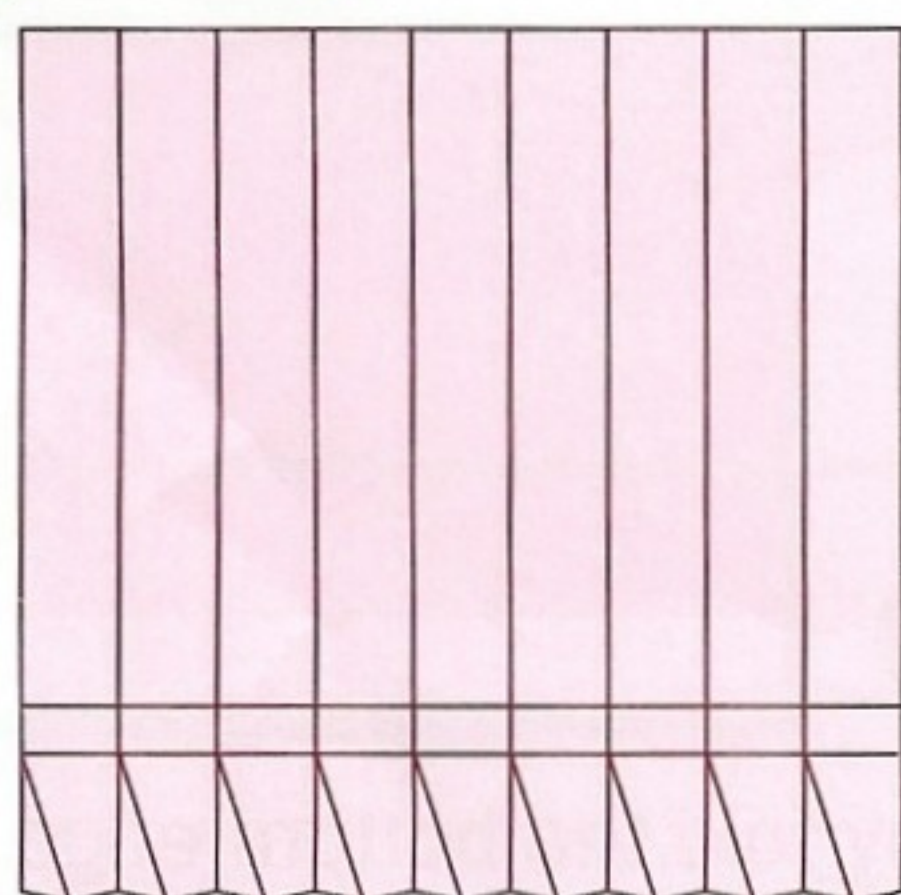


13

Repeat steps 11 and 12 for each section.



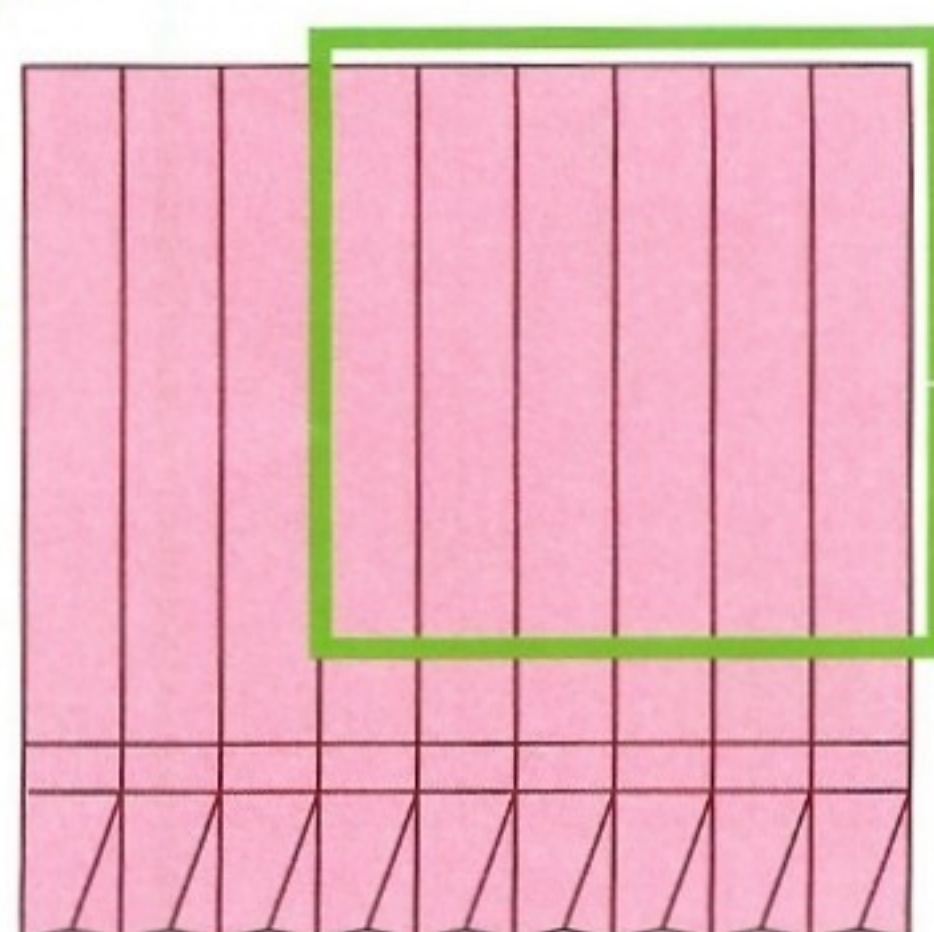
14



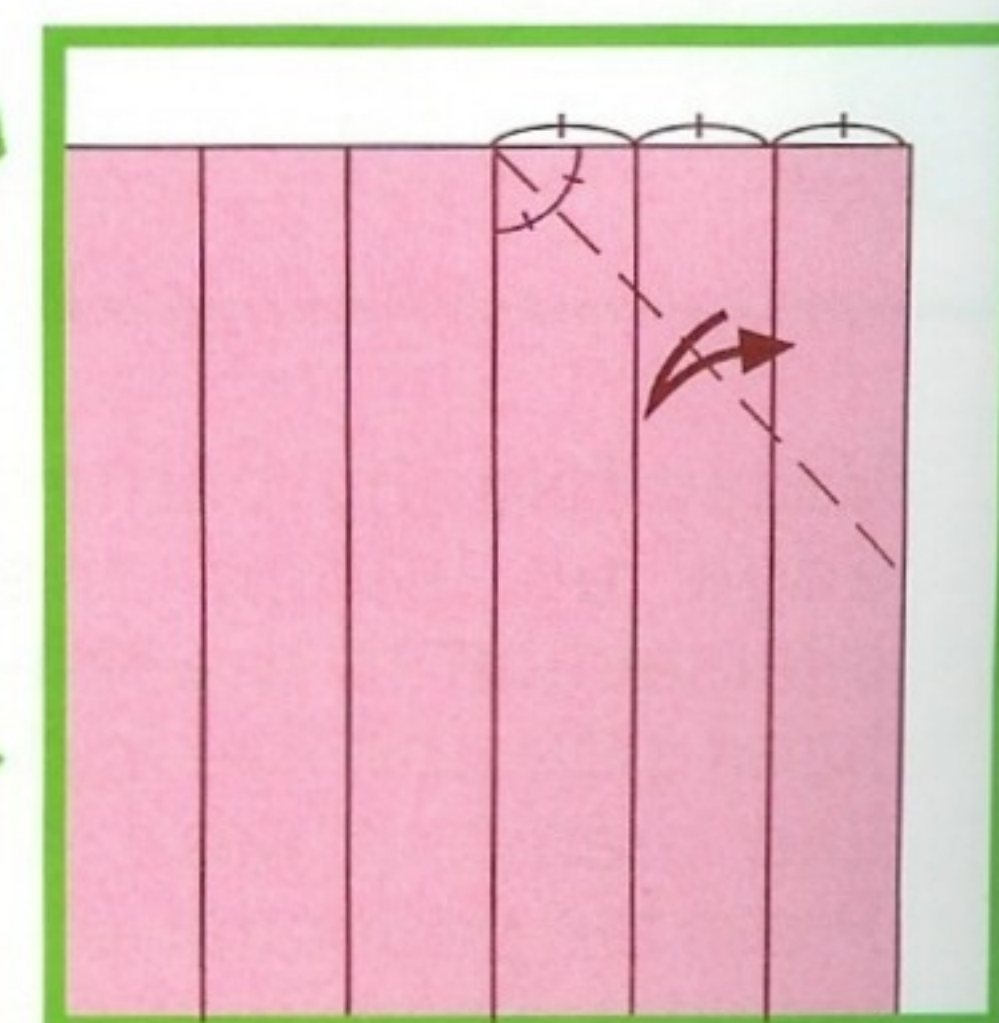
This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

15

The marked place is shown in the following steps.

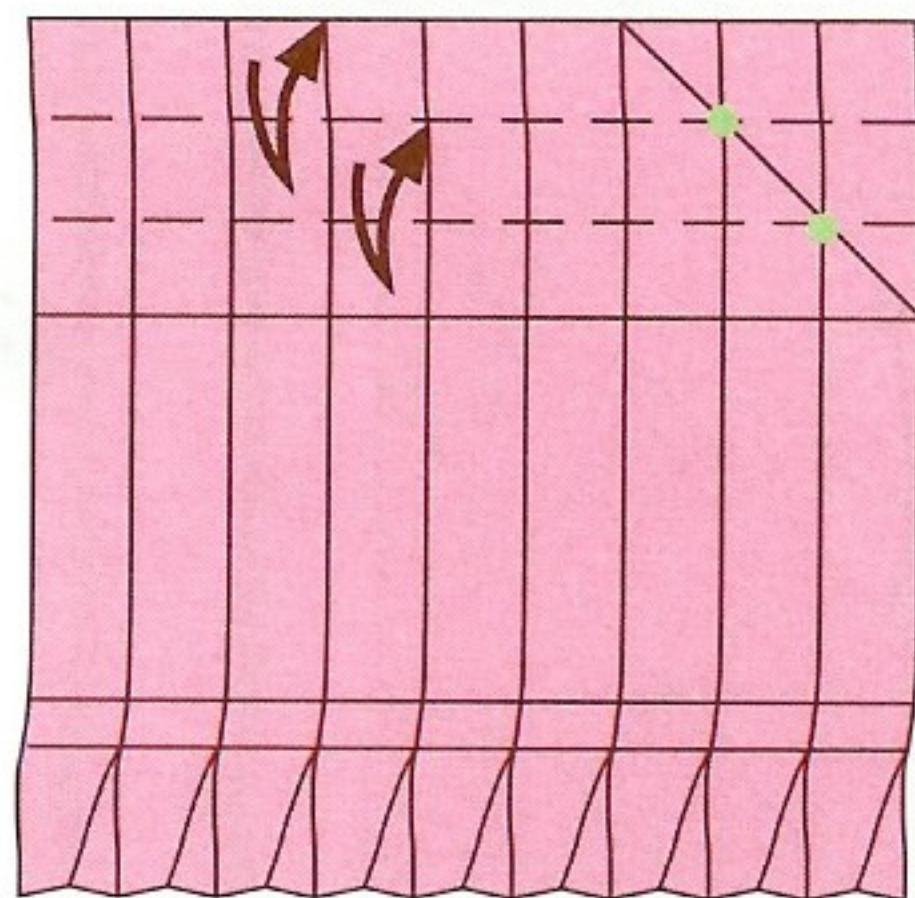
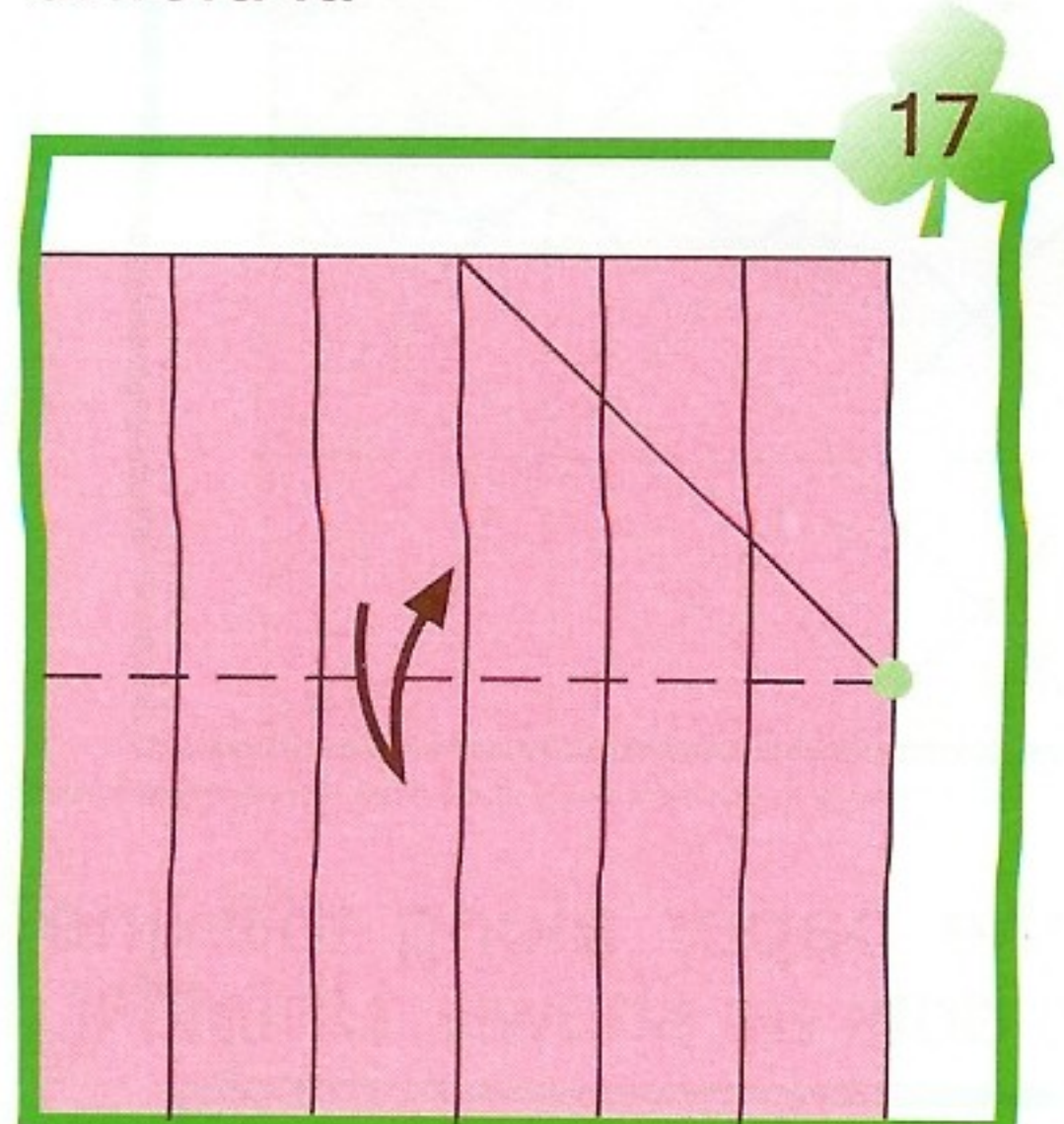


16



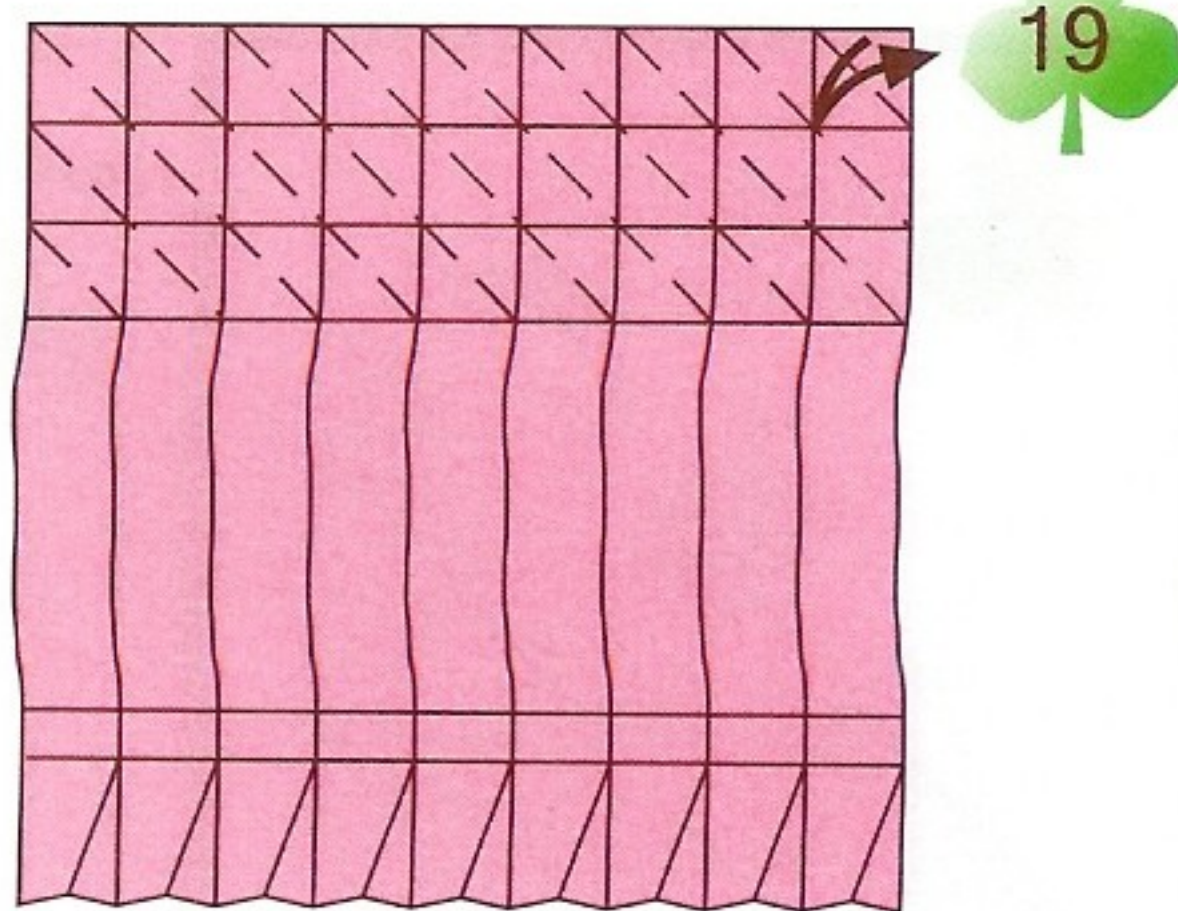
Valley fold the top edge over to meet the adjacent vertical fold-line as shown. Press the paper flat and unfold it.

Valley fold the top edge down over the intersection of right-hand edge and the fold-line made in step 16. Press the paper flat and unfold it.



Valley fold and unfold the top edge down over the intersections shown by the dots.

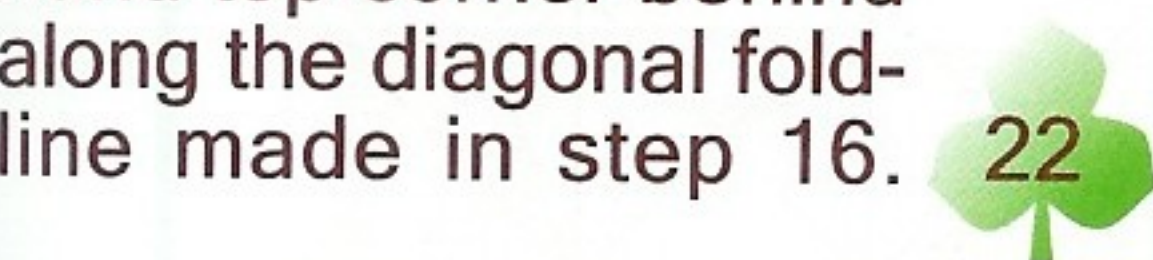
Working from the right-hand side and along the top edge, make the diagonal fold-lines as shown.



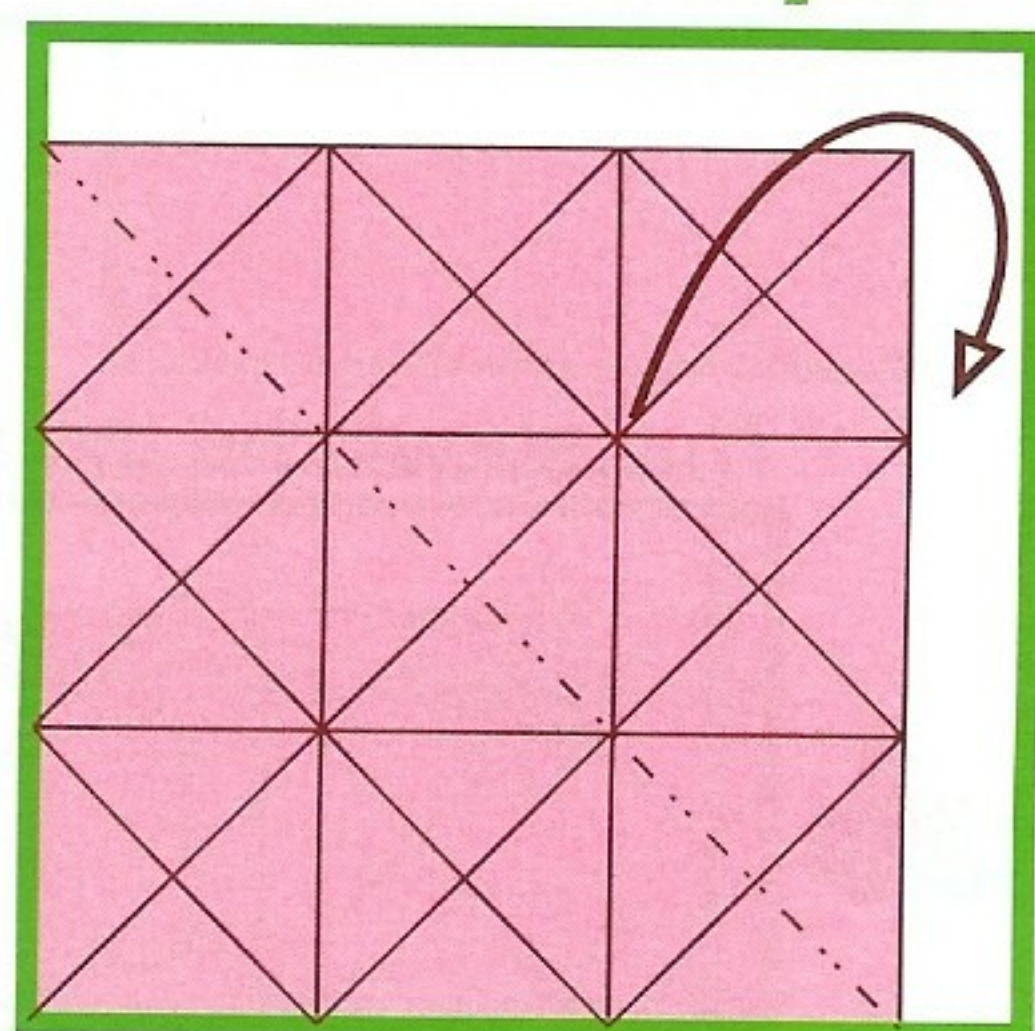
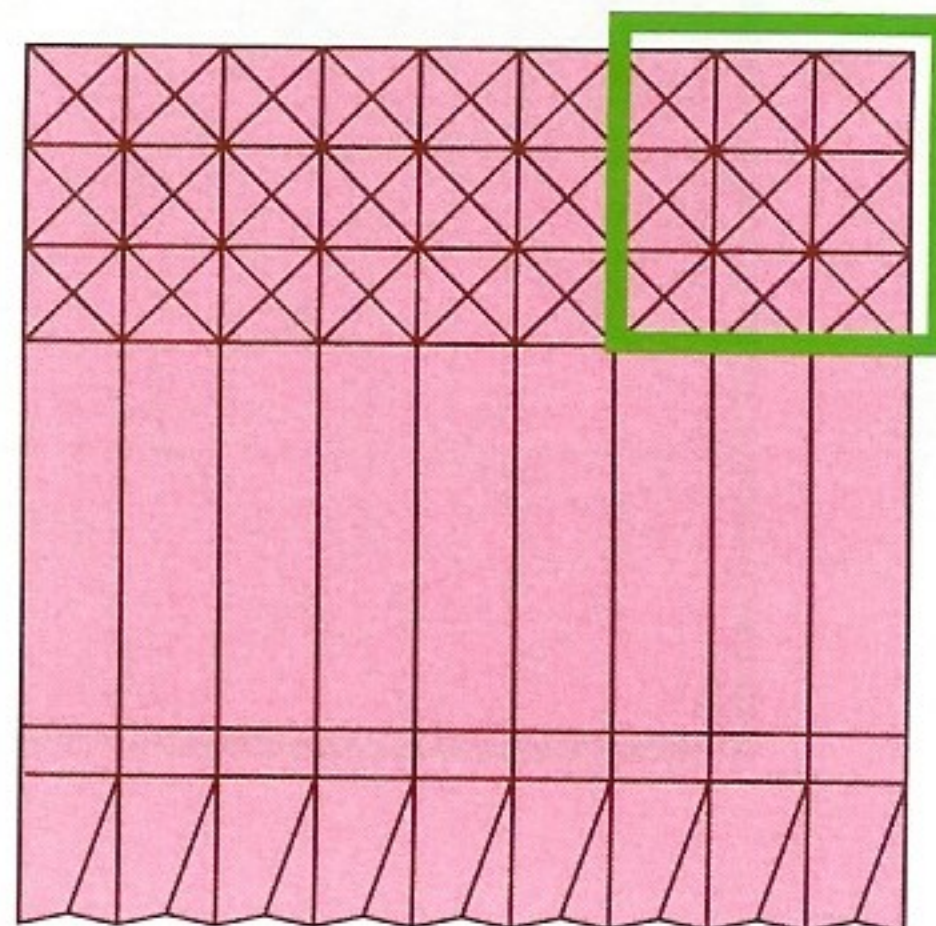
Make the diagonal fold-lines in the opposite direction.



Mountain fold the right-hand top corner behind along the diagonal fold-line made in step 16.

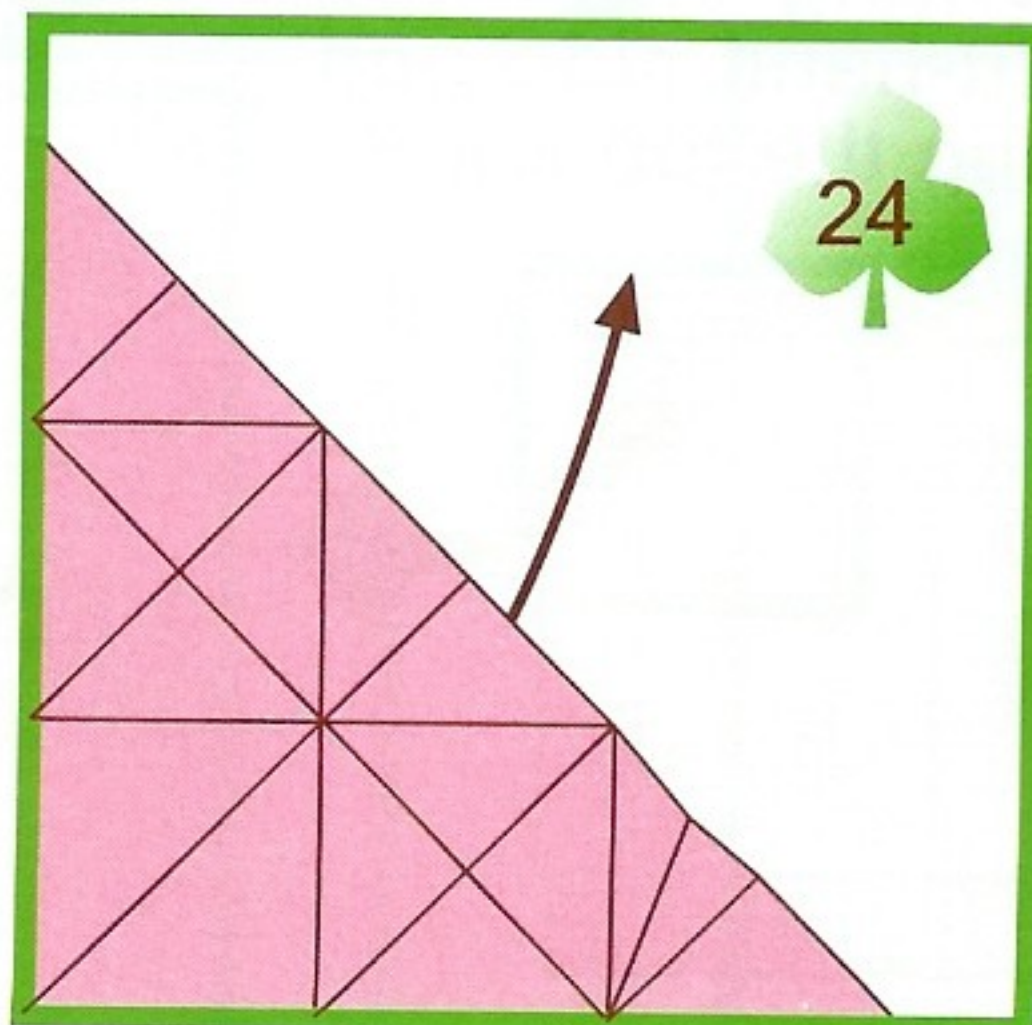


The marked place is shown in the following steps.

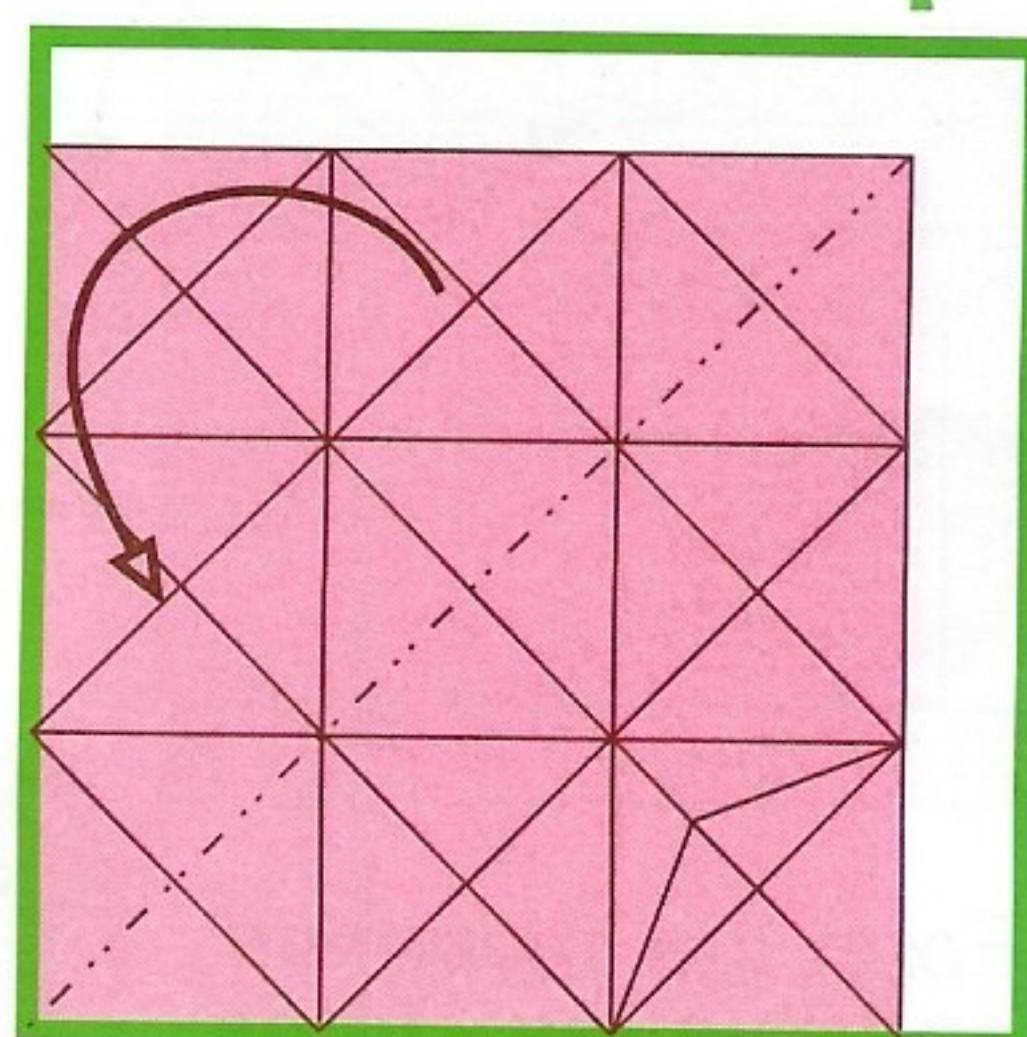


Mountain fold the right-hand sloping edge as shown. Press flat and unfold it.

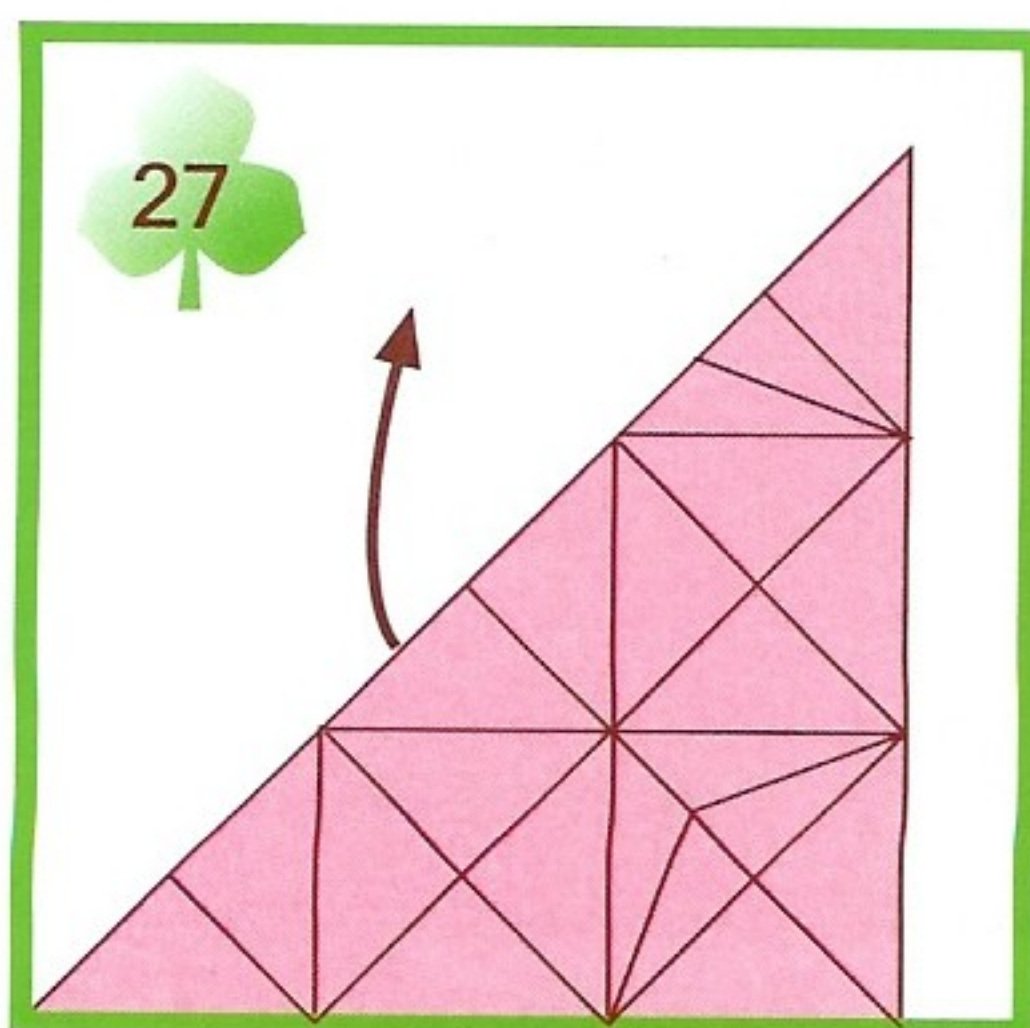
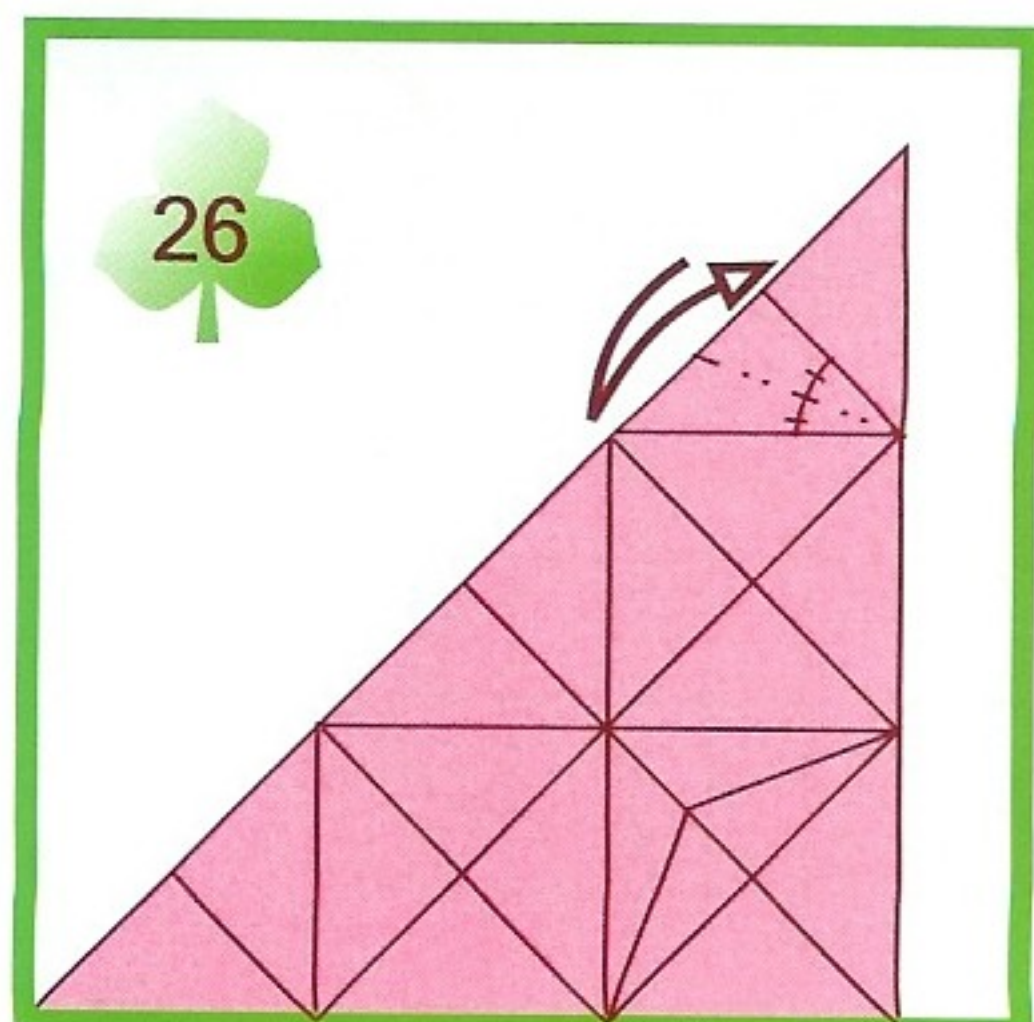
Open out the right-hand back flap.



Mountain fold the top edge behind along the diagonal fold-line.

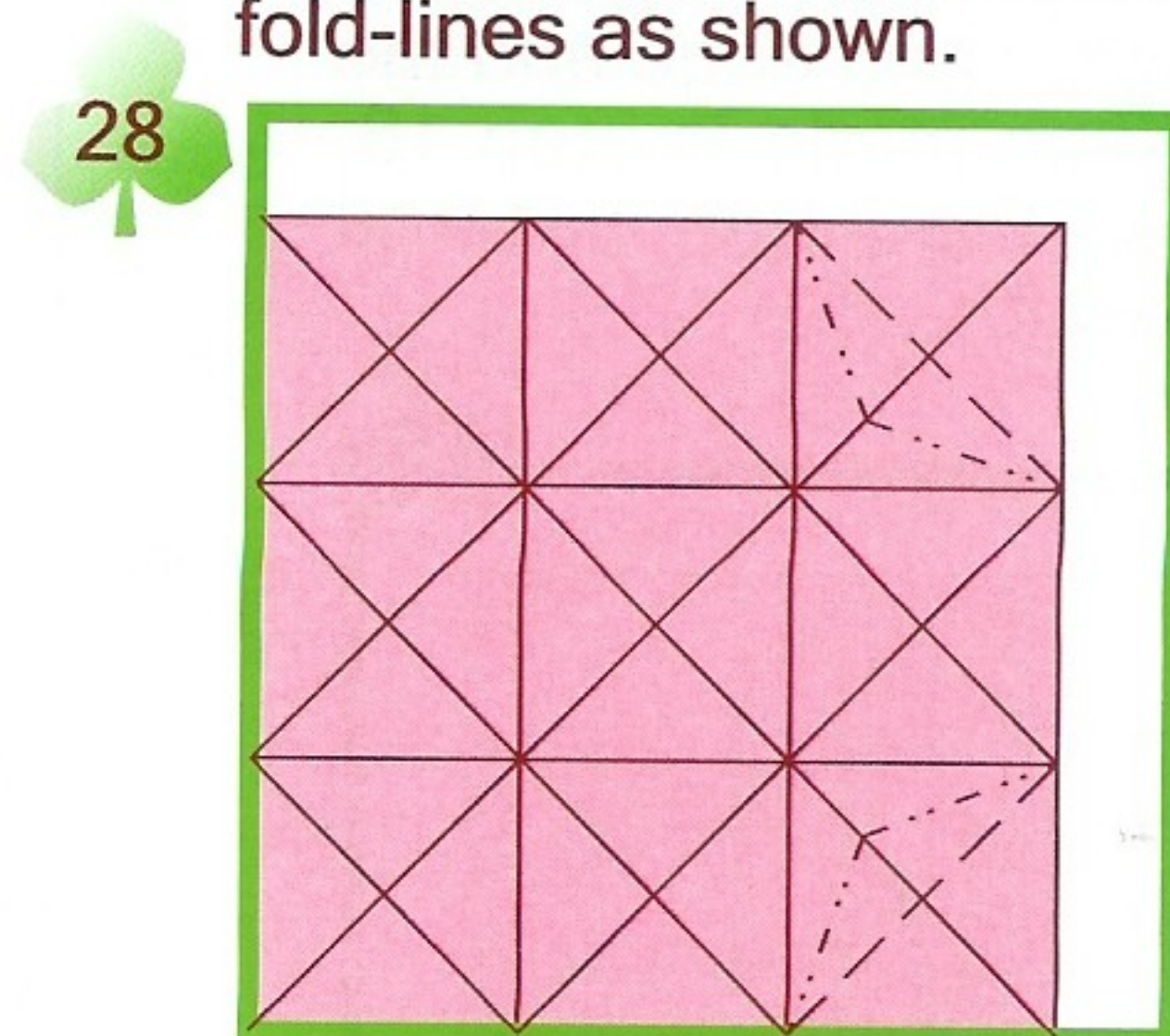


Mountain fold the left-hand sloping edge as shown. Press it flat and unfold it.

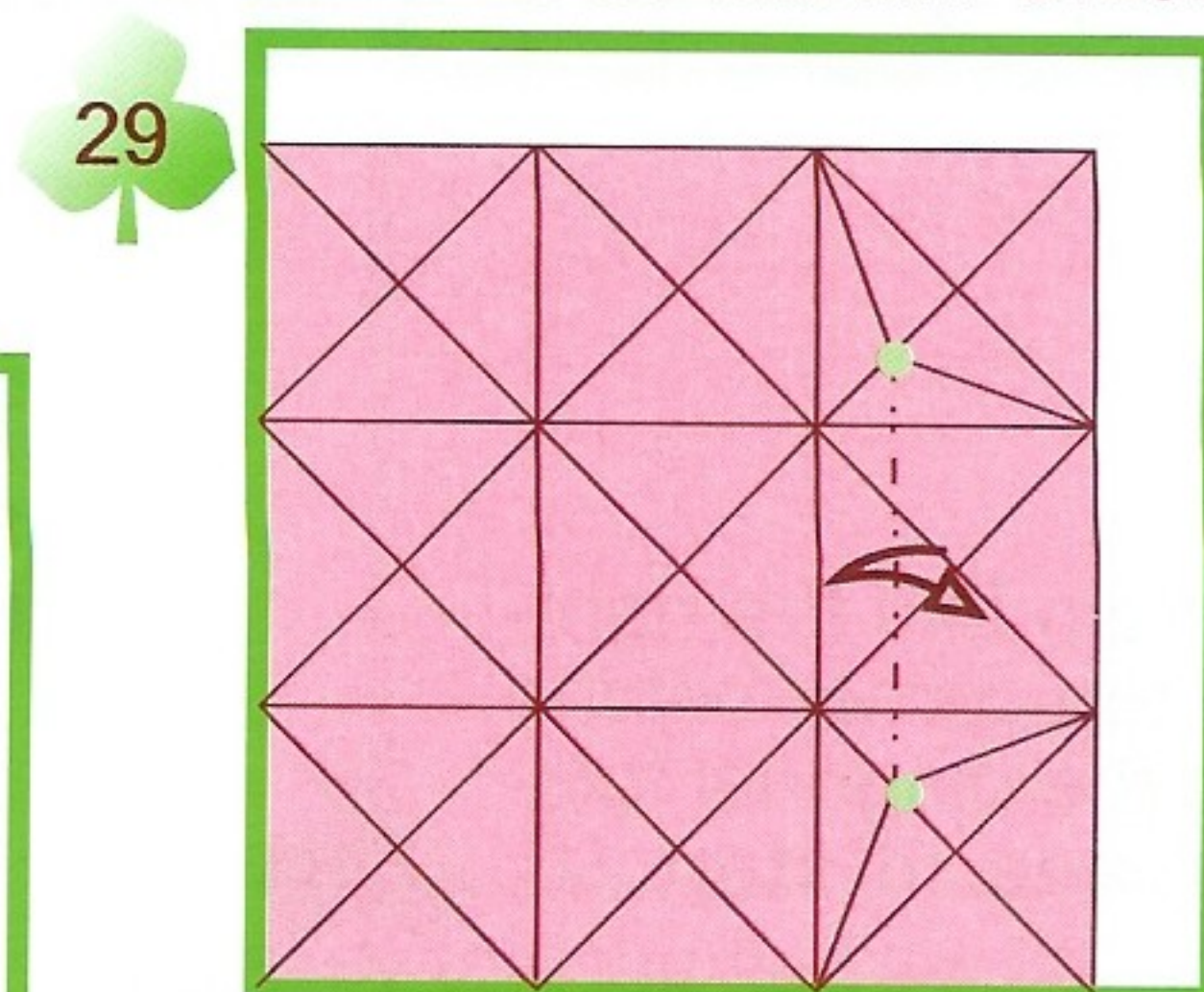


Open out the left-hand back flap.

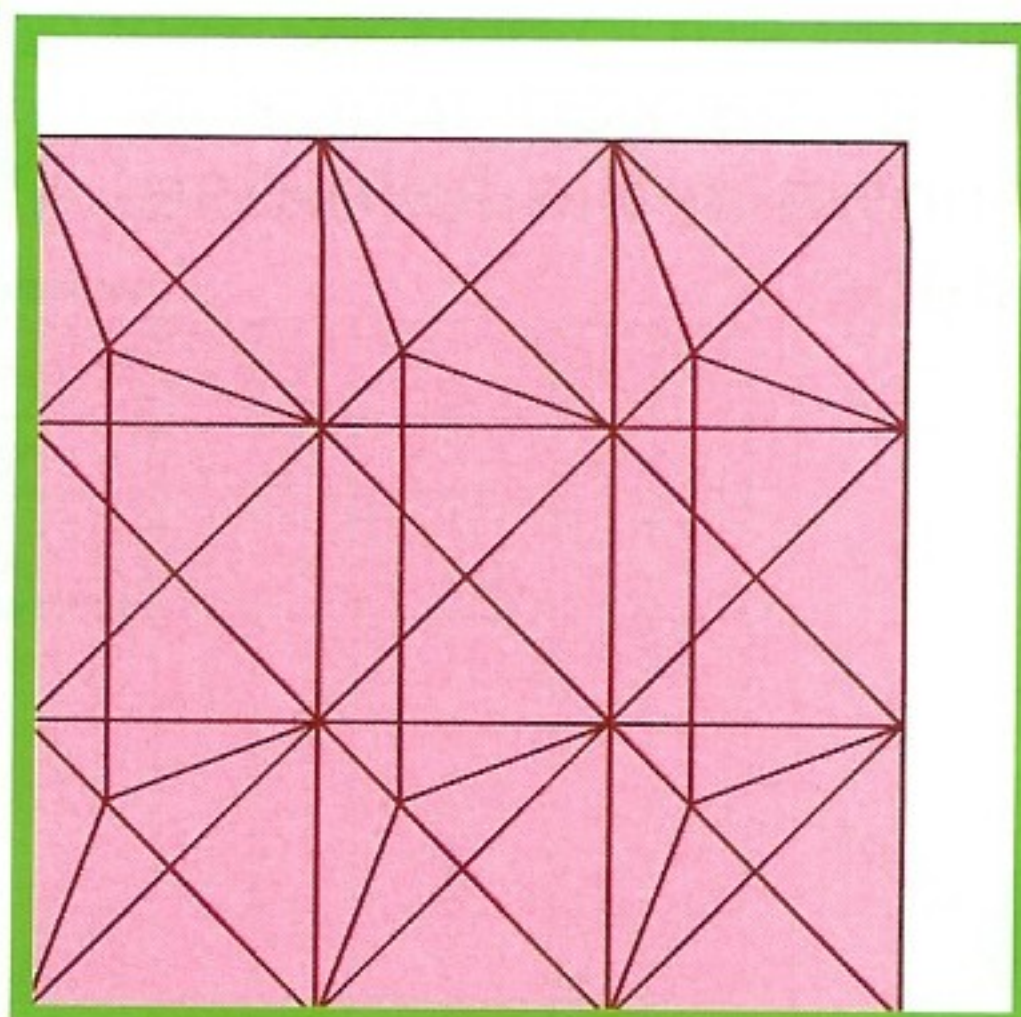
Form the 'mountain' and 'valley' folds along the existing fold-lines as shown.



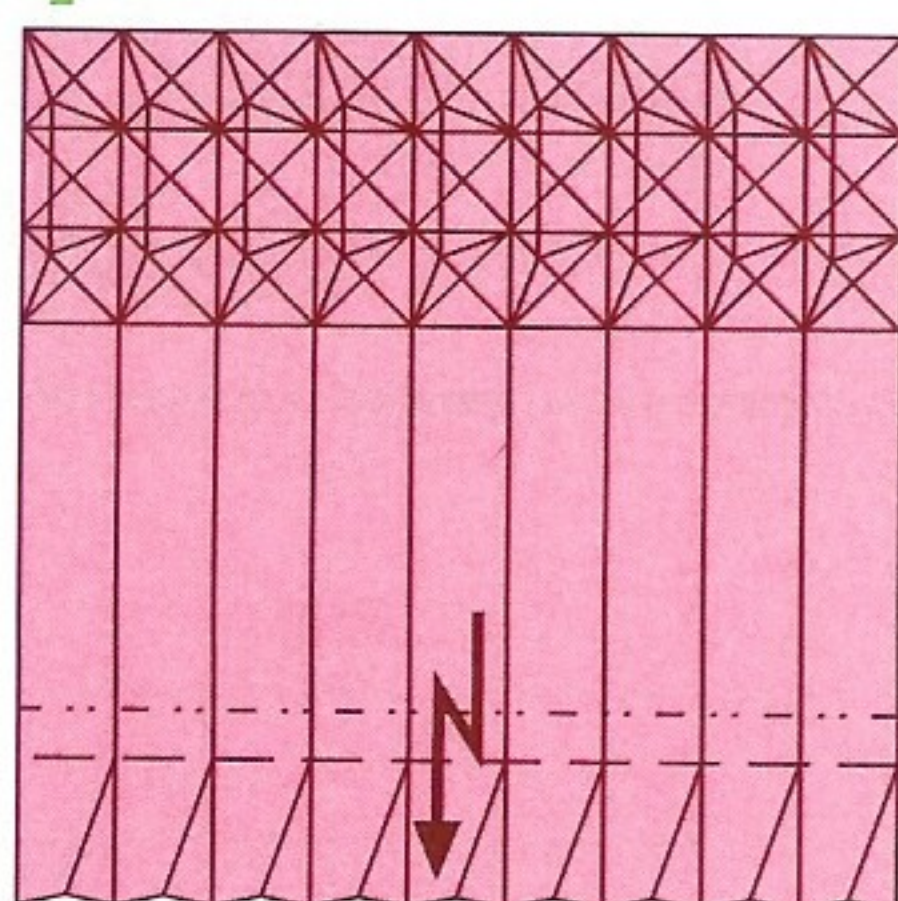
Mountain fold the paper along the line between the two dots as shown. Unfold it.



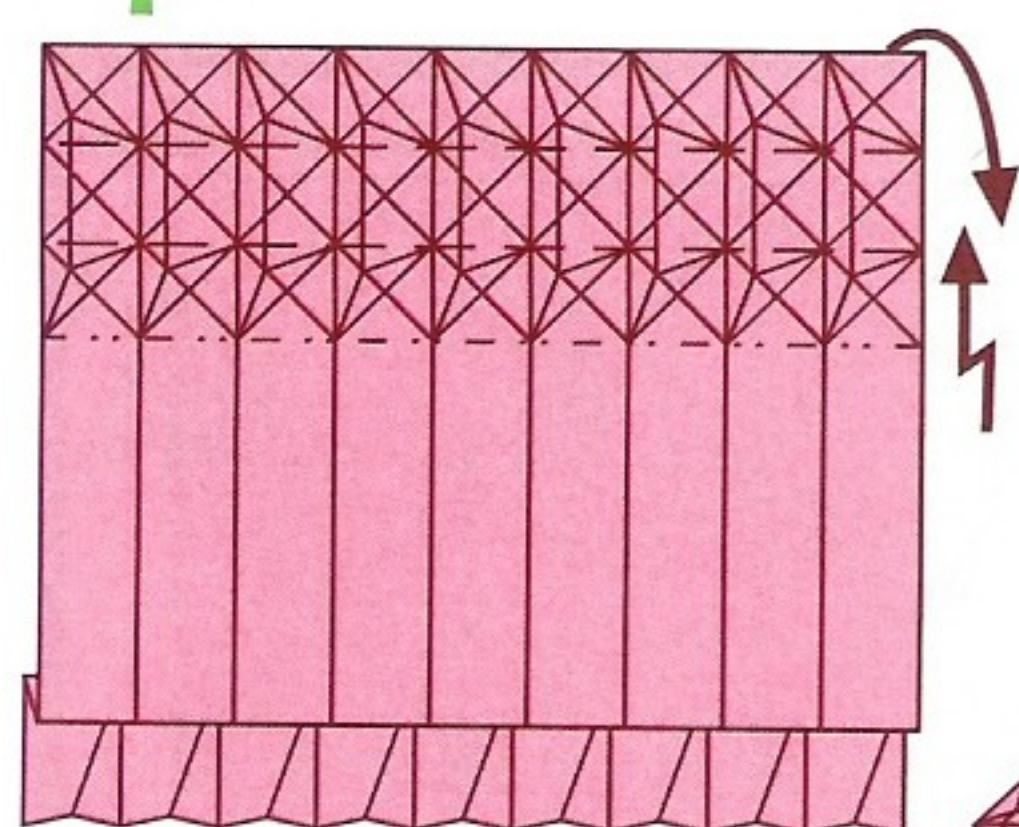
Repeat steps 22 to 29 for each section.



Step fold the bottom of the paper along the fold-lines made in steps 6 and 8.

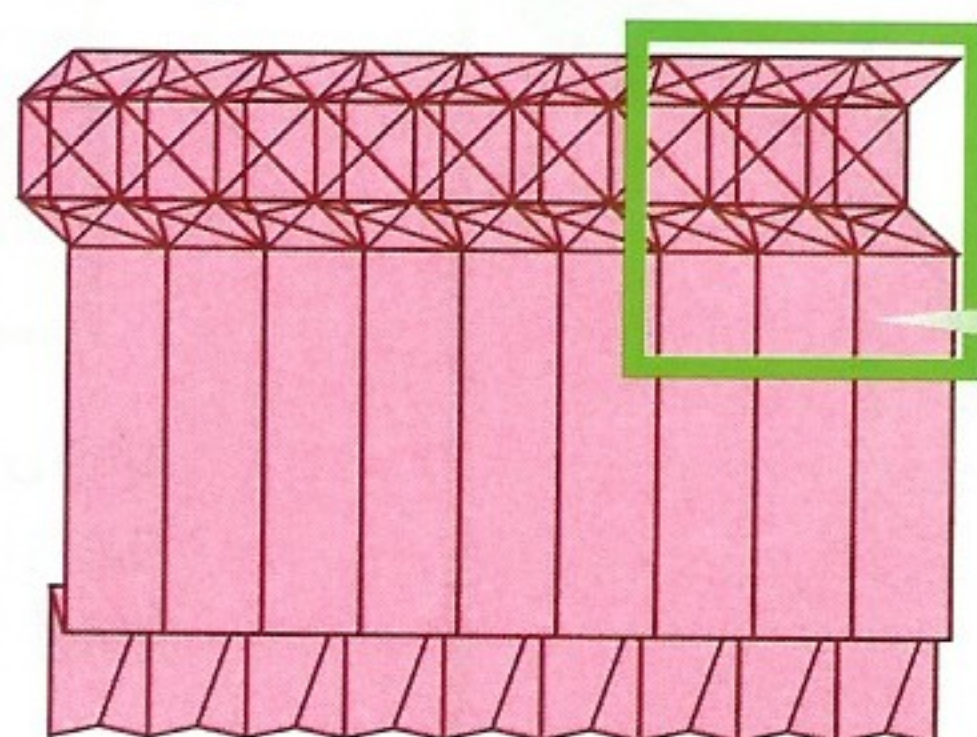


32



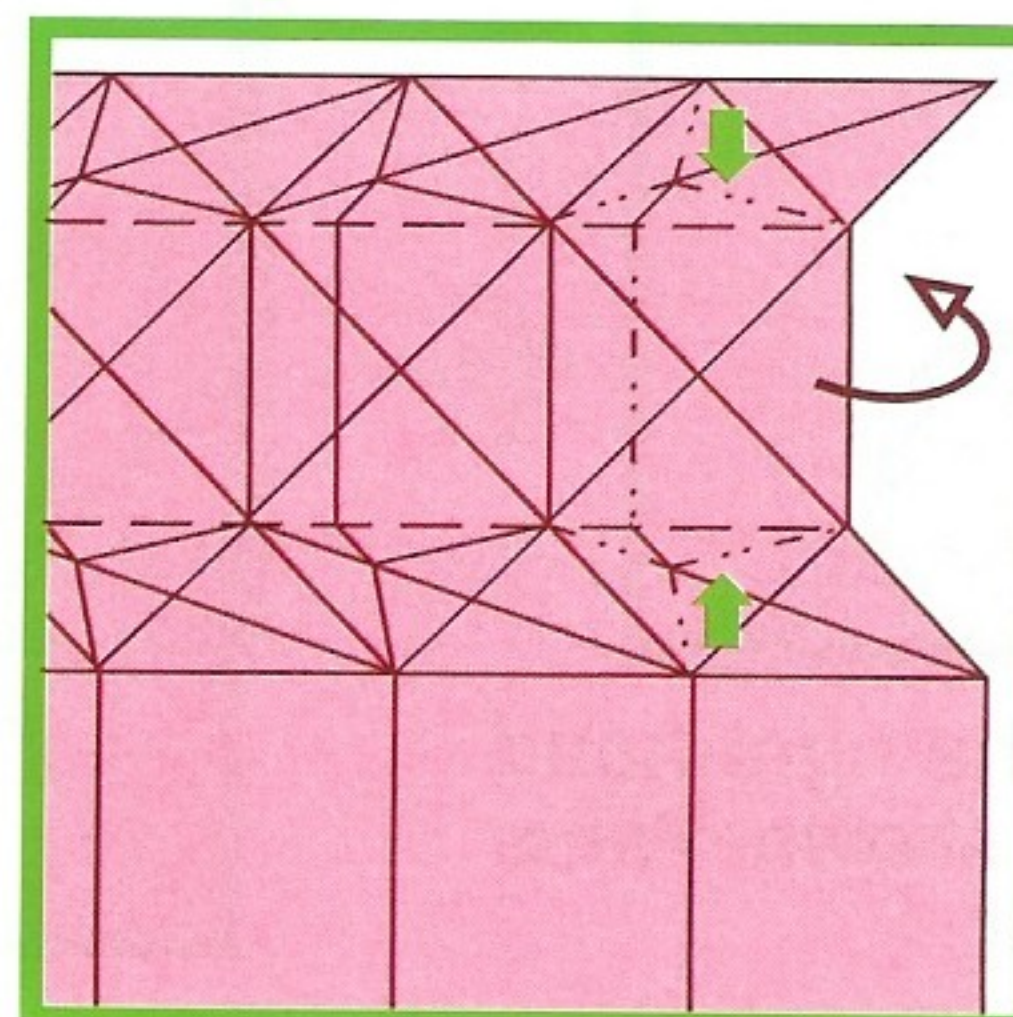
Form the 'mountain' and 'valley' folds along the existing fold-lines as shown in the next step.

33



Working from the right-hand side and along the top edge...

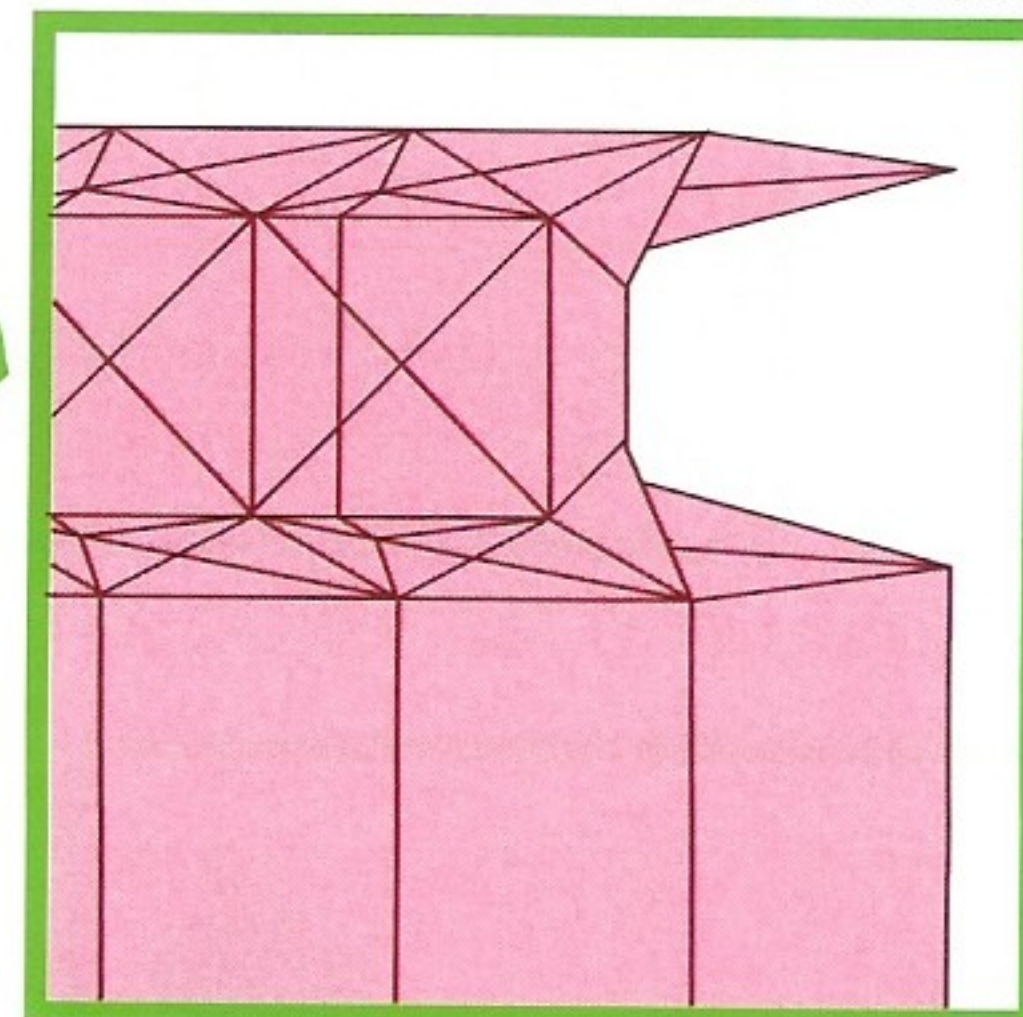
34



Carefully form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases into the shape as shown in the next step.

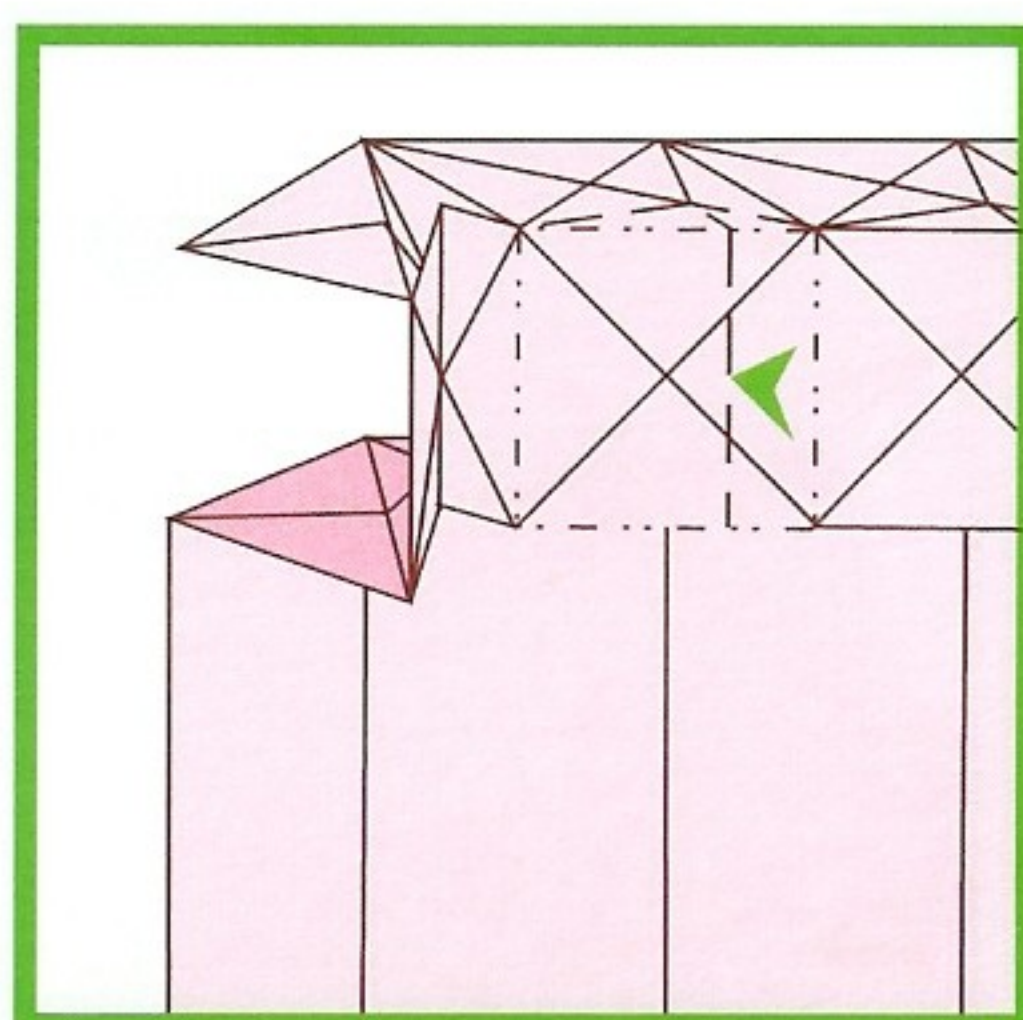
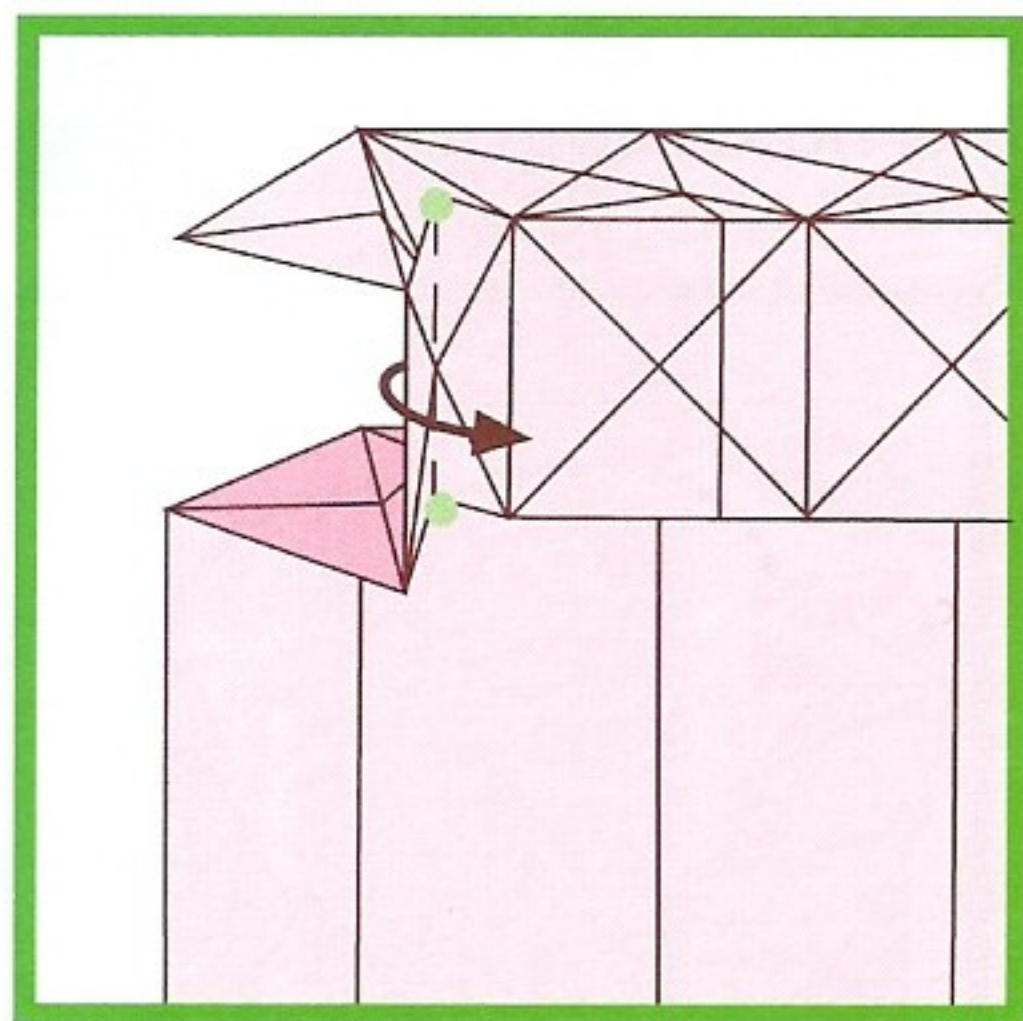
This should be the result.

35



The back view. Valley fold the left-hand side along the existing fold-line.

36



37

Turn the paper over.

This should be the result.

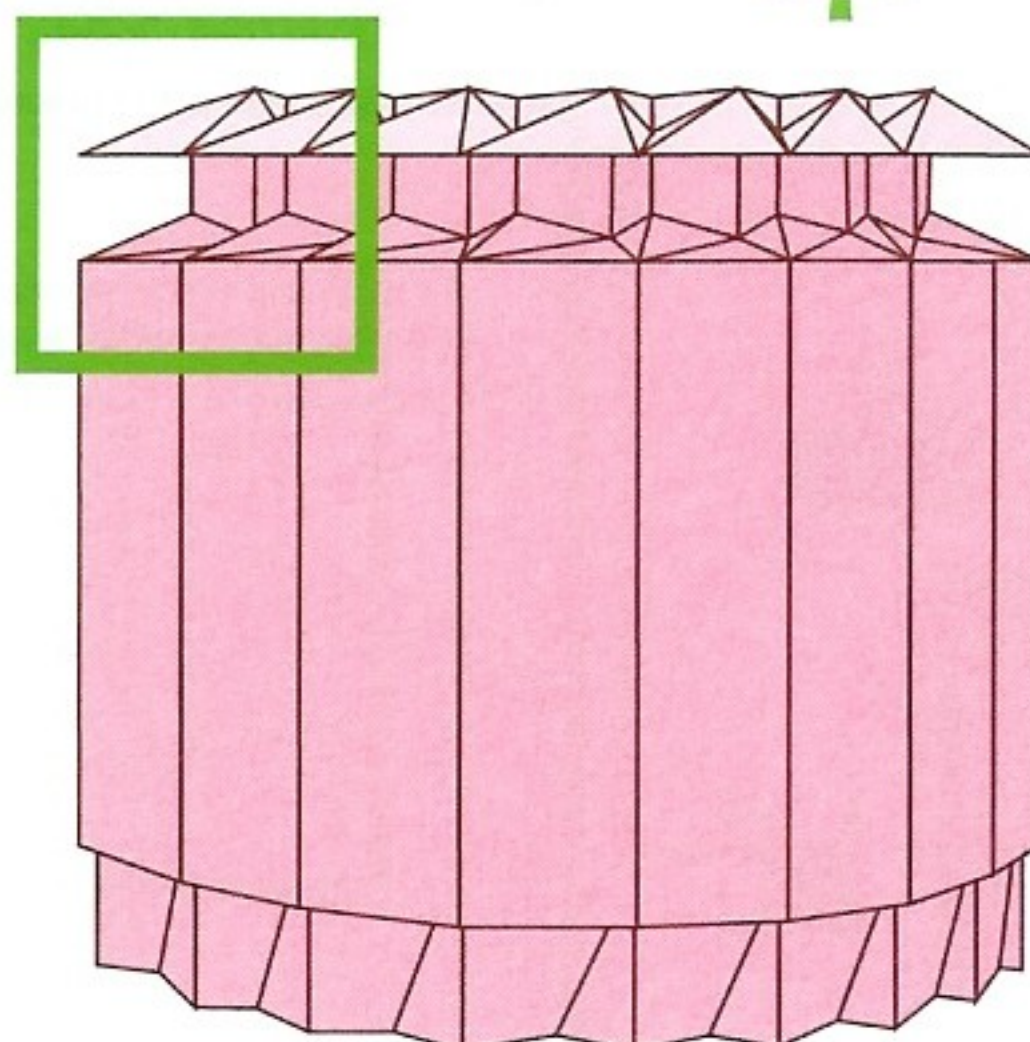
38



Carefully form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases as shown. Repeat for each section.

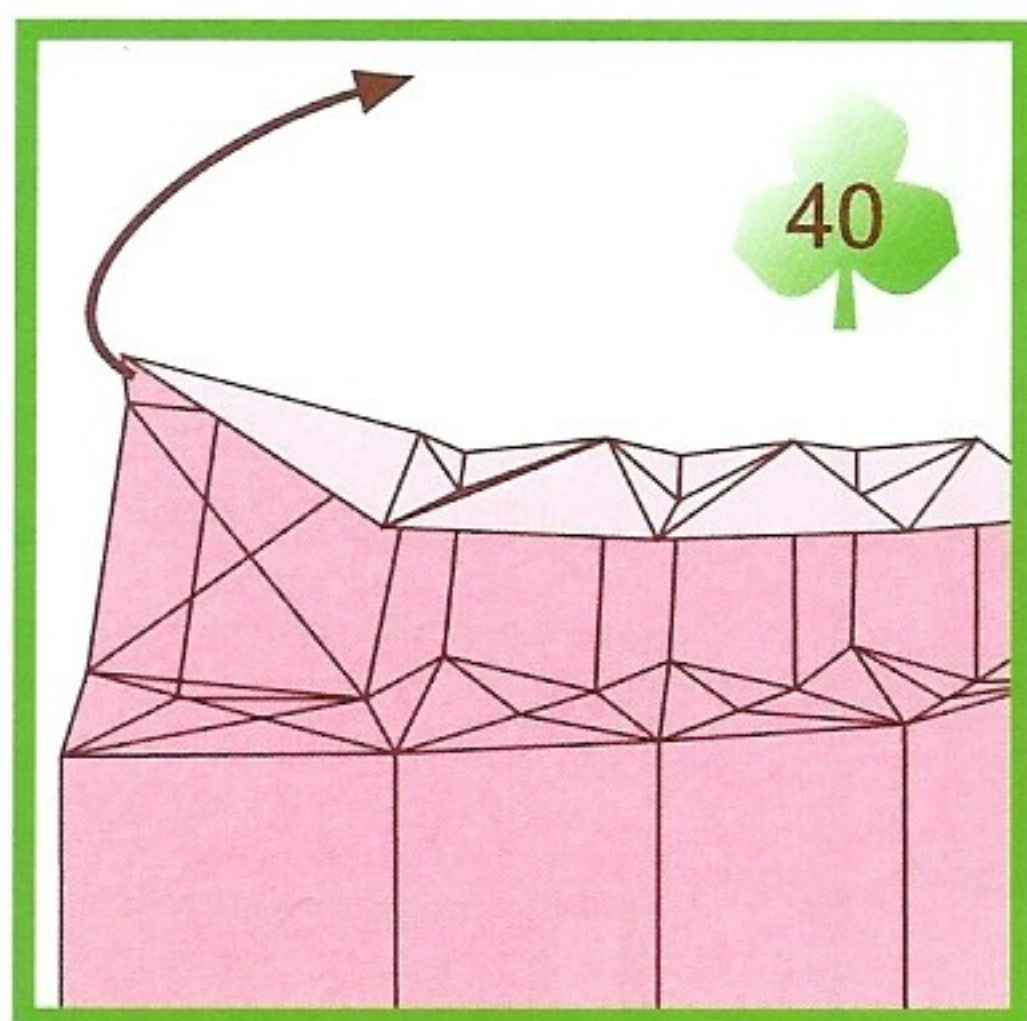
The marked place is shown in the following steps.

39



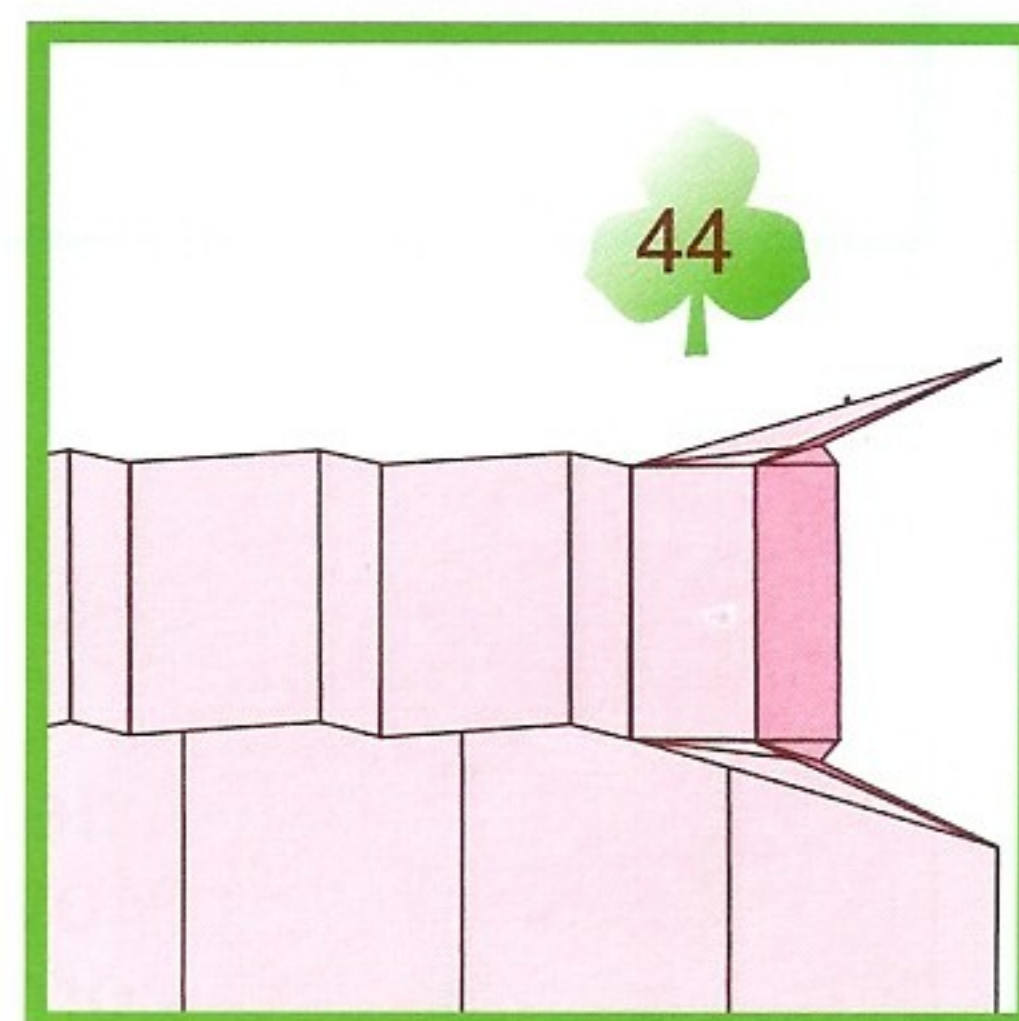
Lift the left-hand top corner up.

40



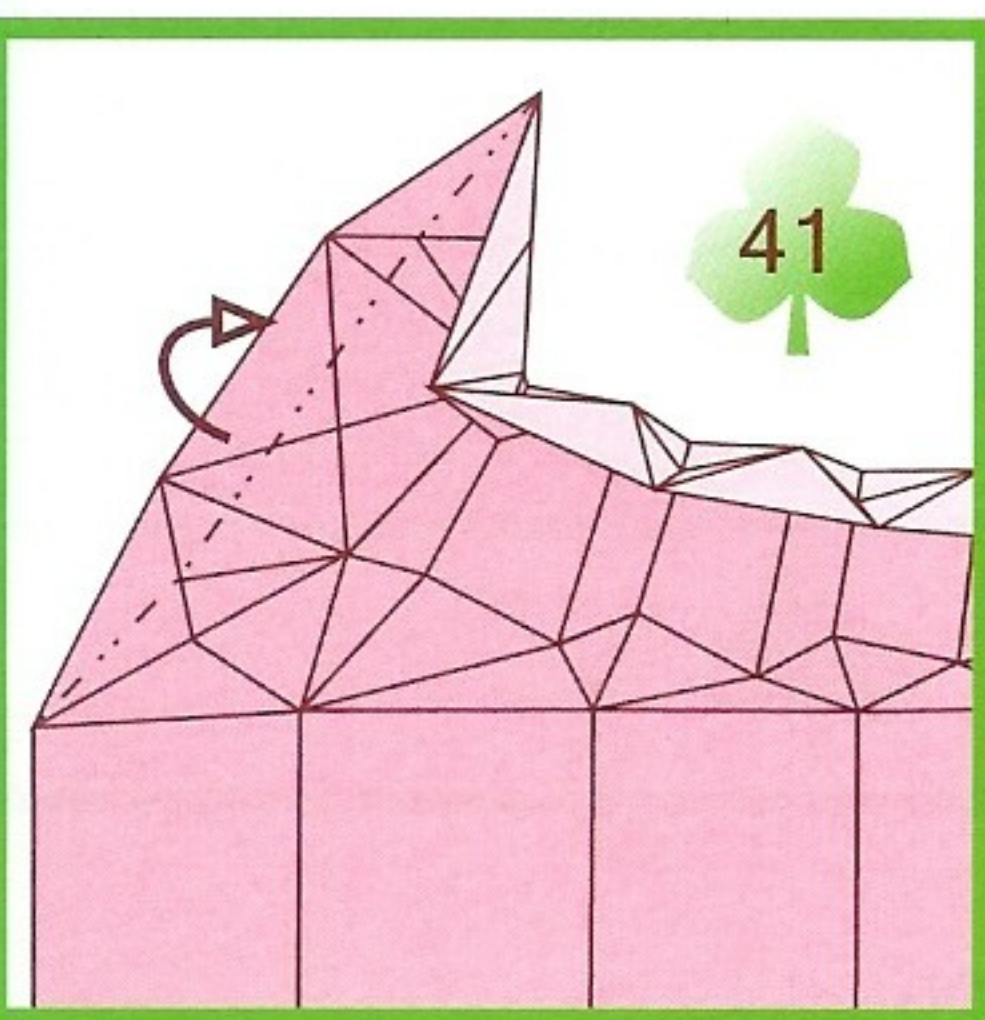
This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

44



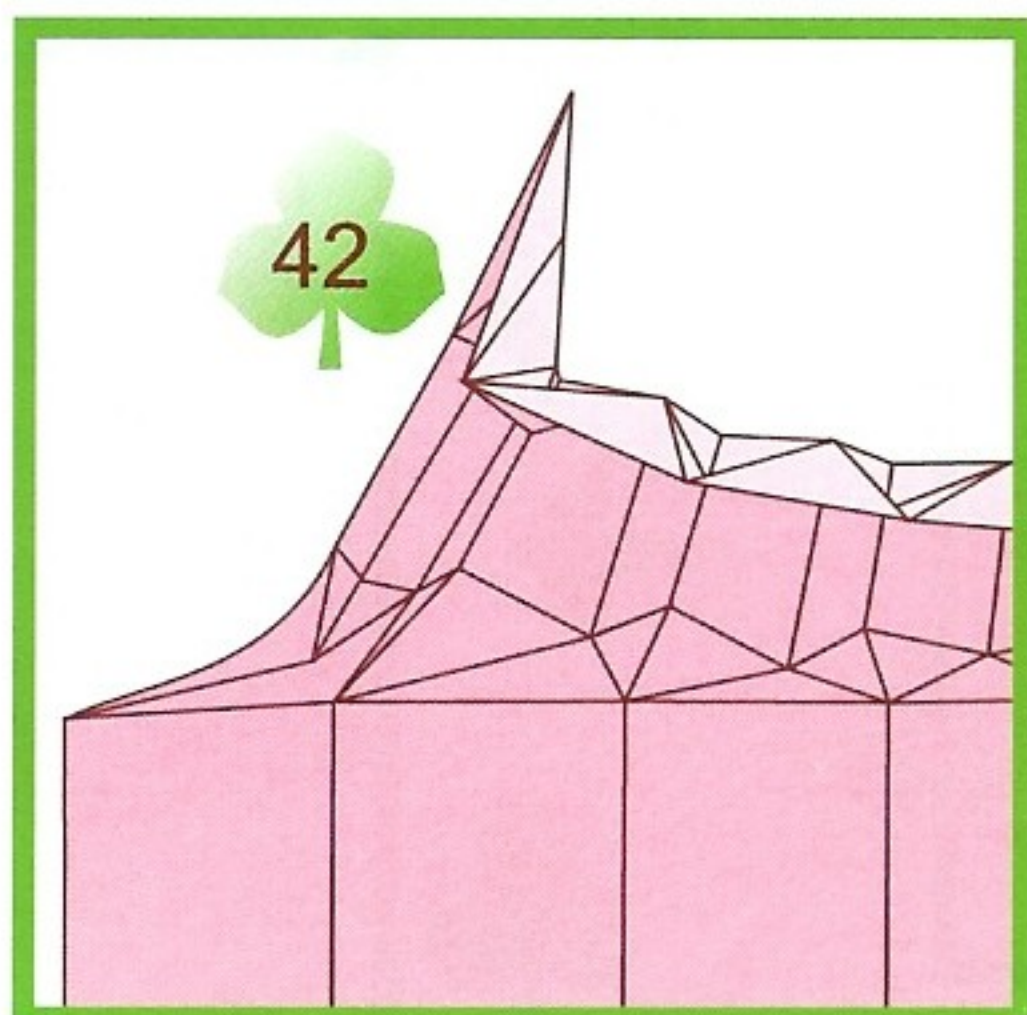
41

This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

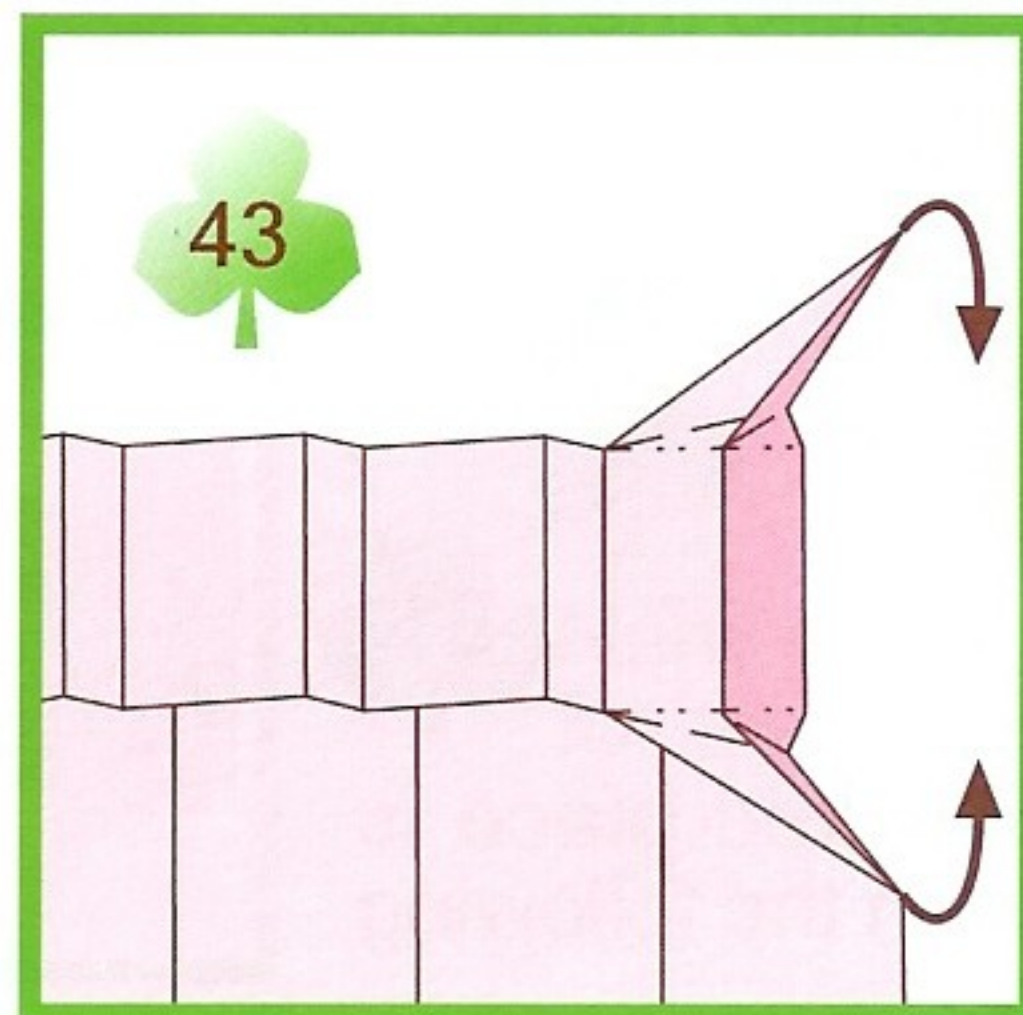


Mountain fold the left-hand edge as shown.

42



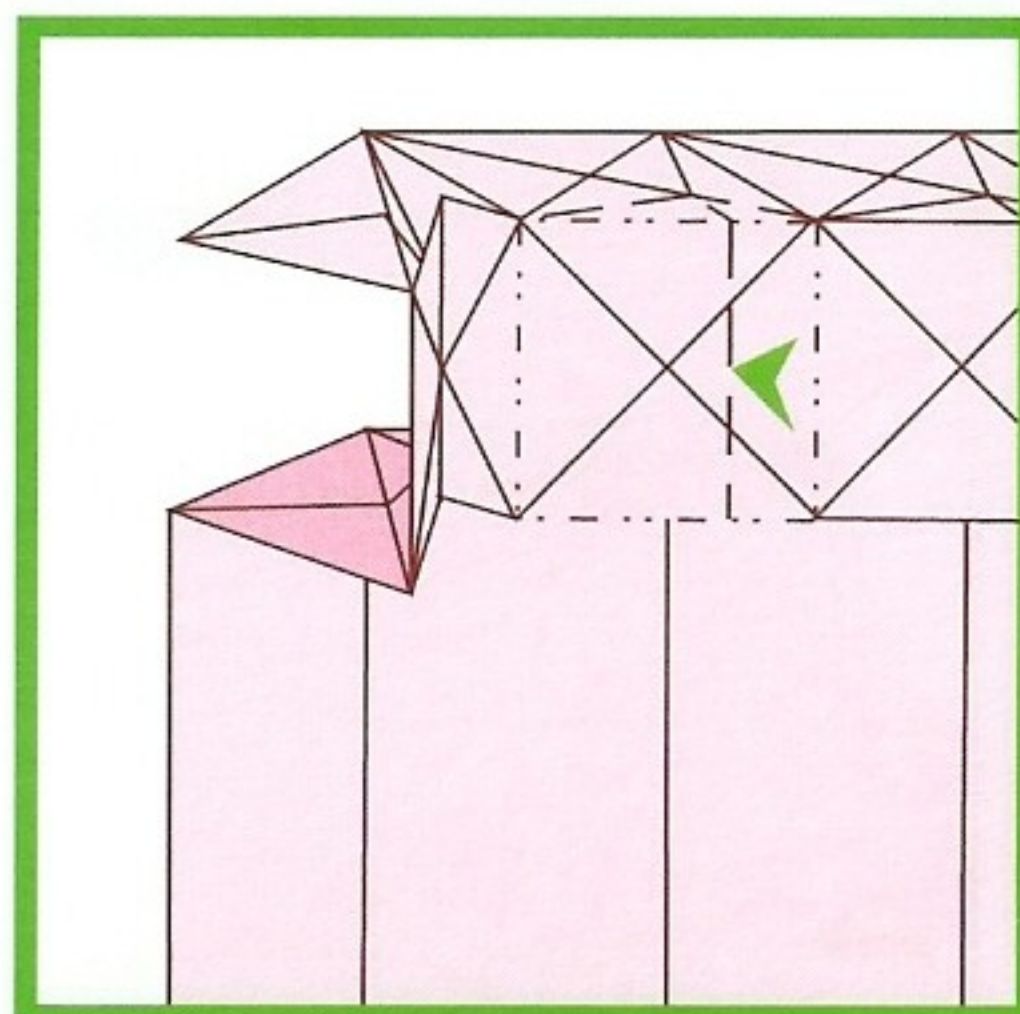
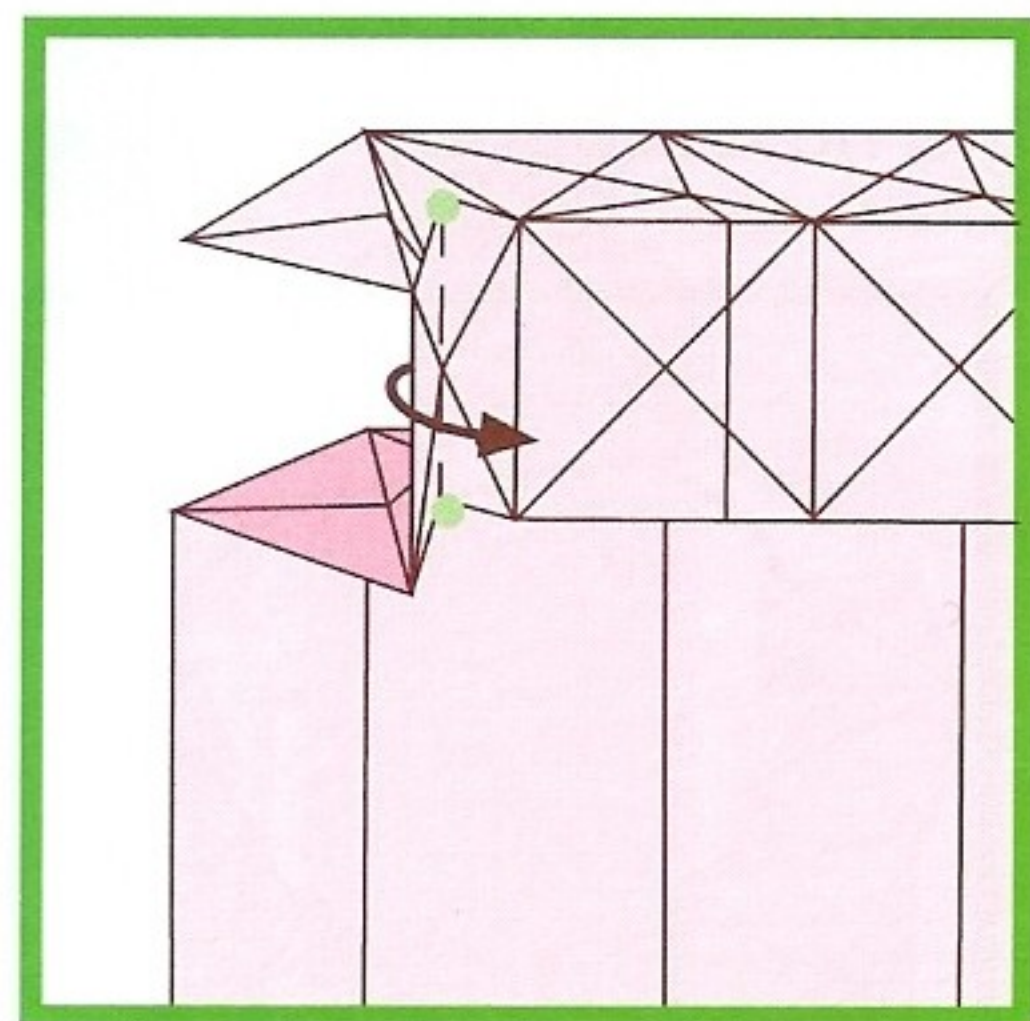
43



Move the points in the directions shown by the arrows.

The back view. Valley fold the left-hand side along the existing fold-line.

36



37

Turn the paper over.

This should be the result.

38

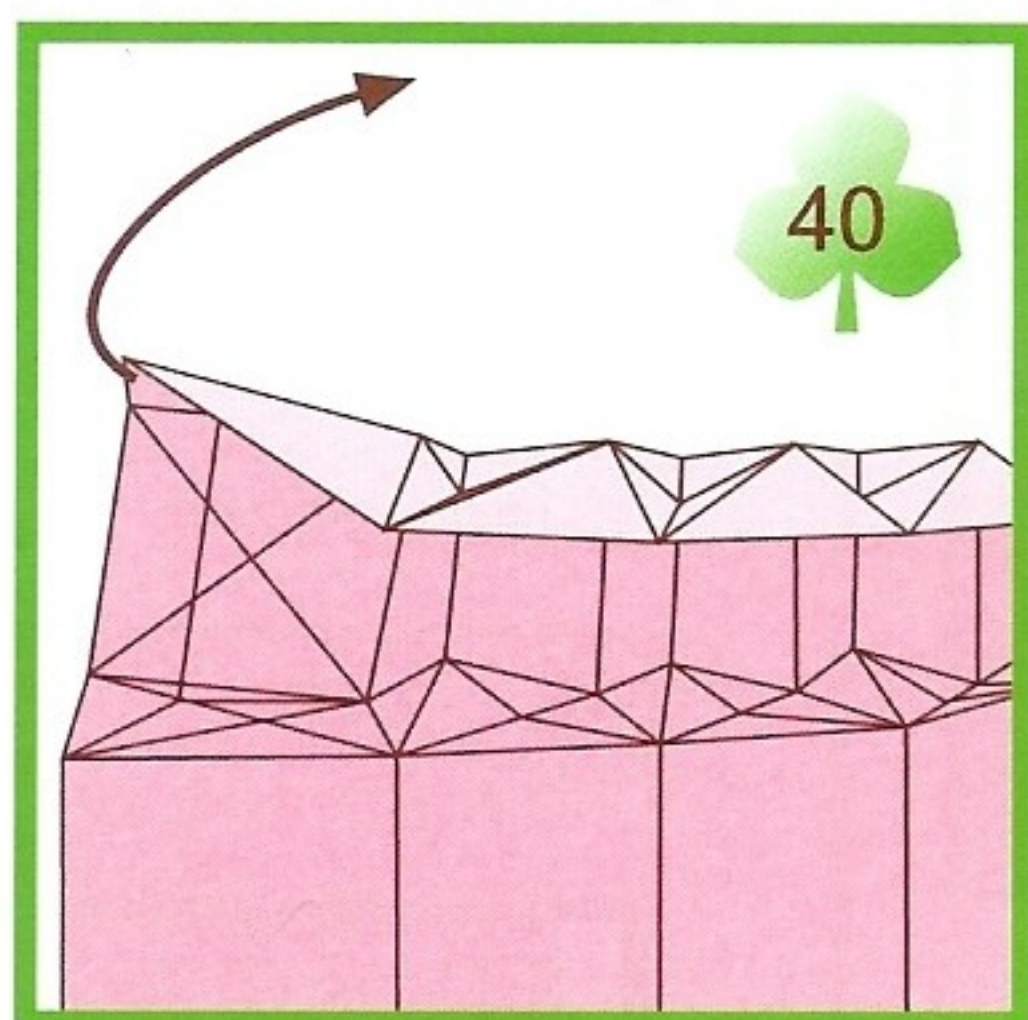


Carefully form the 'mountain' and 'valley' creases as shown. Repeat for each section.

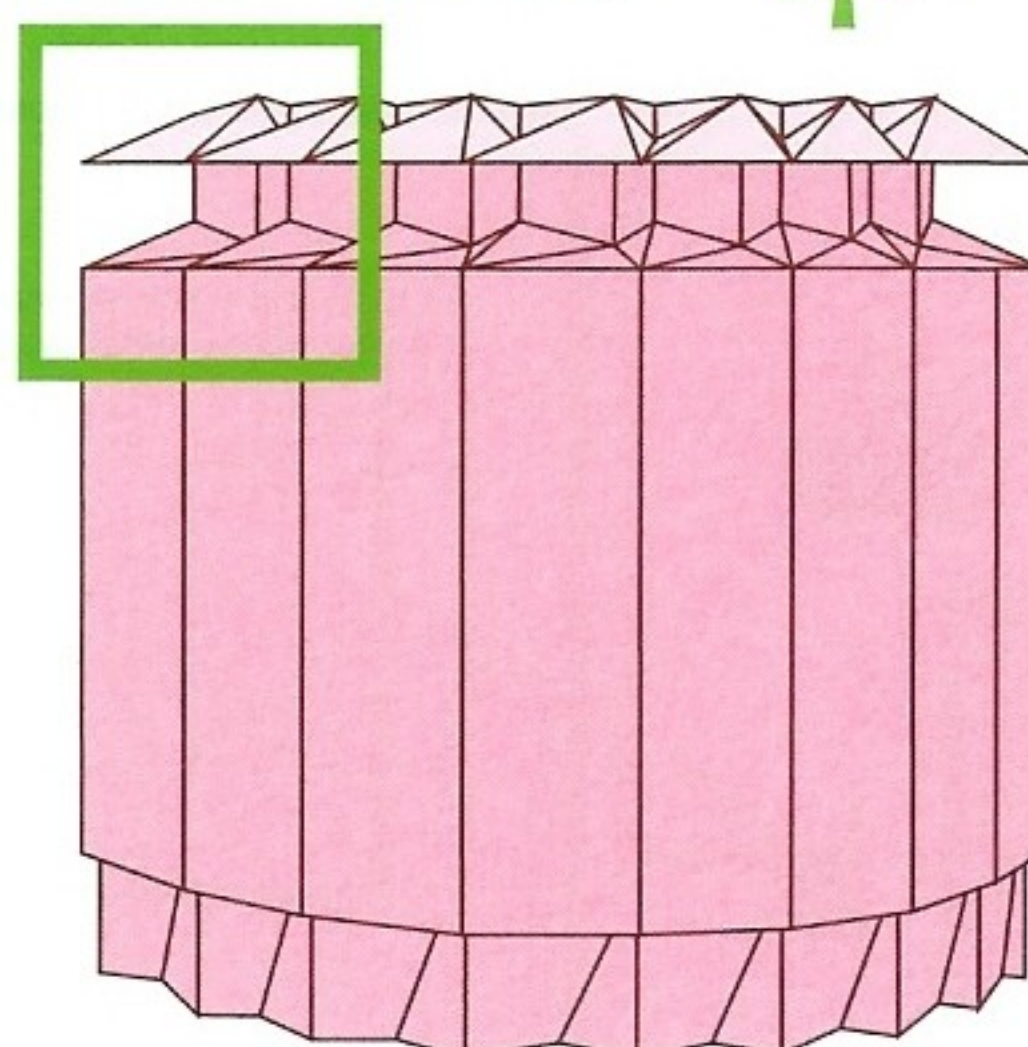
The marked place is shown in the following steps.

39

Lift the left-hand top corner up.

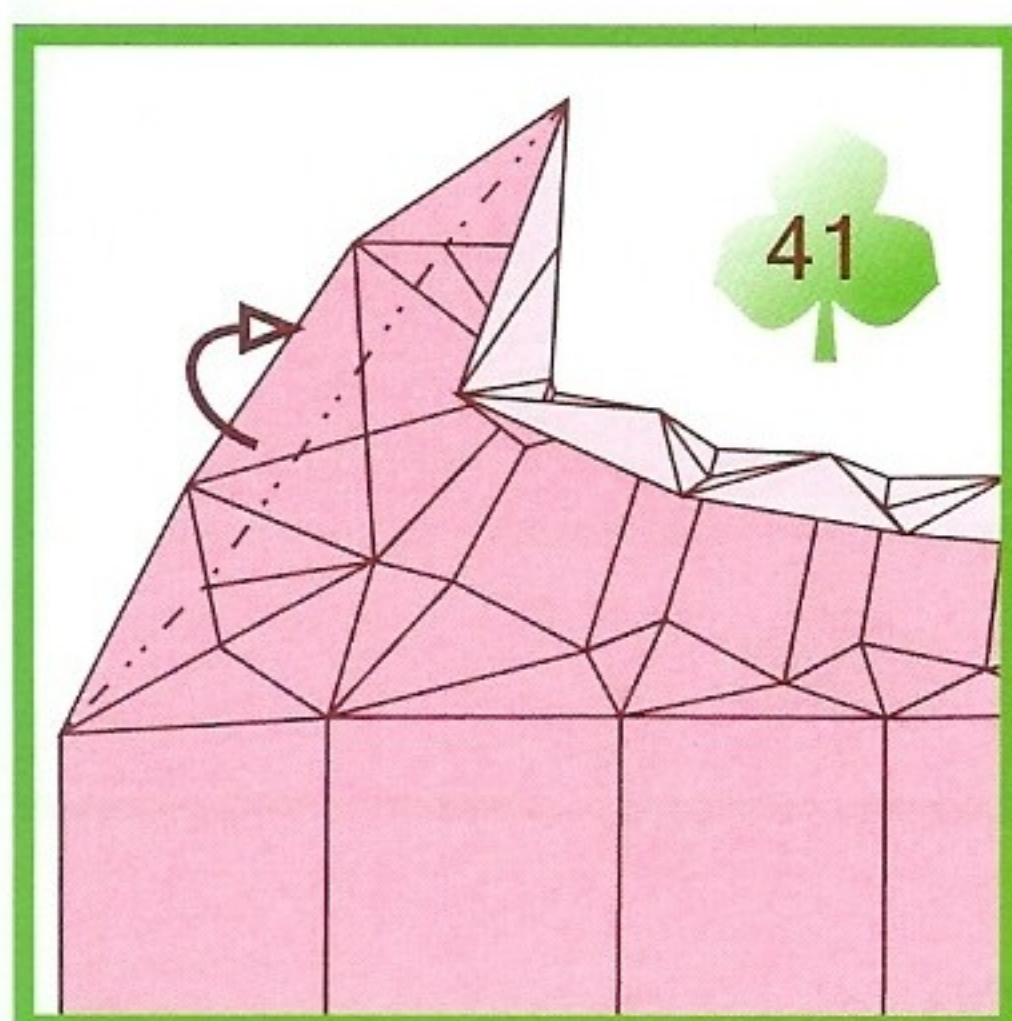


40



This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

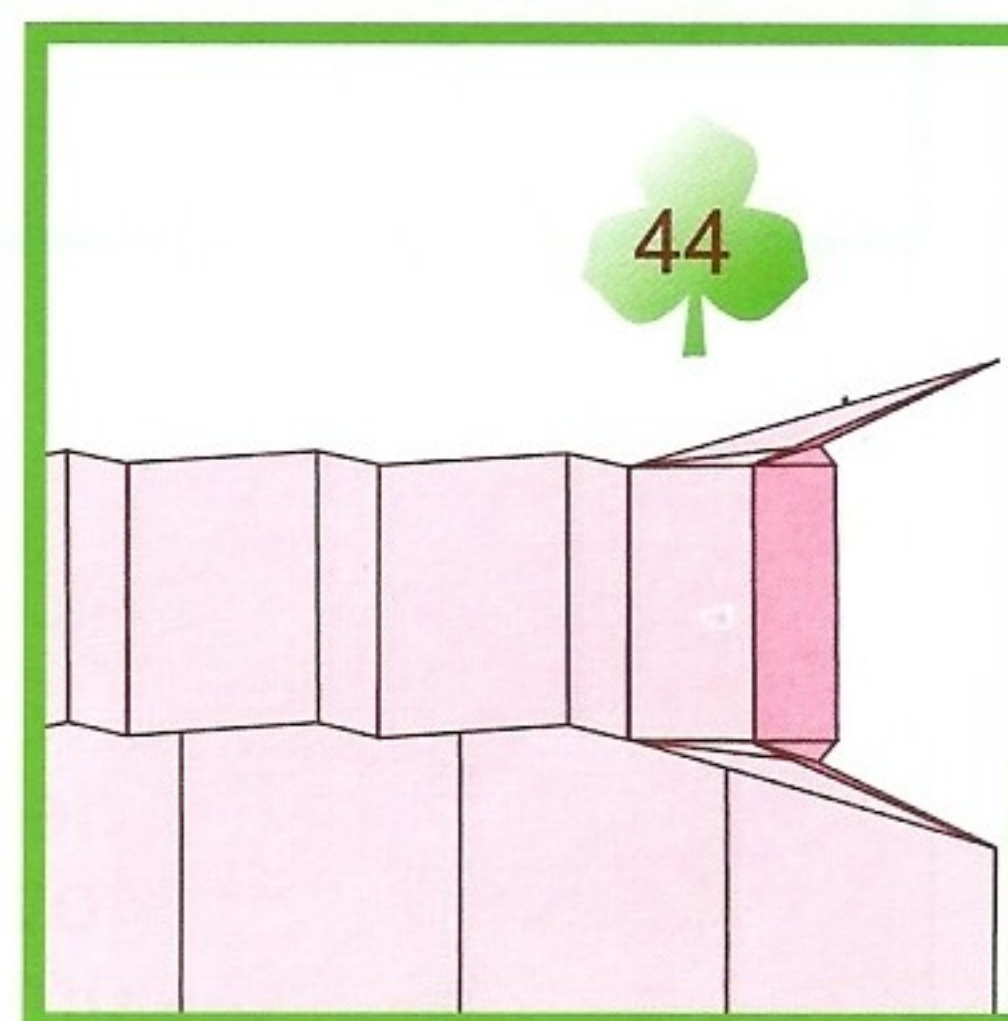
41



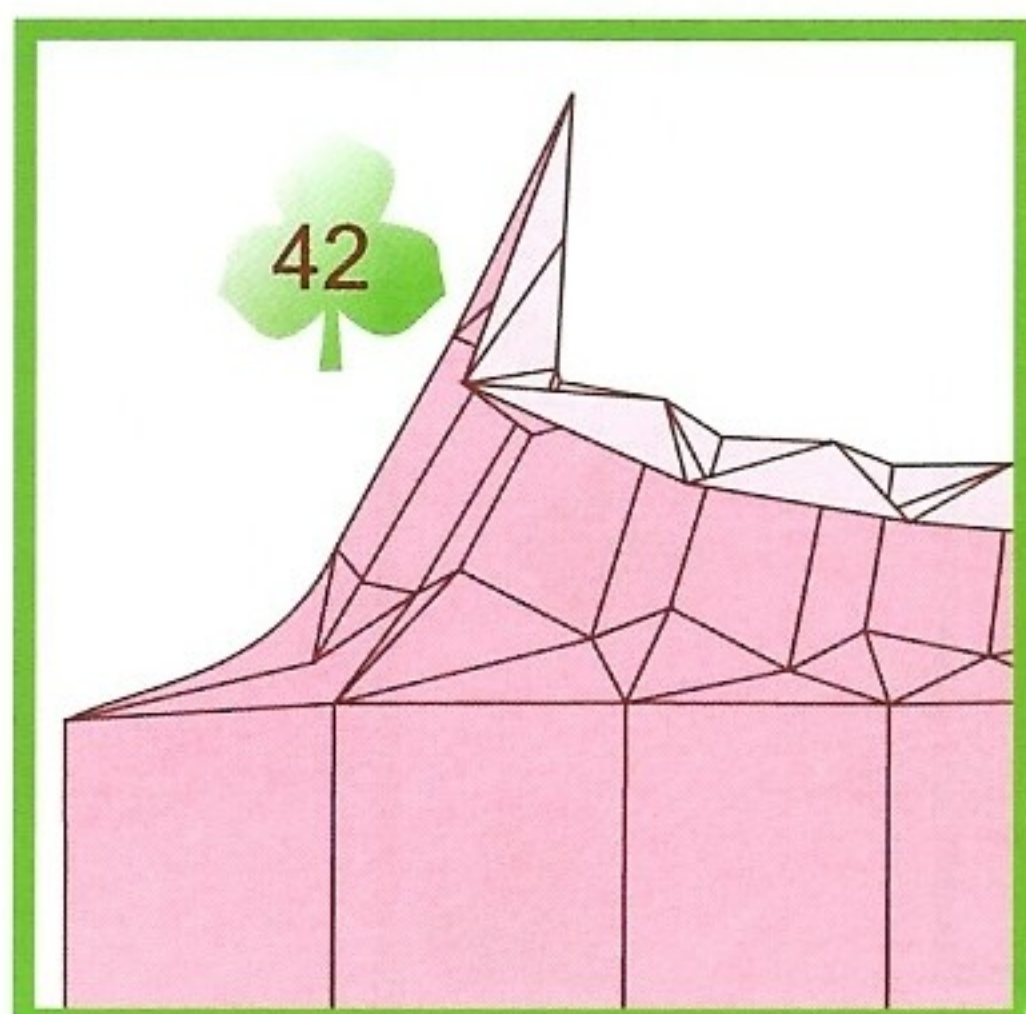
Mountain fold the left-hand edge as shown.

This should be the result. Turn the paper over.

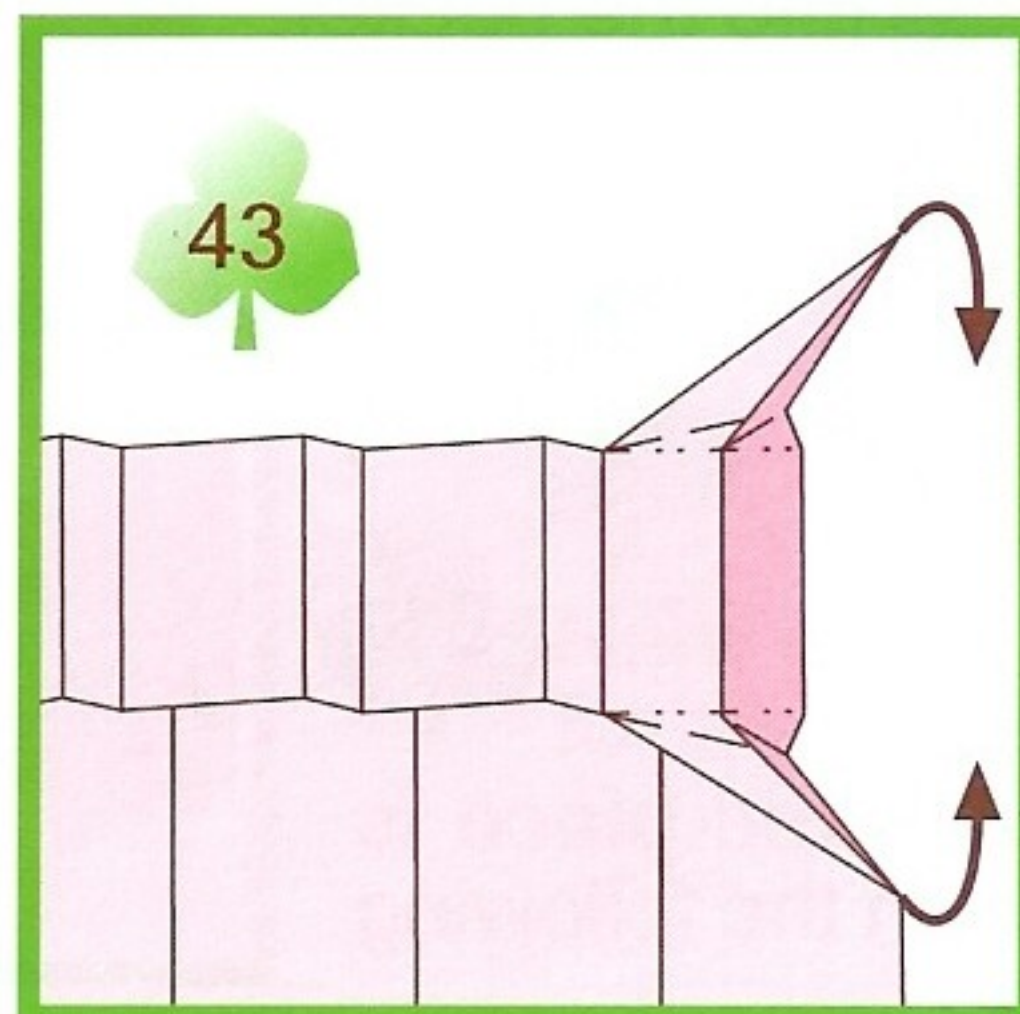
44



42

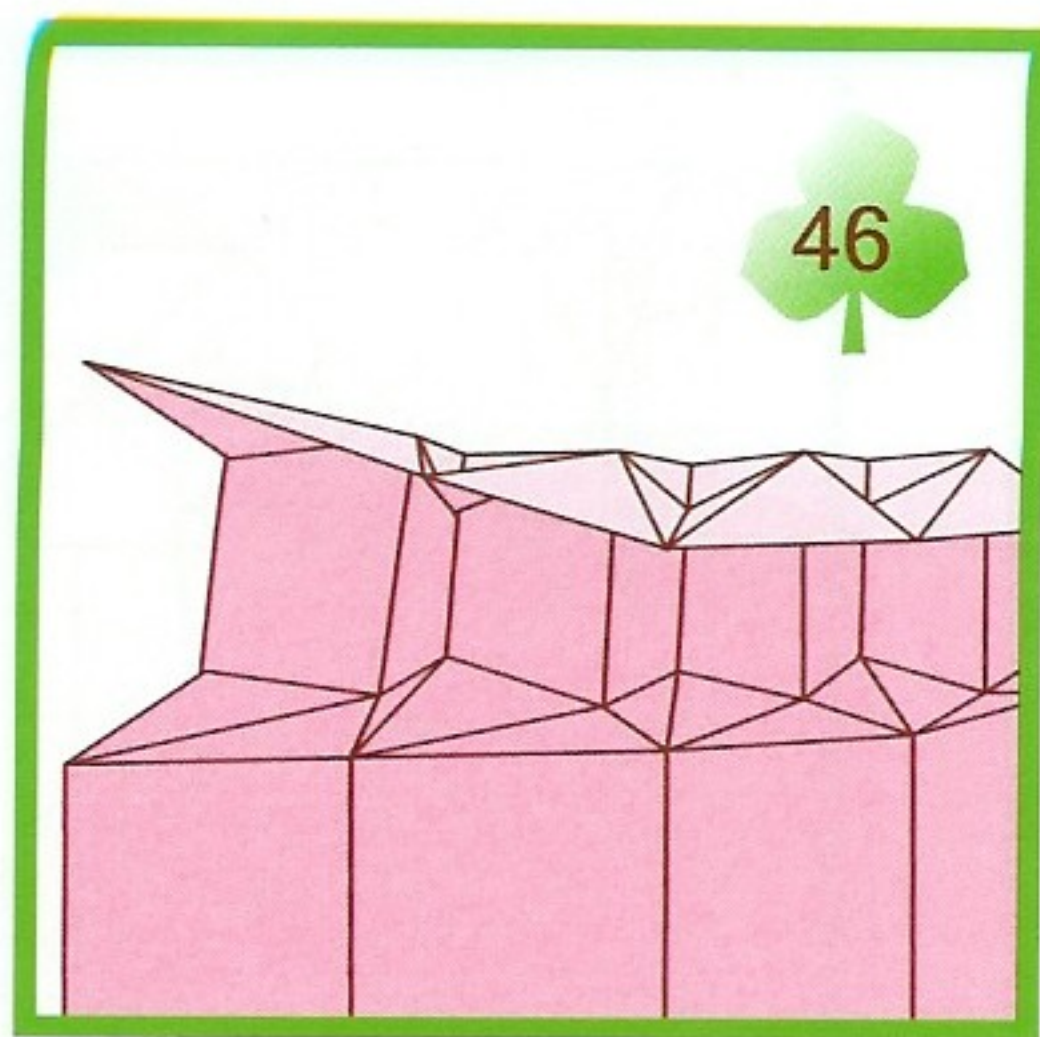
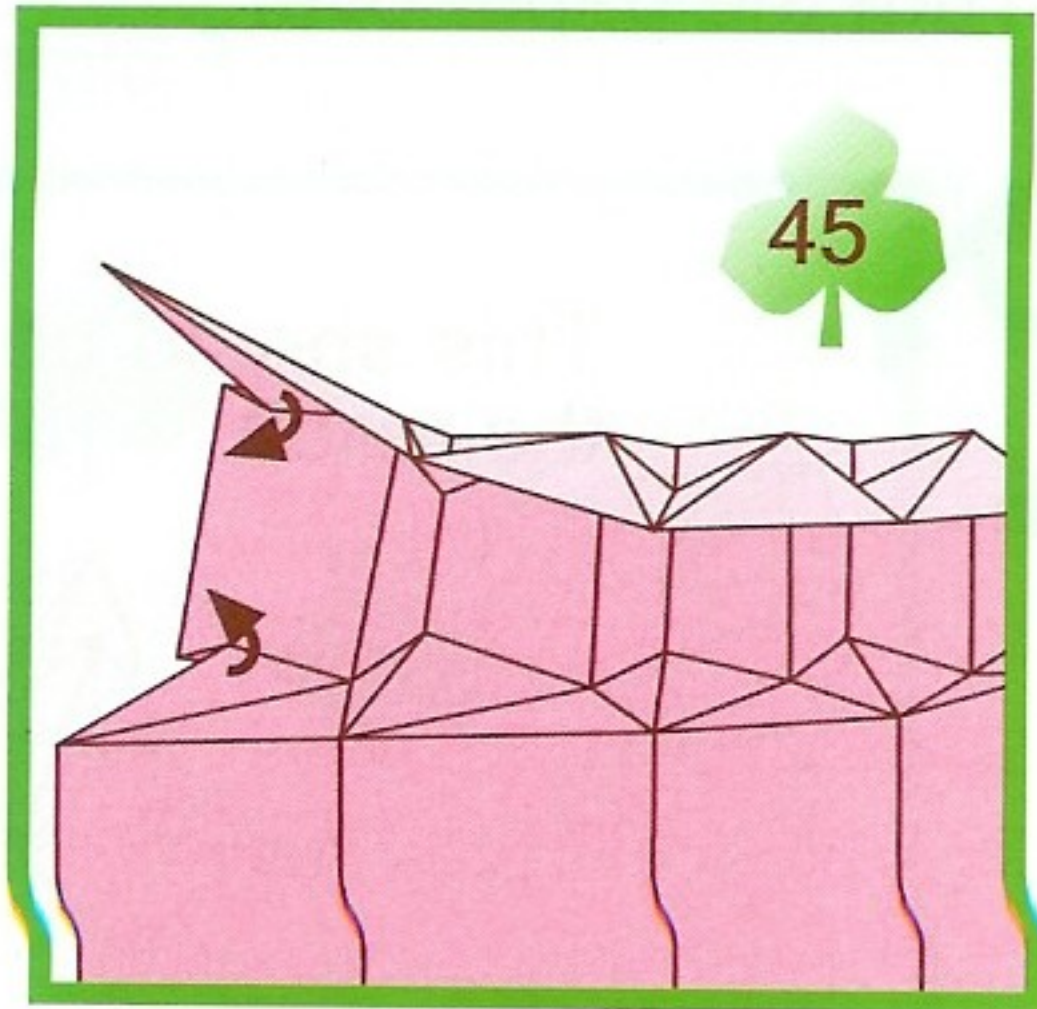


43



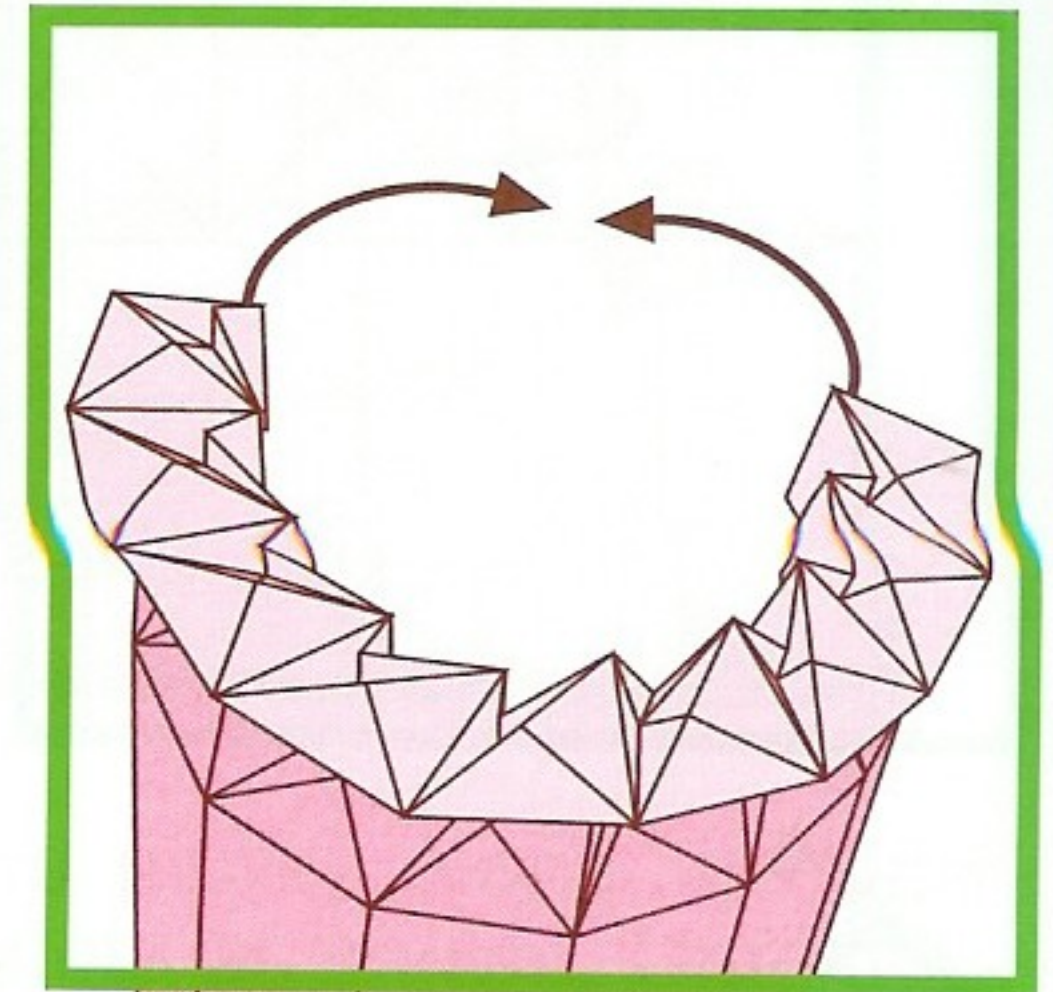
Move the points in the directions shown by the arrows.

Press the marked corners slightly.

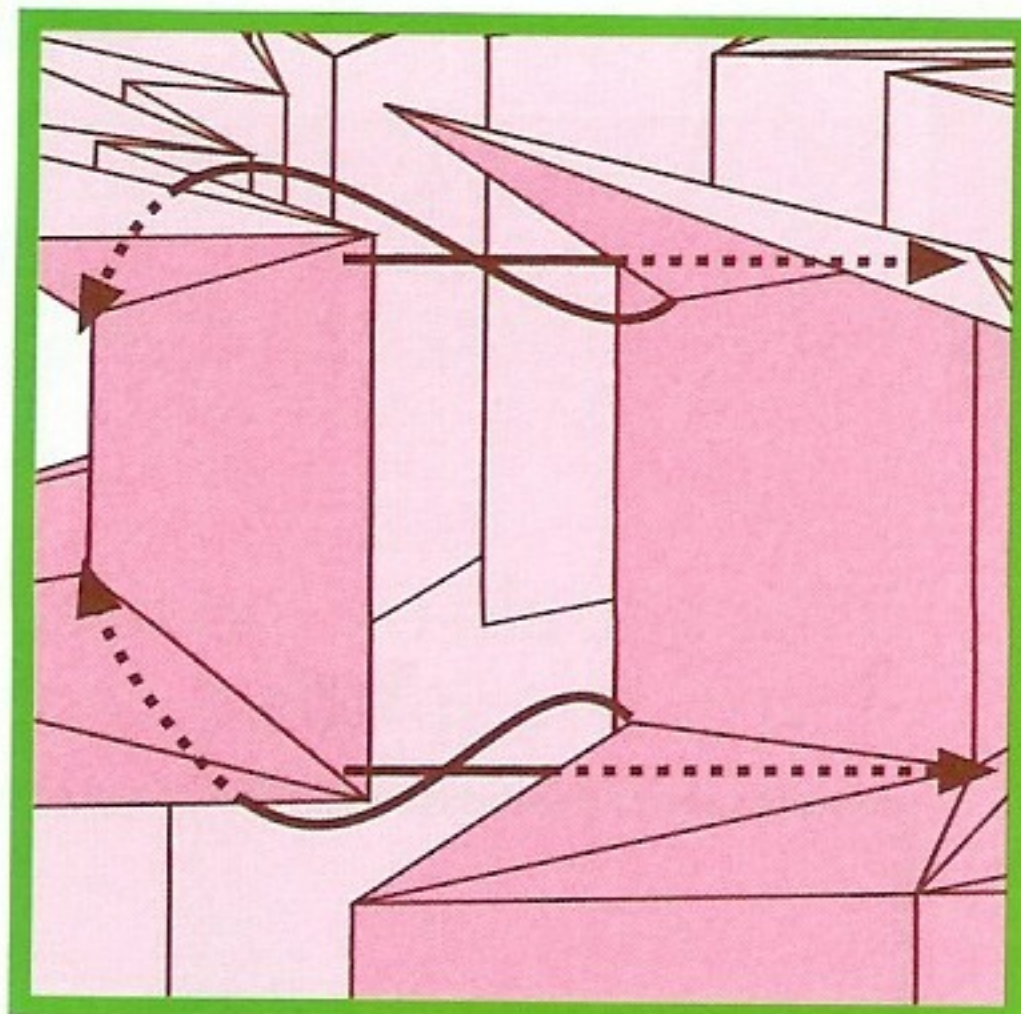


This should be the result.

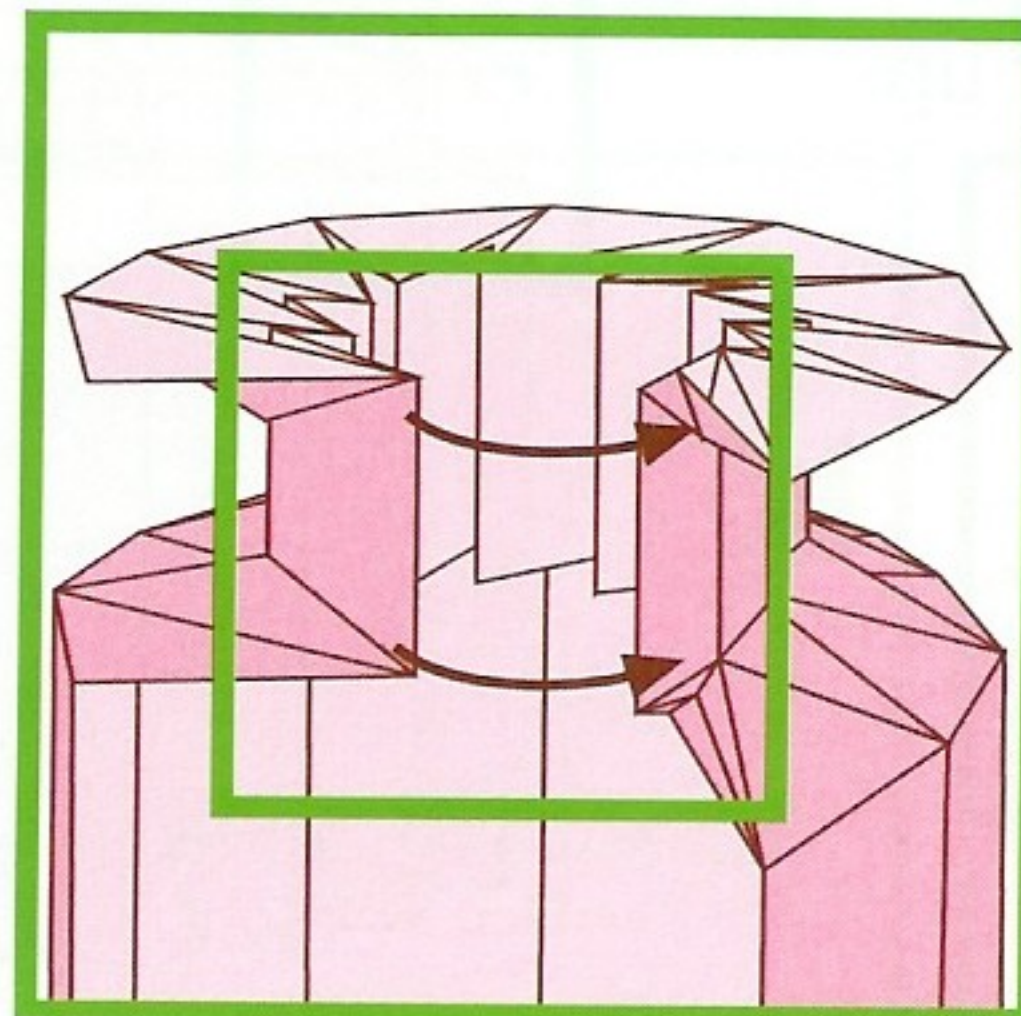
Bring the left- and right-hand sides around and together as shown in the next step.



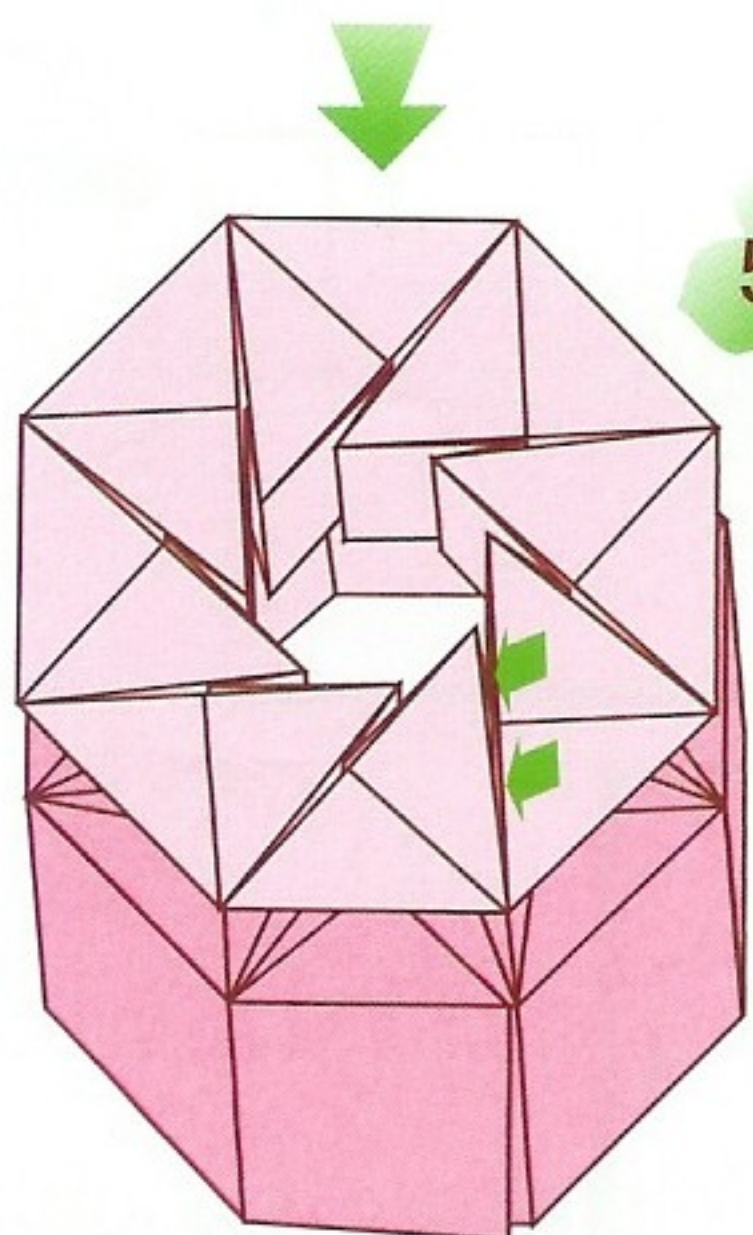
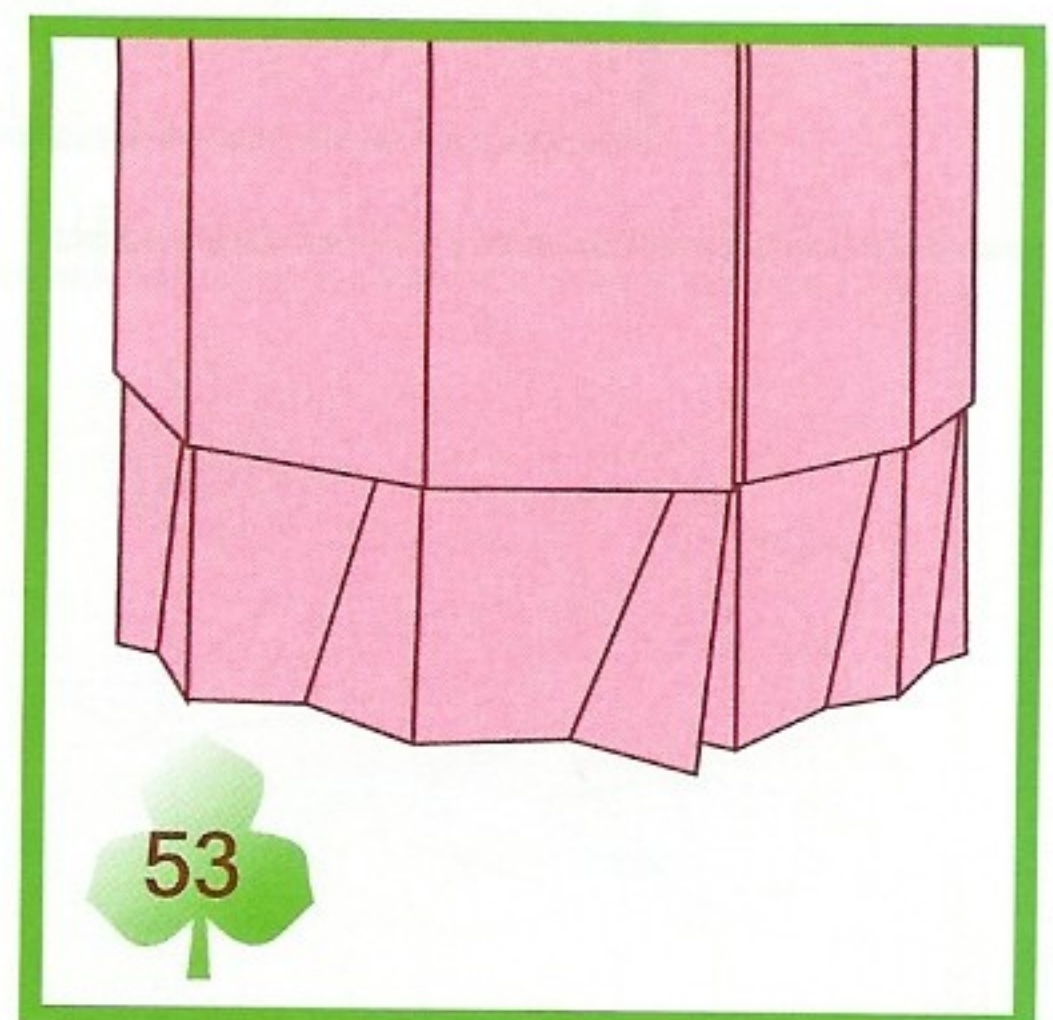
Insert the left-hand side inside the right-hand side under the corners. Then, insert the corners of the right-hand side into the pockets of the left-hand side.



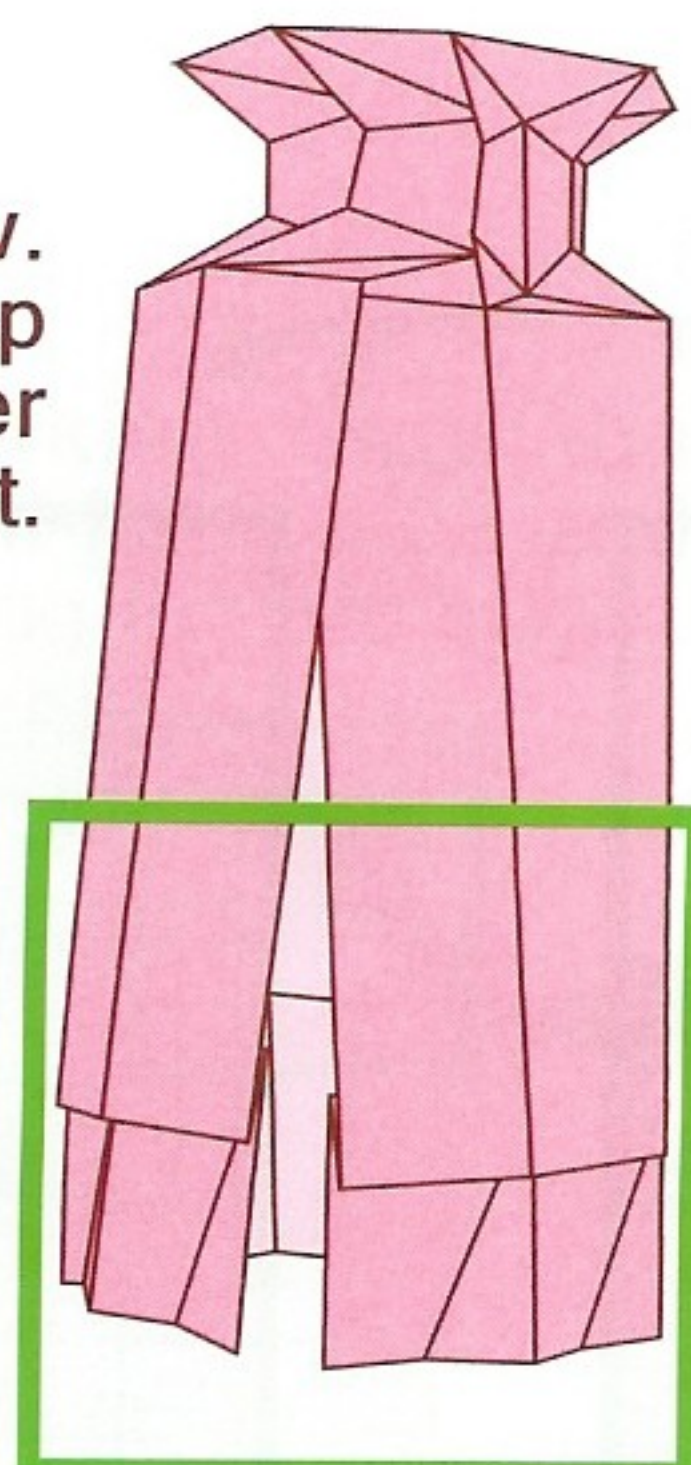
Move the left- and right-hand sides closer.



This should be the result.



The top view. Move the top corner deeper into the pocket.

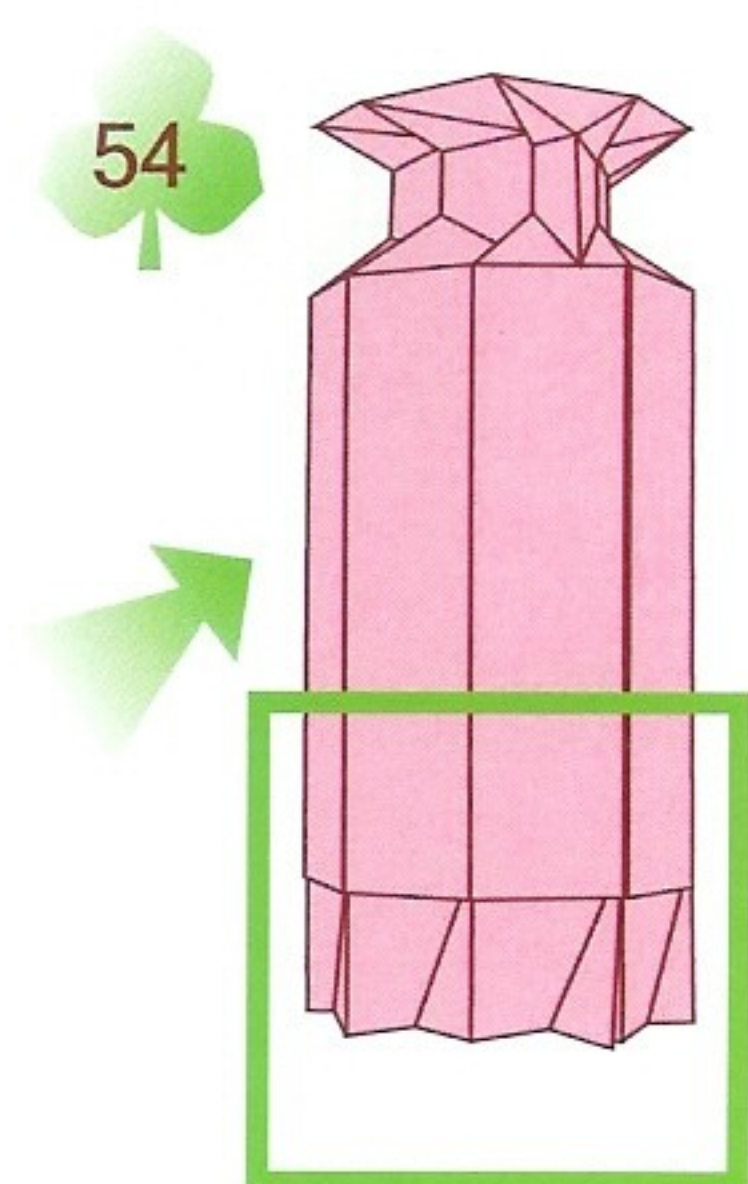


The marked place is shown in the following steps.

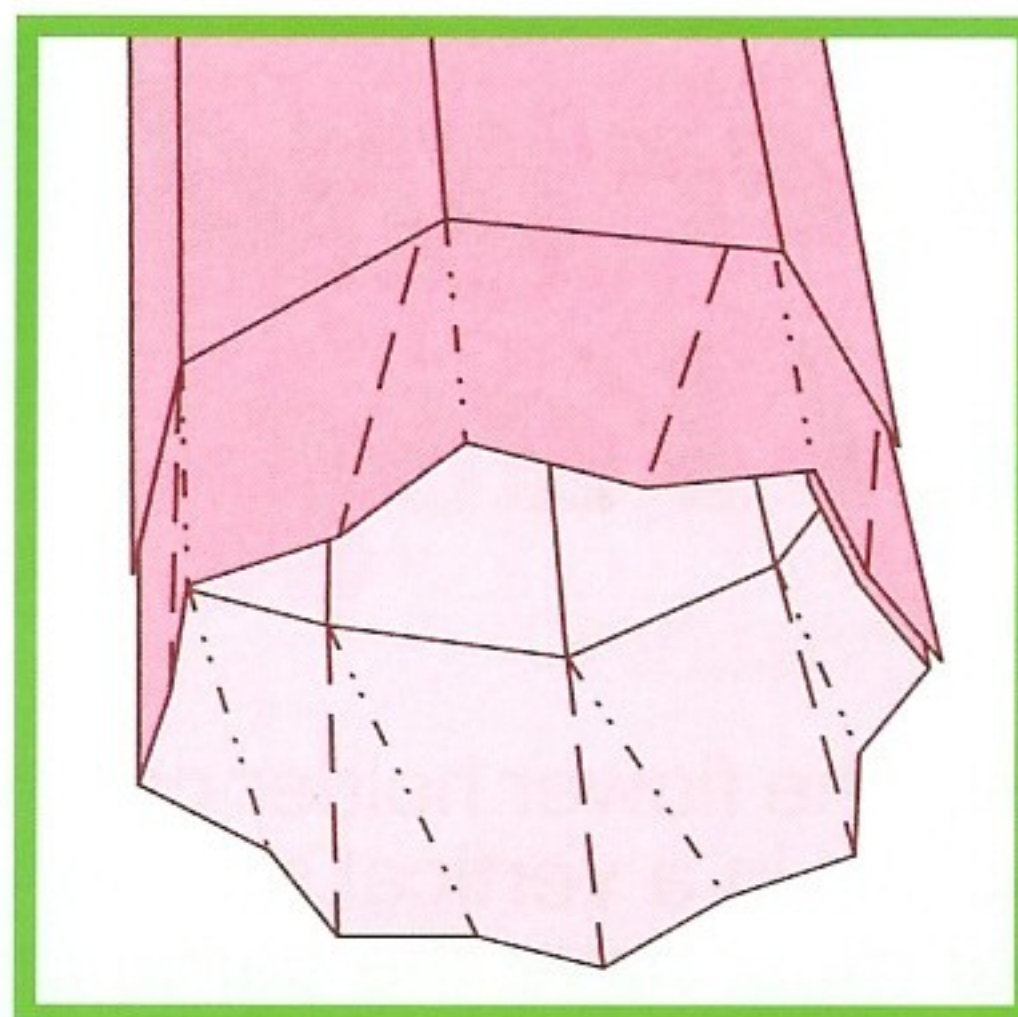
Insert one section into another one as shown.



The marked place is shown in the following steps.



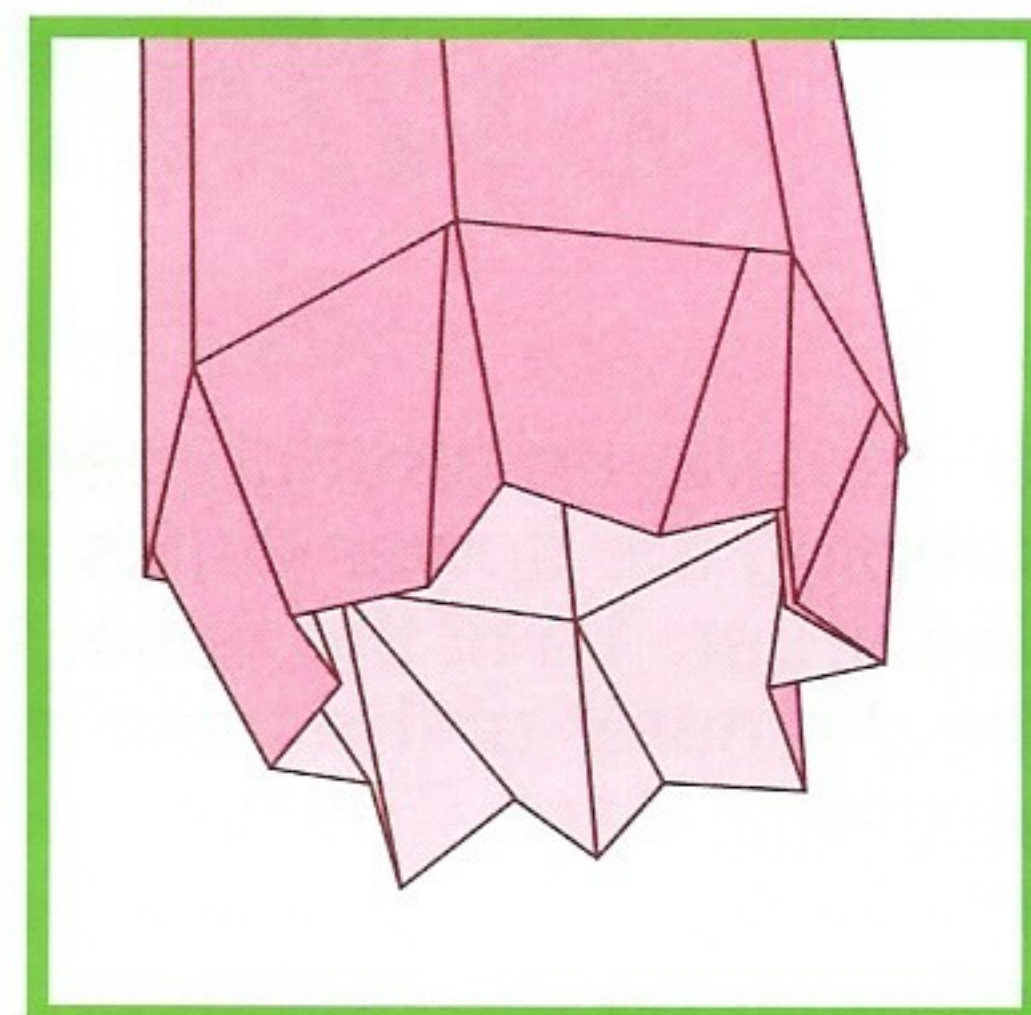
55



Form the 'valley' and 'mountain' folds along existing fold-lines as shown.

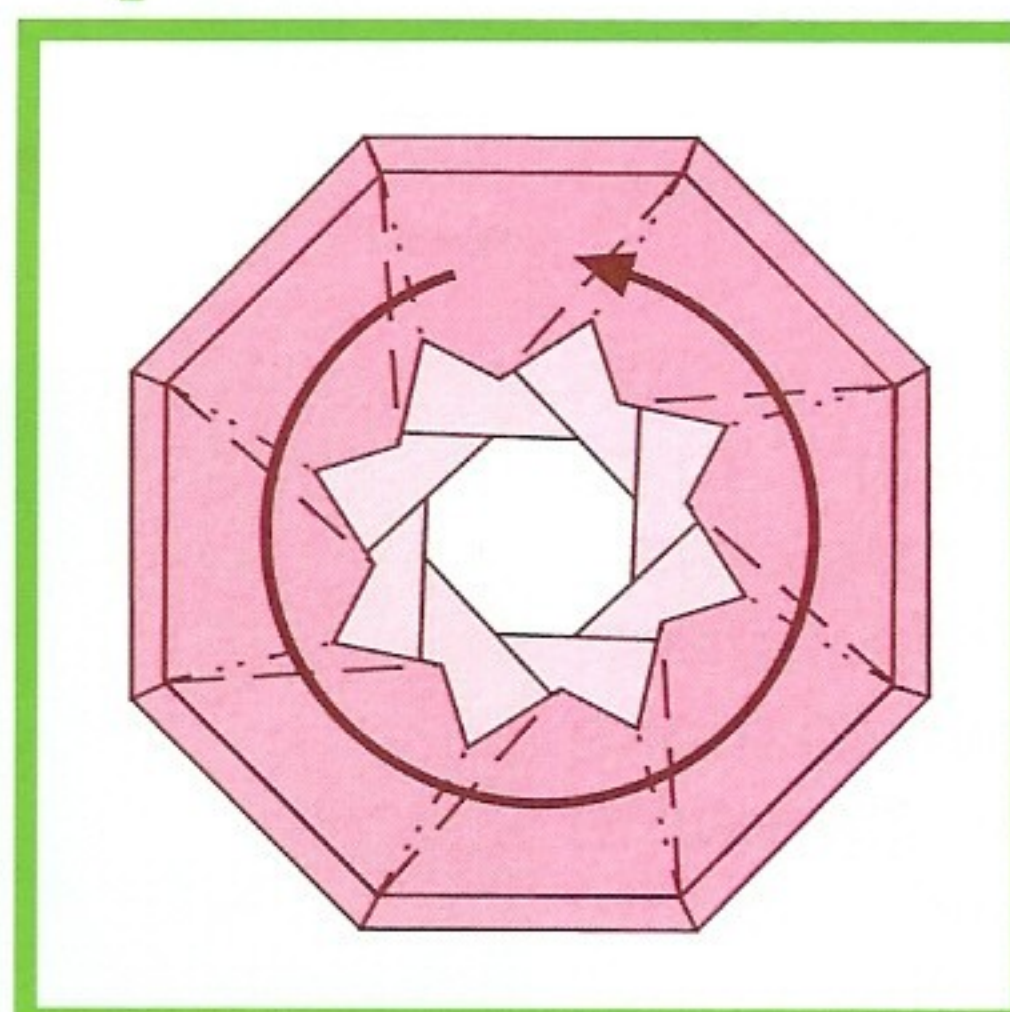
56

This should be the result.



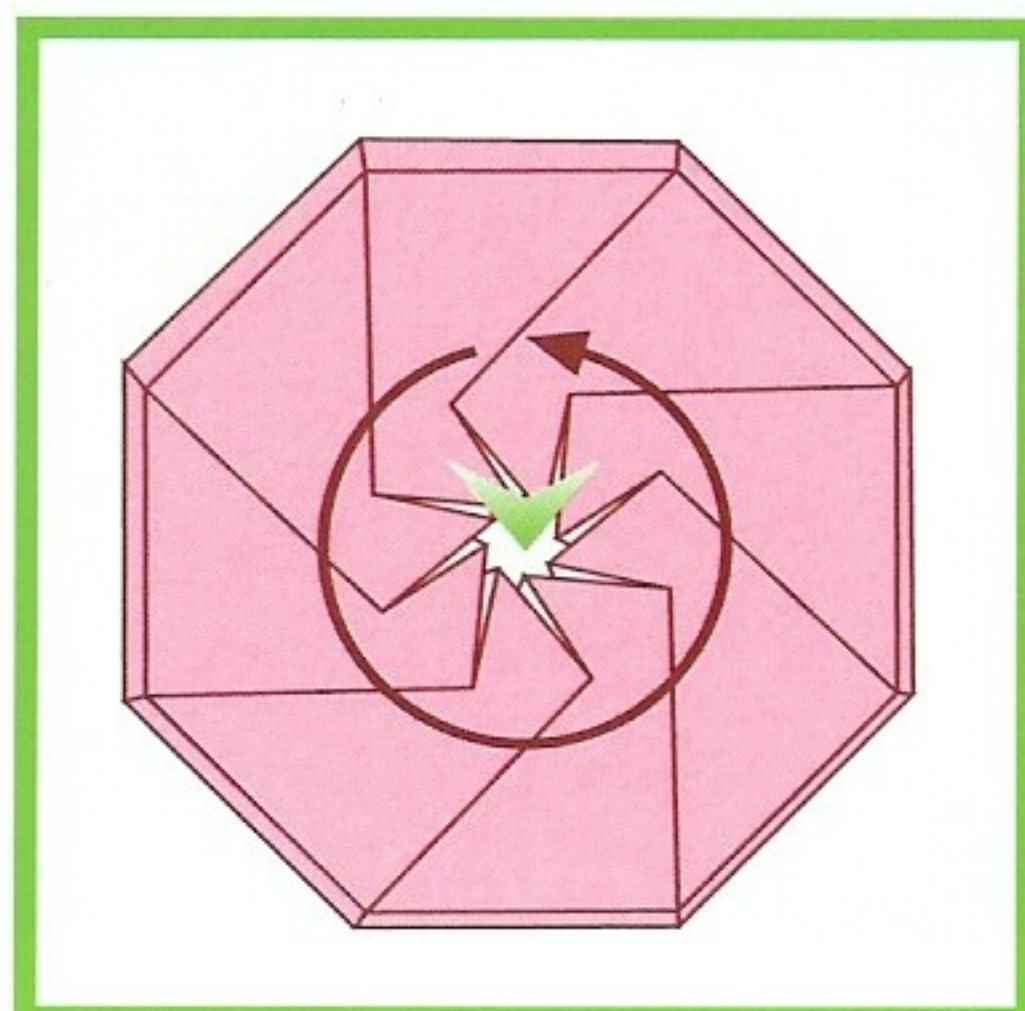
Twist the layers like a spiral in the direction shown by the arrow.

57



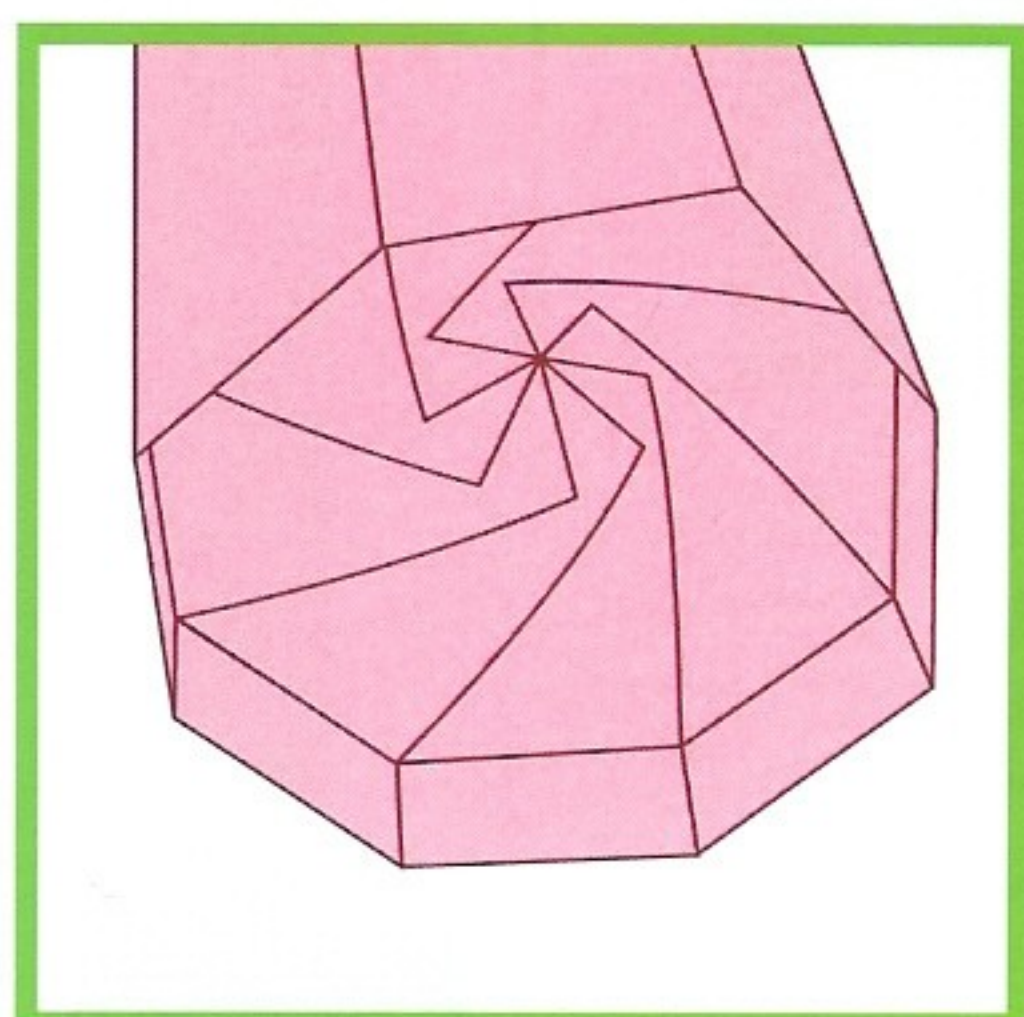
By twisting, press the middle until the closed layers pop down.

58



59

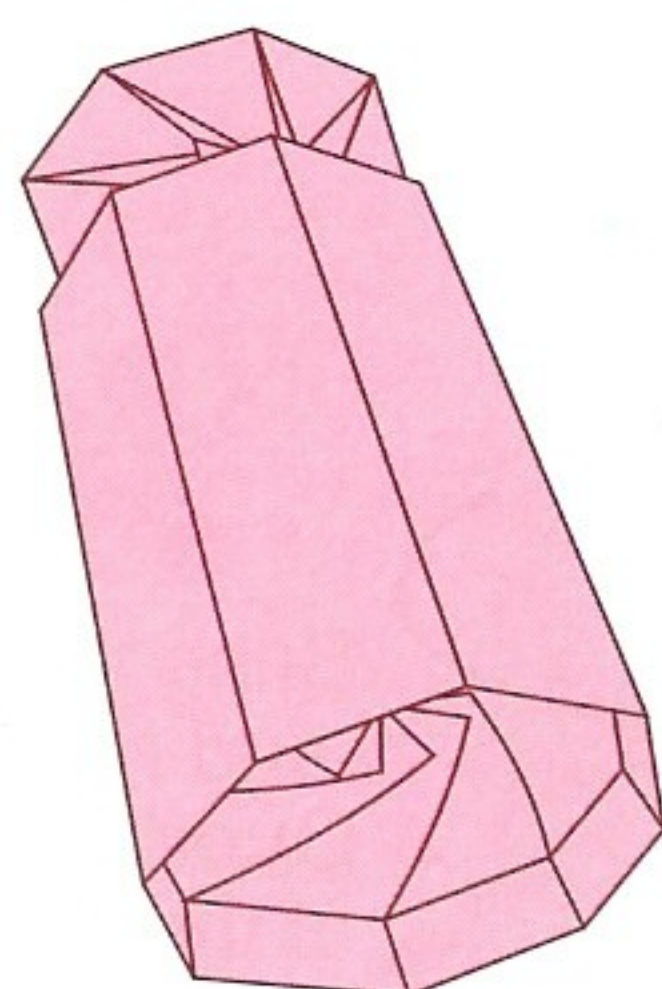
This should be the result.



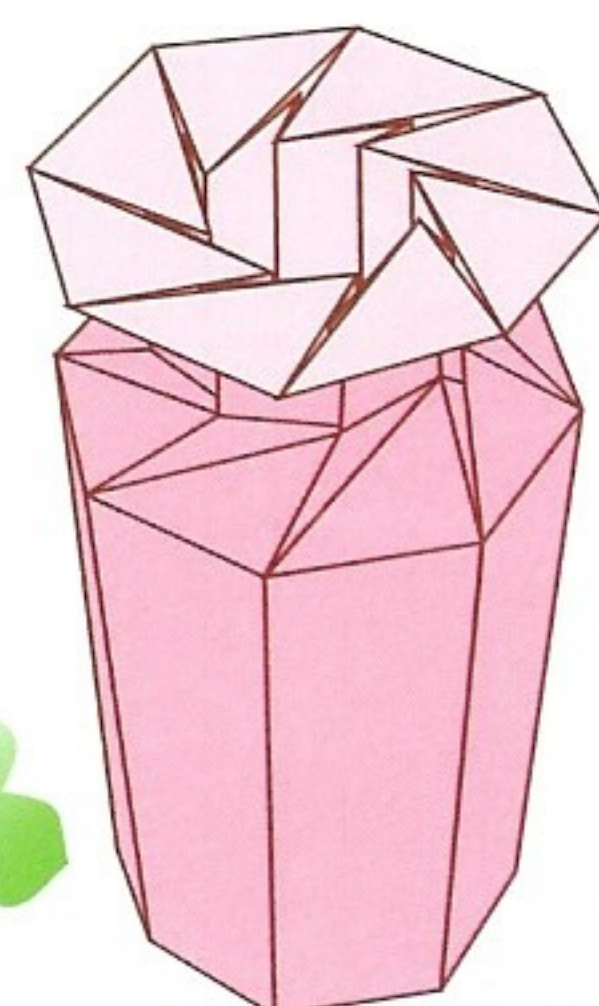
The top view.

The bottom view.

60

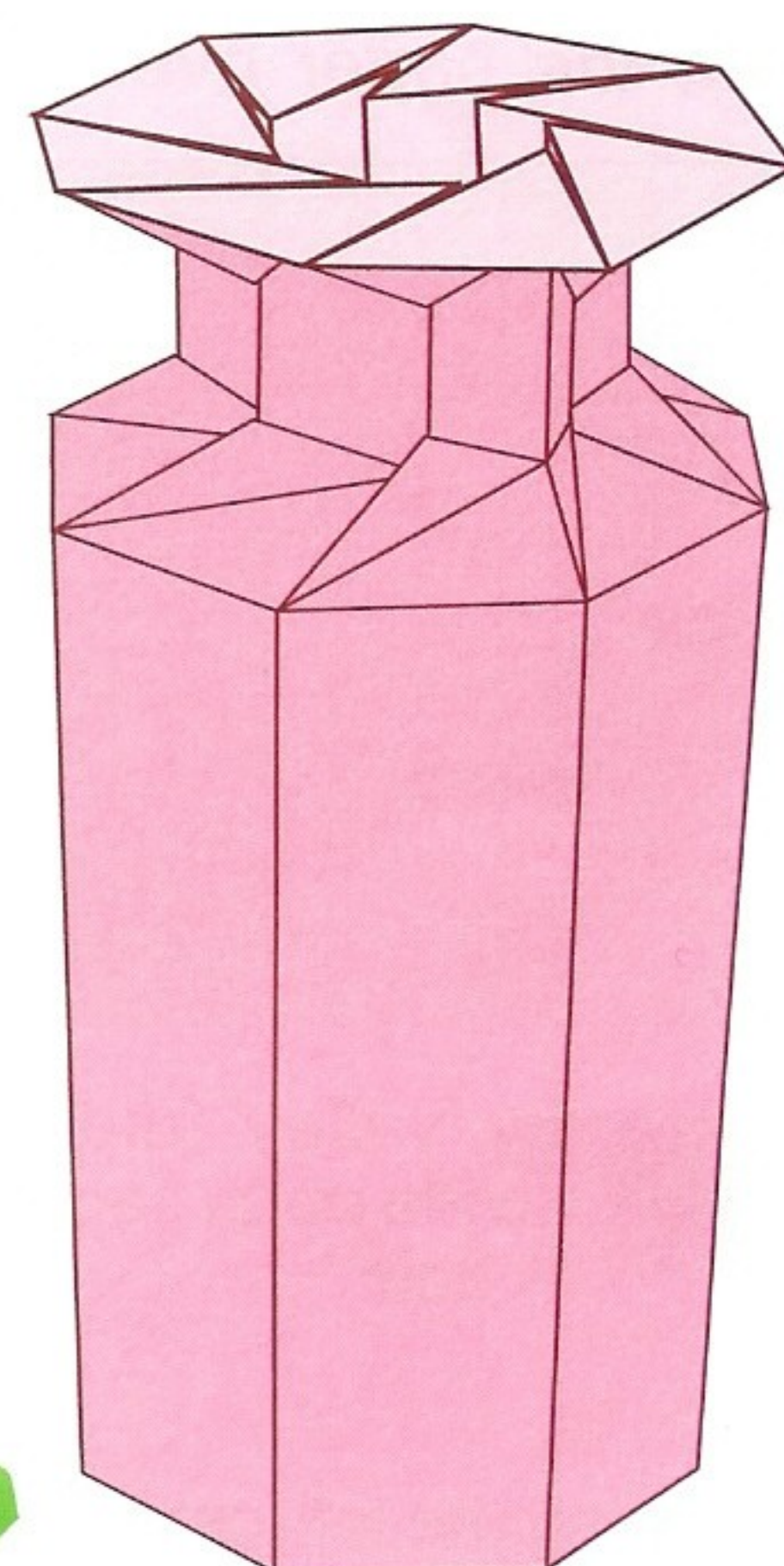


61



62

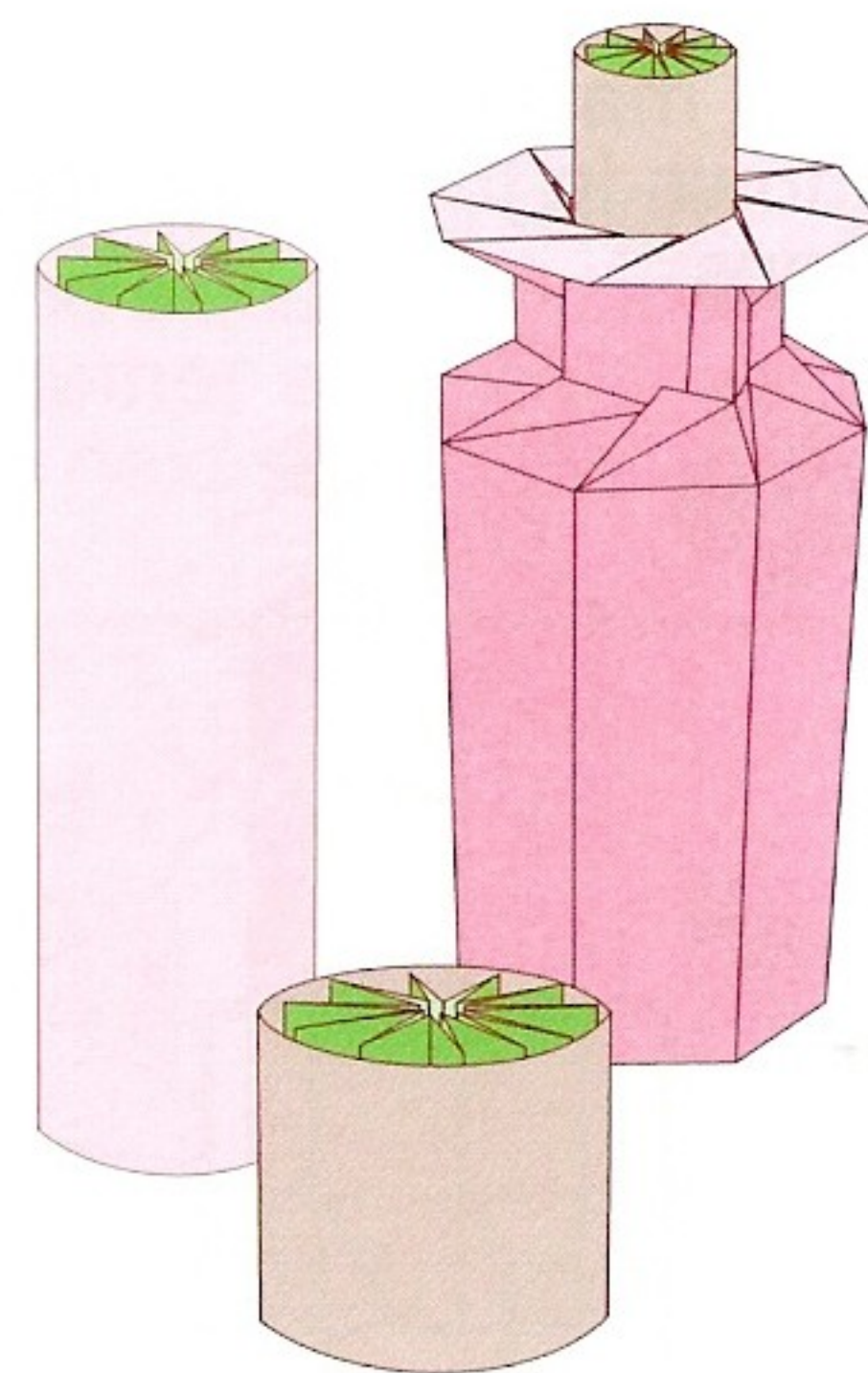
Here is the completed vase for the oribana arrangement 'Breath of Eternity'.



Flower Holder and Cylindrical Vase

by Katrin Shumakov

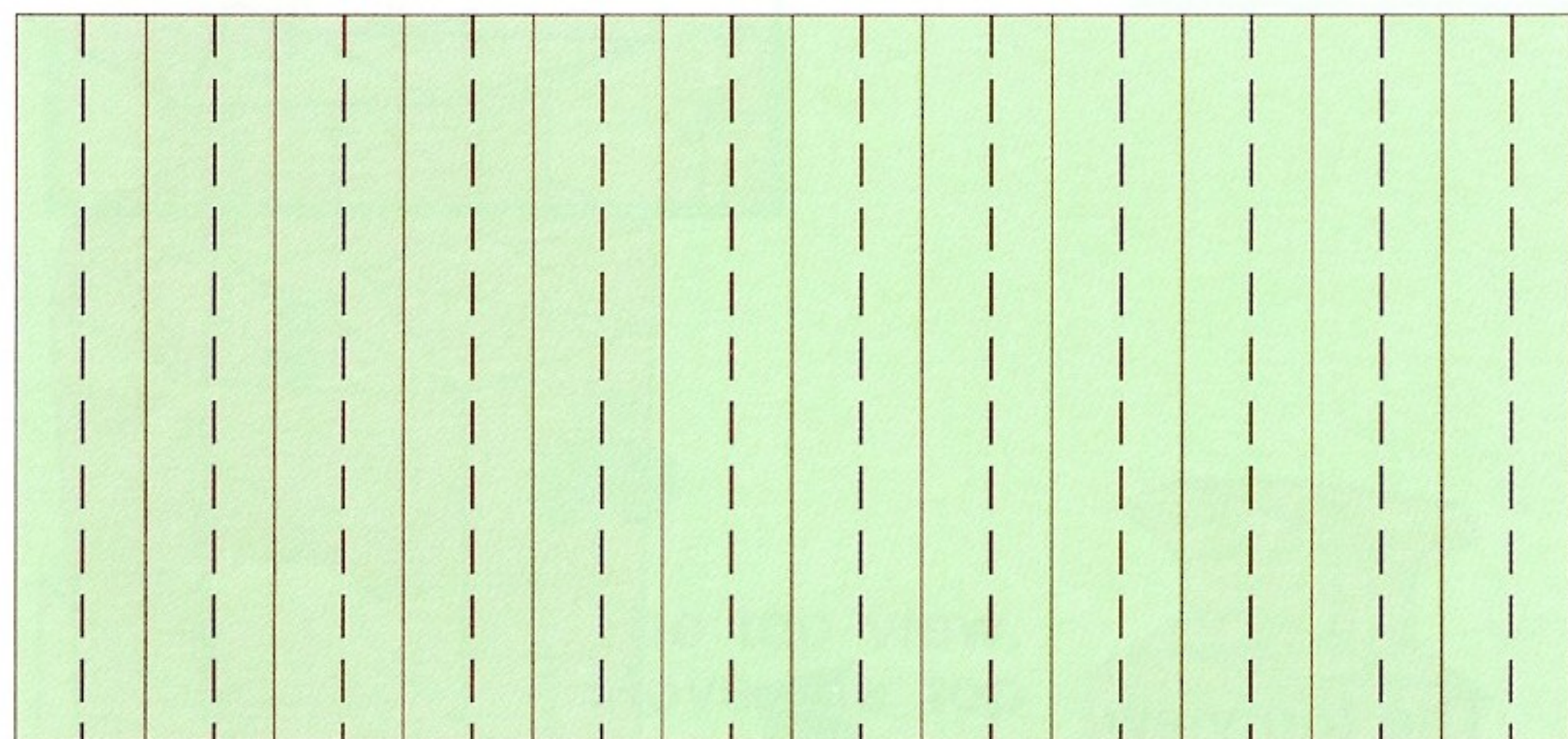
When making an arrangement in a vase, the flower holder can be used for keeping the flower stalks and branches in a vertical position and in a fixed order. To fit the vase, the holder must have the same diameter as the diameter of the vase's neck. The flower holder can be used as a Cylindrical Vase. The flower holder consists of two elements: a pleated element and a cover tube. For the pleated element, the rectangle of paper must be the height of the vase or a little higher and a width of about 2-3 times more than the chosen height. For the cover tube, take a square of paper, measuring a little more than the height of the pleated element. It's better to use copy paper or any wallpaper.



Pleated Element

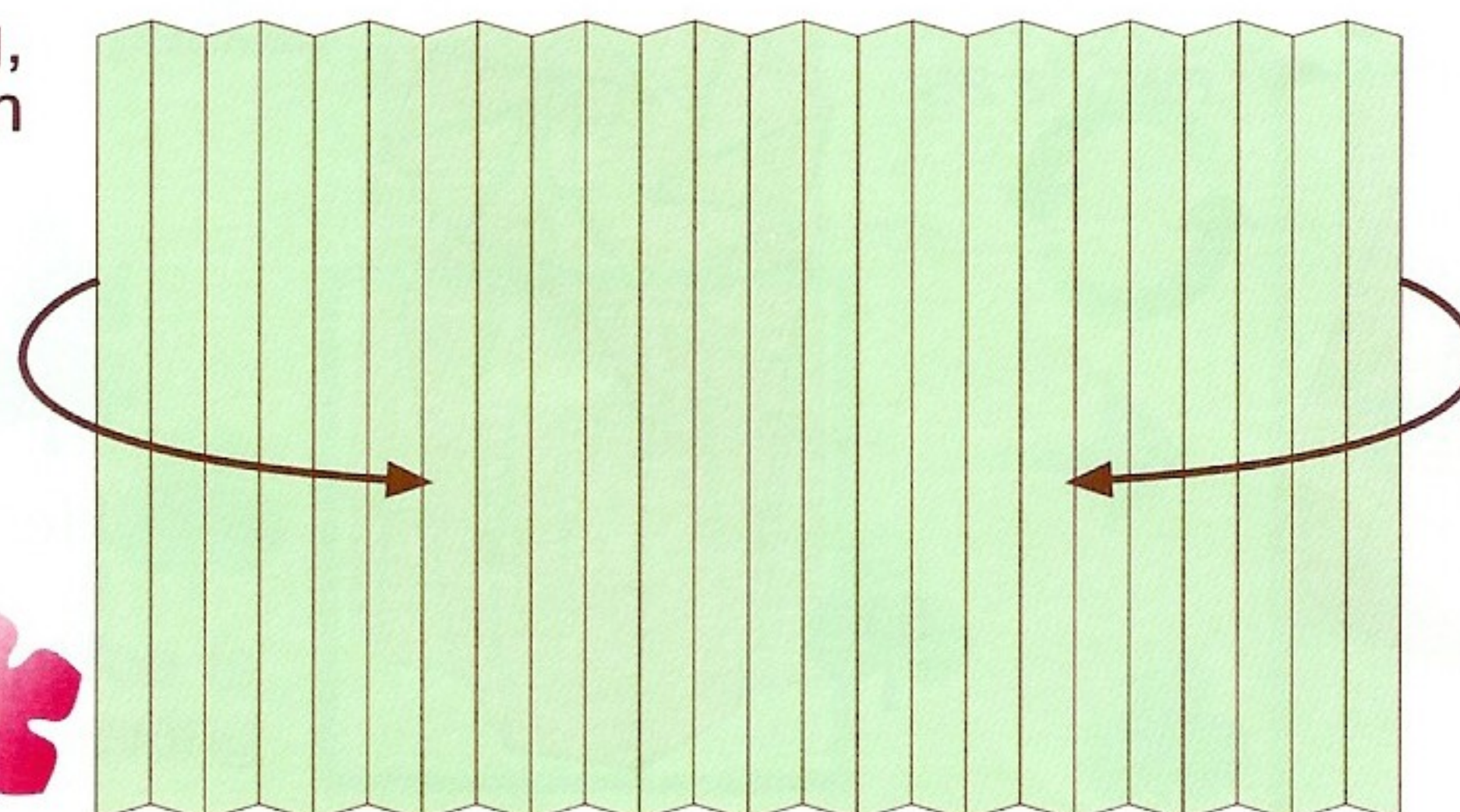
Measure off the length of the diameter ('d') of the vase's neck and valley fold the paper. Then, continue to make 'valley' folds the same distance apart many times, until the sheet comes to an end.

Turn the paper over.

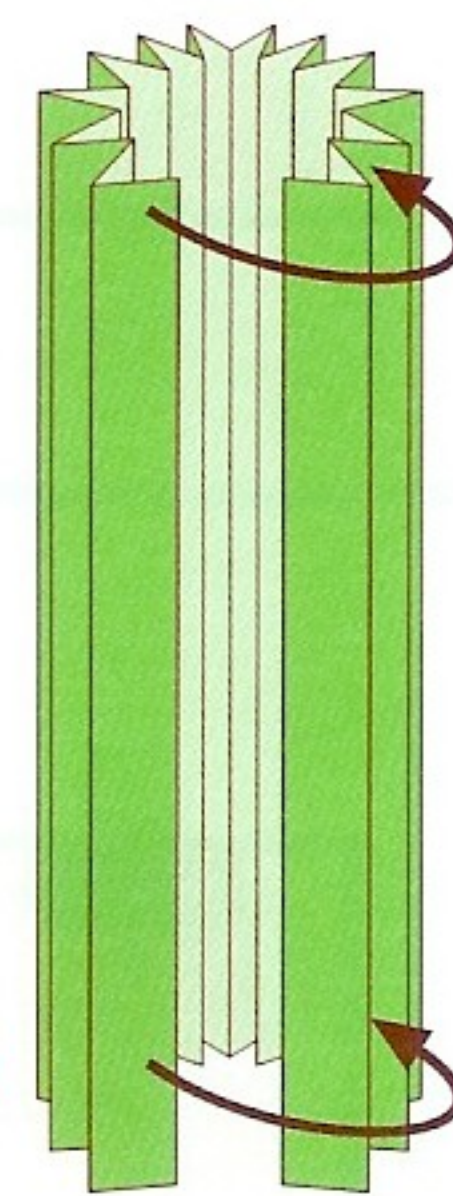


By 'valley' folding, divide each section in half.

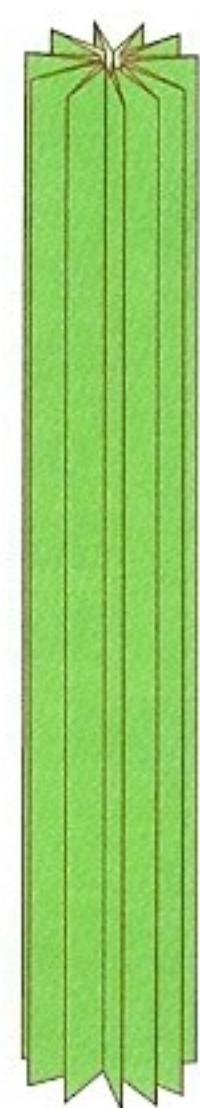
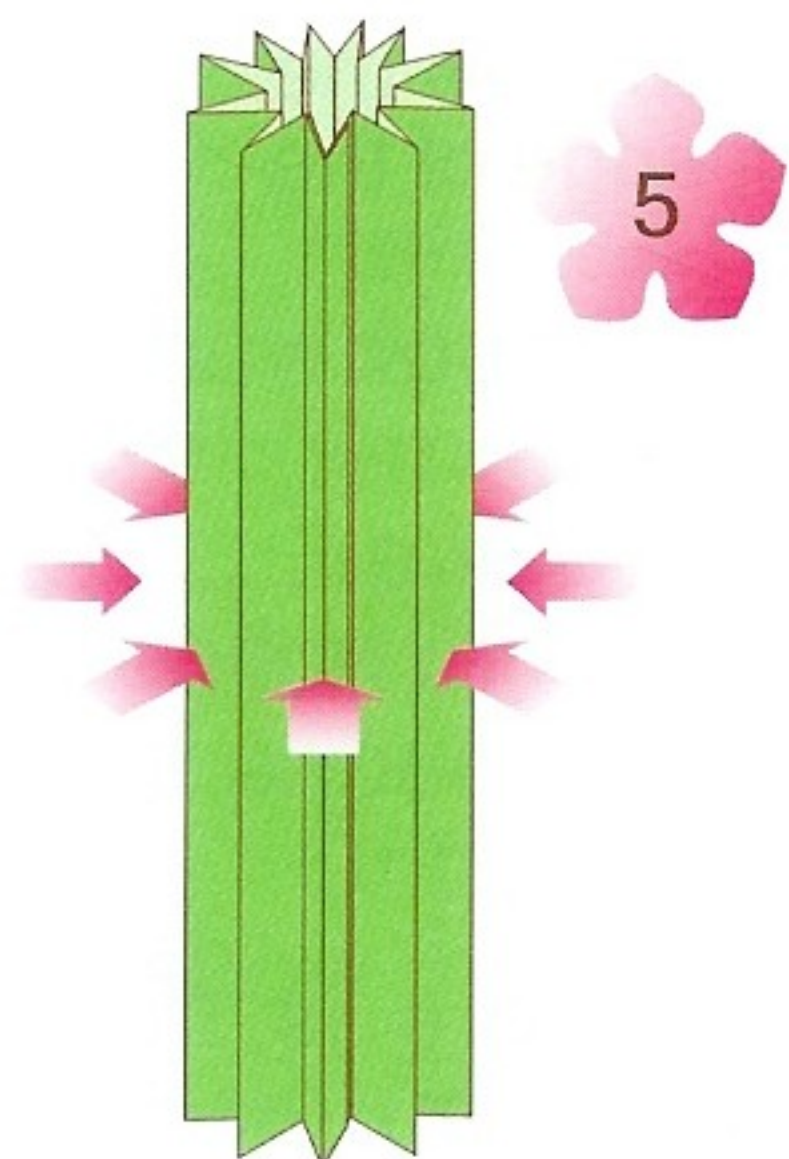
Bring the left- and right-hand sides of the pleated rectangle around and toward you.



Bring together the left- and right-hand sides. Overlap two sections of the right-hand edge with two sections of the left-hand edge.



This should be the result. Collapse the paper bundle to the middle.



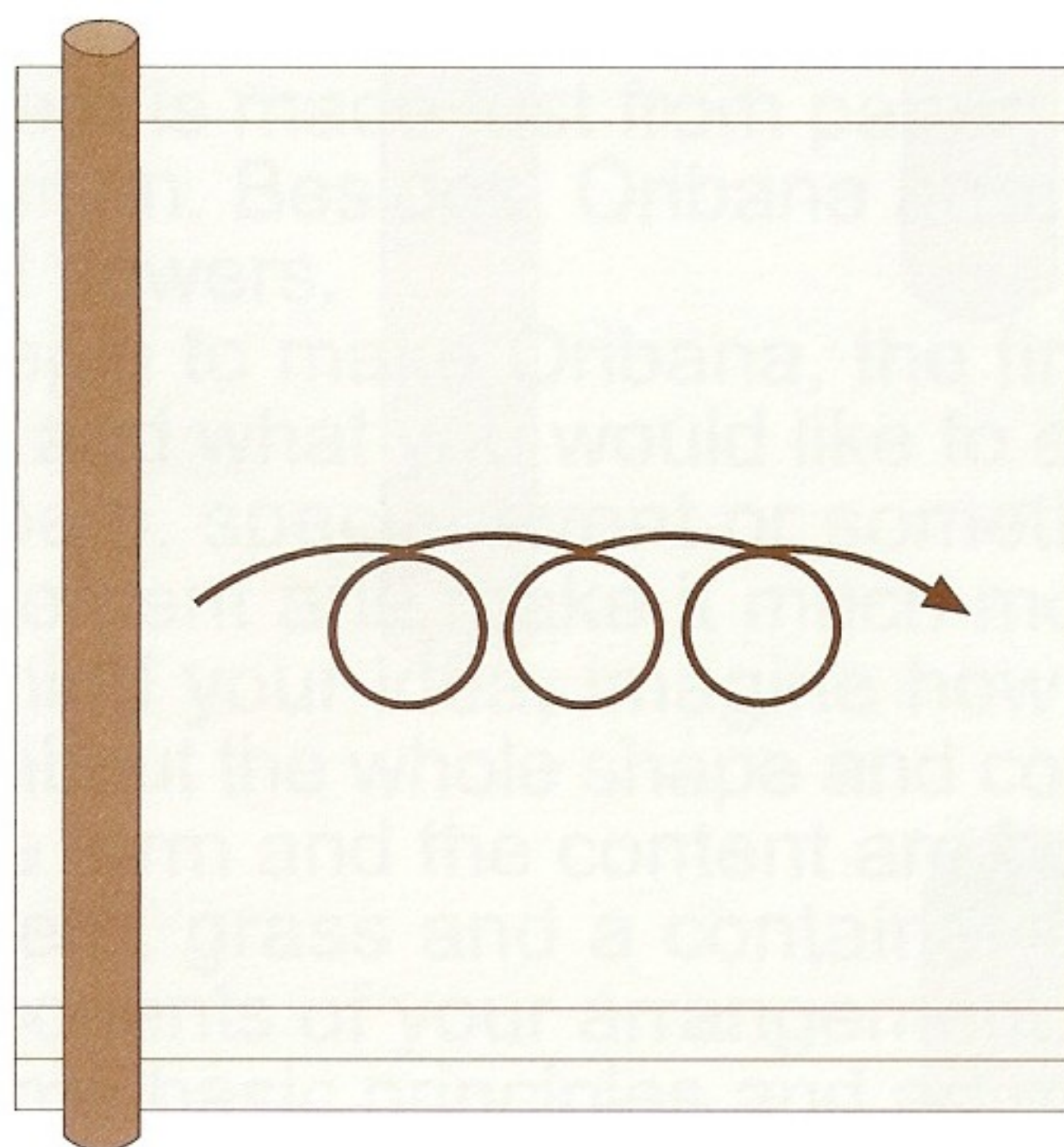
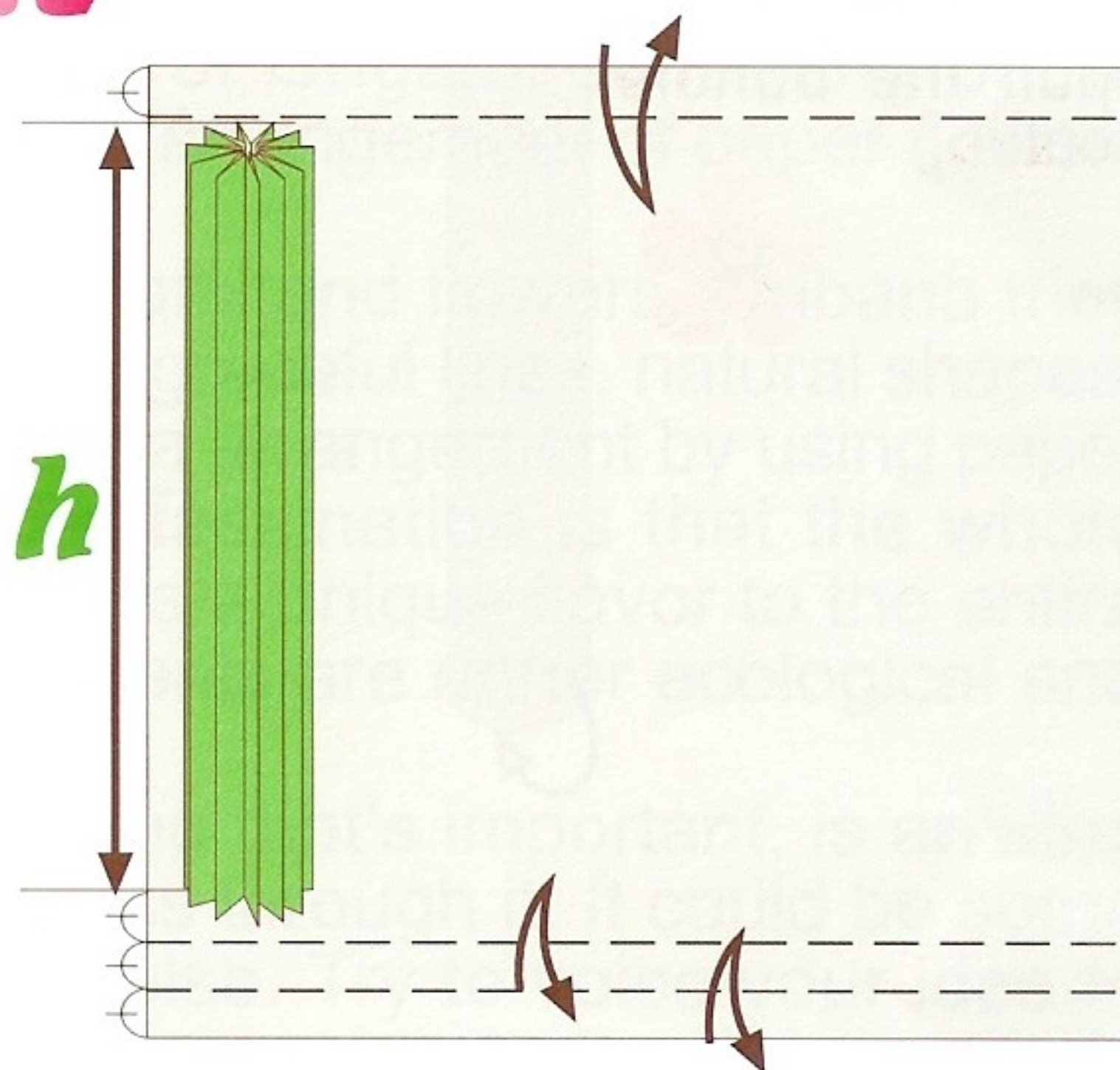
Here is the completed pleated element for the flower holder.

Cover Tube

Use a square of paper, measuring a little more than the height of the pleated element.

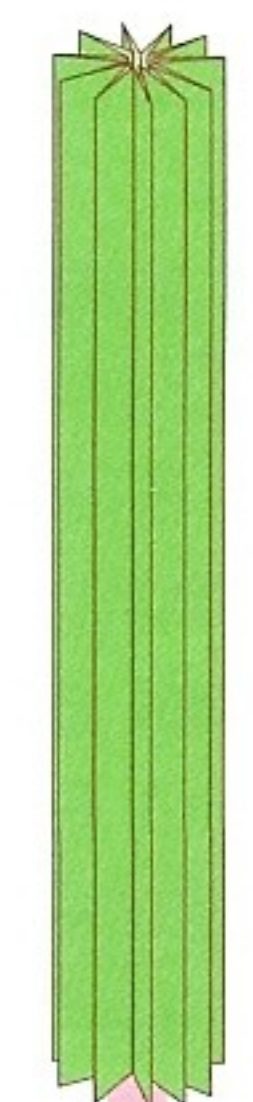


Valley fold the top and bottom edges as shown. Unfold them.

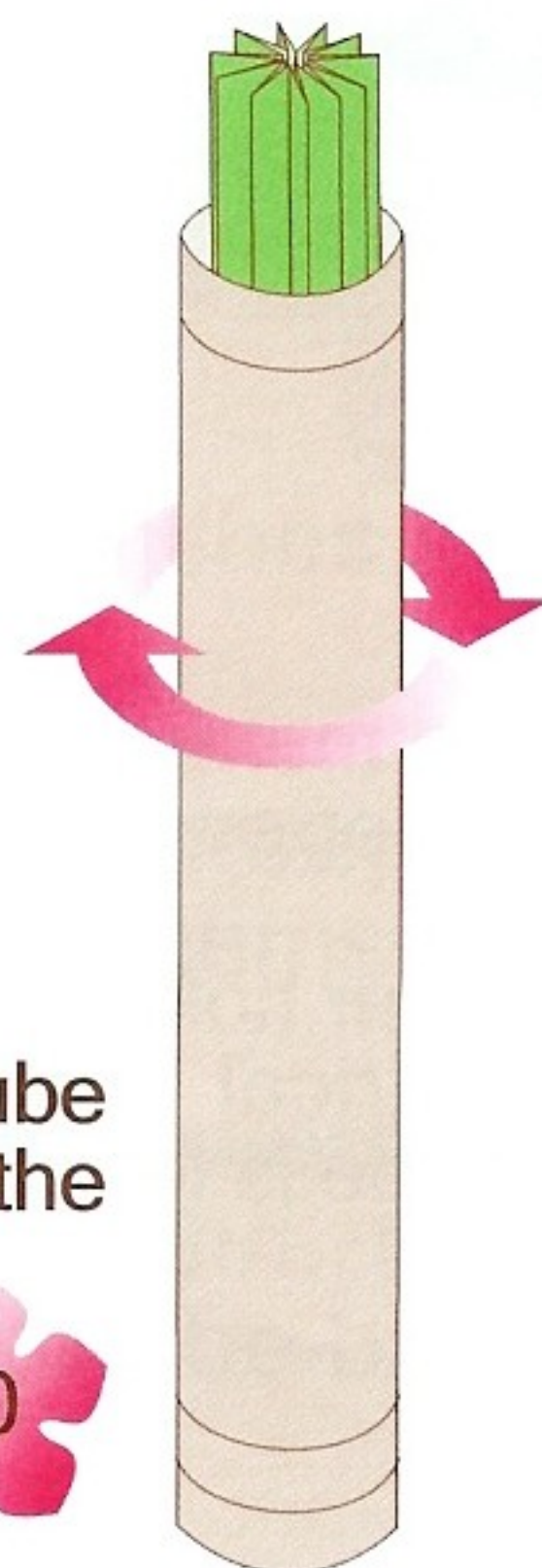


Start rolling tightly on a thin cylindrical object, such as a plastic knitting-needle. Try to maintain the tightest possible roll. See detailed descriptions of this action at steps 2 to 4 on page 8.

Next, loosen the roll and remove the stick.



Insert more than half the bundle into the tube.



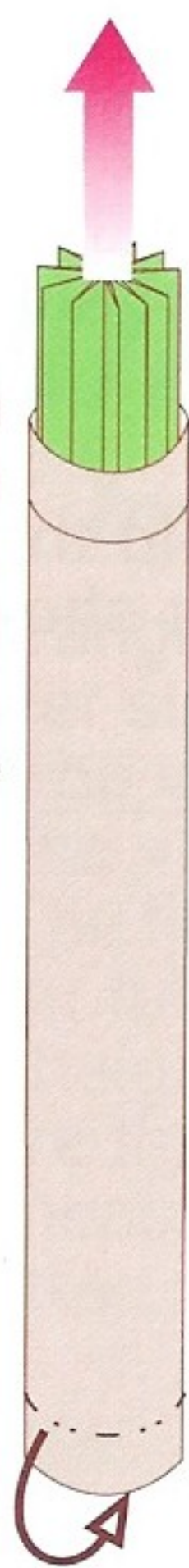
Roll the cover tube densely to fit to the bundle.



Mountain fold the bottom edge of the tube as shown.



Again, mountain fold the bottom edge of the tube, thereby locking the bottom. Next, pull the bundle out.



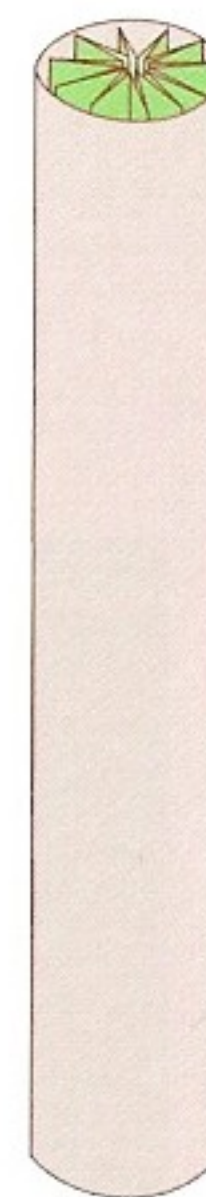
This time, mountain fold the top edge, thereby locking the tube's top and completing the cover tube.



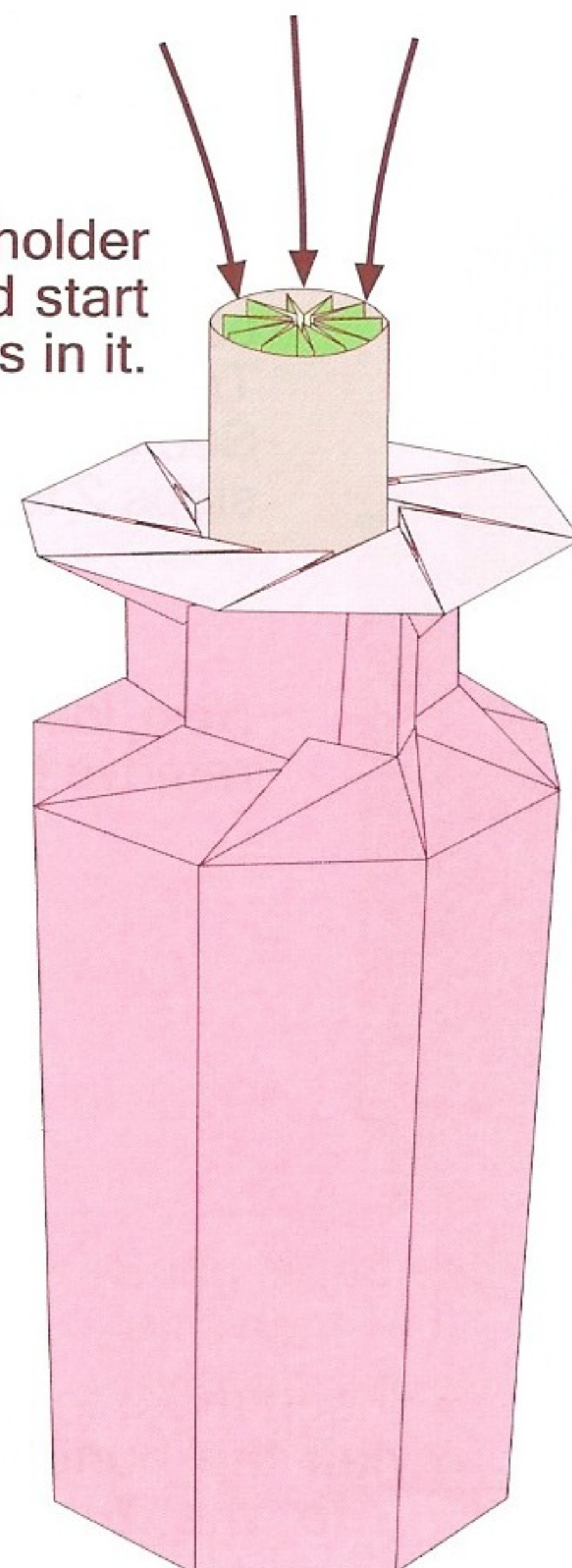
Insert the pleated element into the cover tube deeply until it's stopped by the tucked bottom edge of the tube.



Here is the completed flower holder.

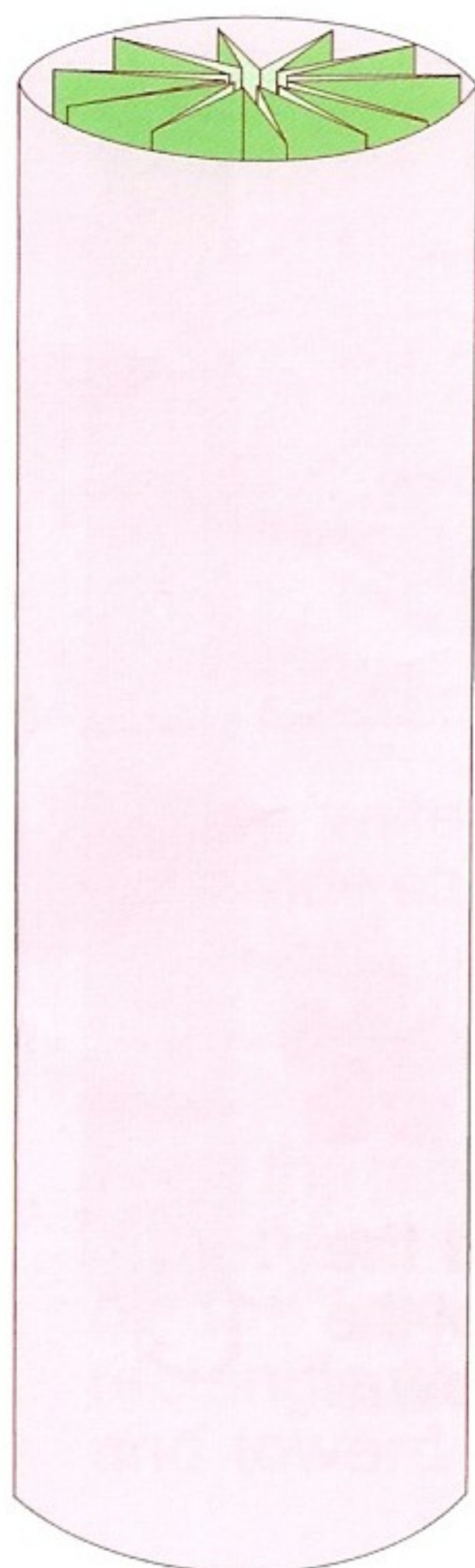


Insert the flower holder into the vase and start to arrange flowers in it.



You can make variations of the flower holder depending on a vase's form.

The flower holder can be used also as a Cylindrical Vase, especially if the cover tube is folded from fancy paper.



Examples of Oribana Arrangements



'Breath of Eternity'



'Dancing Kusudama'



'Autumn Smile'



'Spring Pirouette'



'Happy Birthday'



'Aroma Waves'



'Just Hello'



'Cheerful Melody'

Front cover:
'Summer Dreams'

Back cover:
'Caprice' (top) and *'Elegie'* (bottom)

KATRIN AND TURI SHUMAKOV

ORIBANA

Delight

PAPER FLOWERS
& VASES



ORIBANA is a branch of Origami consisting of the creation of flower arrangements as well as directly an arrangement of paper flowers in a paper vase.

Oribana Delight offers you step-by-step directions on how to make original paper flowers and vases and arrange them into compositions. The first chapter presents diagrams of different flowers from simple to complex, including Bellflower, Jasmine, Edelweiss, Daisy, Dahlia, Lobelia, Orchids, Roses and many more. Here also, are ways to make stalks and branches, grass and leaves from paper. The second chapter is devoted to making various paper vases of different levels of complexity. The last chapter explains the basic principles of Oribana arrangements and gives examples of fourteen Oribana compositions. We hope you will enjoy this book. Happy folding!

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